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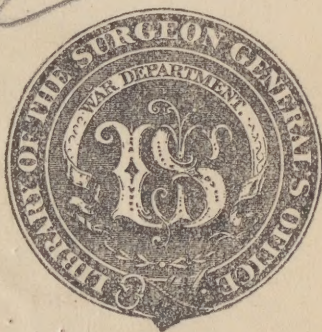
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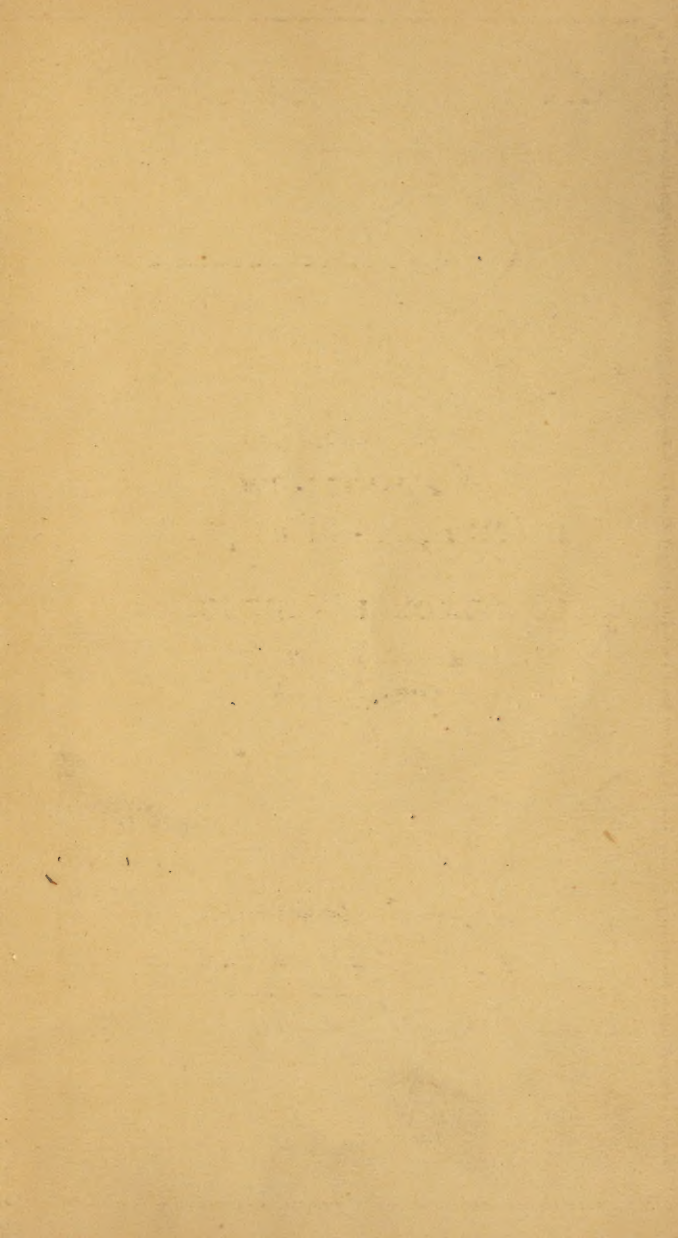
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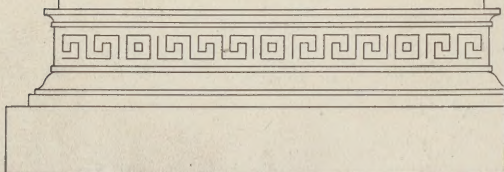
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Greek Coin of Germe in Lydia,
showing three Deities of Healing—
Artemis, Apollo and Asklepios

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ARTEMIS

Artemis was a Nature-deity, worshipped in primitive Greek settlements as a goddess of the chase, a guardian of waters, woodlands and wild things, and as a protectress of female life and of the young.

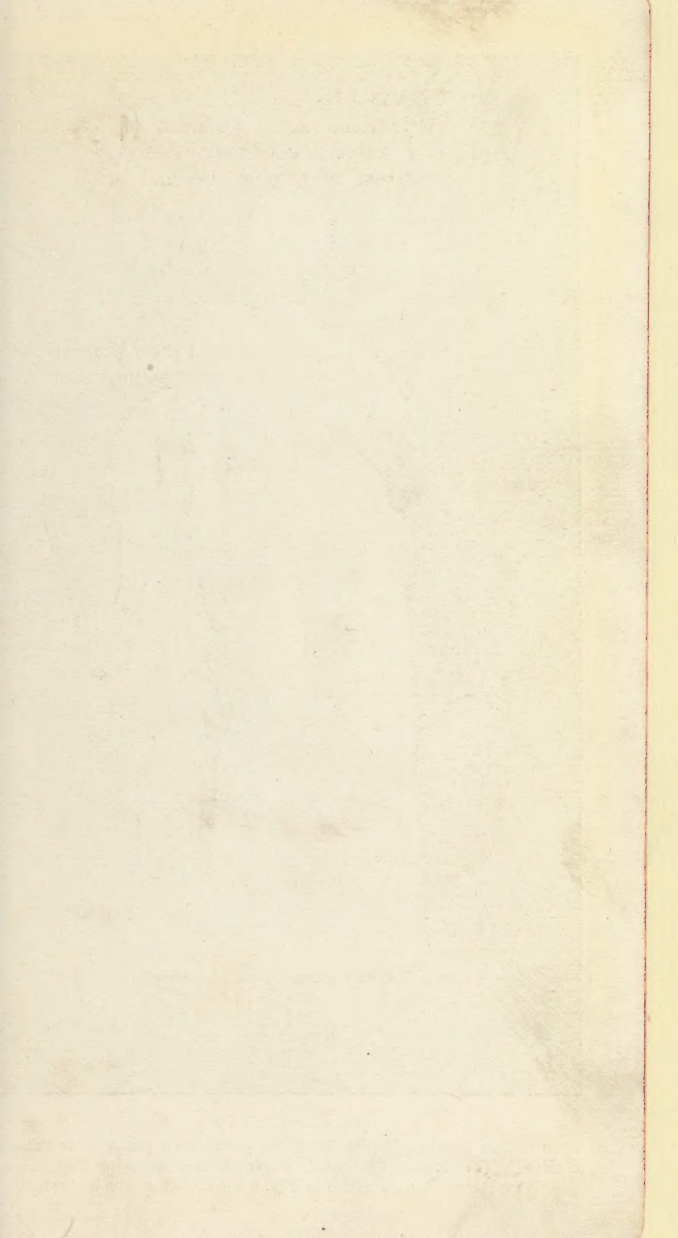
The early conception of Artemis underwent continuous evolution. In the Homeric poems she became a virgin huntress, daughter of Zeus and Leto, and, like her twin brother Apollo, she afflicted mankind and animals with disease and death. Sometimes she cured or alleviated suffering: in the *Iliad*, Artemis and her mother are recorded as healing the wounded Æneas in the temple of Apollo.

As the embodiment of young life and vigour she imparted health and strength, while, in the popular religion, she was intimately associated with the loss of virginity and with childbirth, and was invoked by women to lighten their sufferings in travail.

By the end of the sixth century B.C. she was identified in some communities with Eileithyia, goddess of childbirth, and offerings of women's robes were made to her after successful delivery. She is represented with Eileithyia in attendance at the birth of Athene from the head of Zeus, and inscriptions show that her aid was invoked to make marriage fertile and parturition painless. At Athens, brides proceeded to her temple before the marriage ceremony to dedicate their maiden garments, locks of hair, and their toys.

She was worshipped as a goddess of medicine under the titles of Averter of Sickness, Healer, Restorer of Reason, Goddess of Healing Springs, Protectress of Children, Goddess of Childbed, and as Artemis Chitone—from the garment (χιτών) offered by women after childbirth.

Her name is perpetuated in *materia medica* by the herb *Artemisia*, formerly considered an emmenagogue, whose medicinal properties she revealed to Cheiron the Centaur.





ARTEMIS

Artemis was believed by the Greeks to possess the power to inflict or cure disease. The statue illustrated above is attributed to Praxiteles, and represents the goddess leaning on an earlier image of herself.

U.S.A. EDITION

WELLCOME'S
EXCERPTA THERAPEUTICA



BURROUGHS WELLCOME & CO.
LONDON (ENG.)

MONTREAL SYDNEY CAPE TOWN MILAN SHANGHAI
BUENOS AIRES BOMBAY

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For Price List, see page 329

R Tabloid

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The word 'TABLOID'
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The use of the word is
to enable the prescriber,
dispenser and patient to
get the right thing with
one short word instead
of the firm's long name,
and to ensure for
them the quality that
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put into their products.
Therefore commence your
prescriptions thus—

R 'Tabloid' — — —



THERAPEUTIC NOTES

Acetanilide (*see Antifebrin, page 17*)

Aconite

Slows and weakens the heart's action by stimulating the vagus centre, reduces temperature, and is diaphoretic, anodyne and sedative. Stimulates terminations of sensory nerves, and subsequently paralyses them, producing sensation of tingling and numbness. Given in neuralgia, the early stages of catarrh and other febrile conditions.

Preparations

'TABLOID' ACONITI, each containing the solid ingredients of
Tinct. Aconiti, min. 1 [0.06 c.c.]; and min. 5 [0.3 c.c.]
[B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—One of the lesser strength, dissolved in a little water, every ten minutes until slowing of the pulse is observed; or one of the min. 5 strength every two, three, or four hours.

'TABLOID' QUININÆ ET CAMPHORÆ ET ACONITI
(*see Quinine, page 128*)

Aconitine

The active principle of aconite, prescribed in neuralgia, asthma, rheumatism, gout and acute inflammations.

'Tabloid' products are prepared from a pure salt of the alkaloid. (*See also page 322*)

Preparation

'TABLOID' HYPOD. ACONITINÆ NITRATIS, gr. $\frac{1}{10}$ [0.001 gm.]
[B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—One, dissolved in *warm water*. The injection may be repeated, with caution, after not less than two hours.

'Alaxa' BRAND AROMATIC LIQUEUR OF CASCARA SAGRADA
[B. W. & Co.]

Presents in a pleasant acceptable condition the tonic laxative properties of cascara sagrada, in combination with stomachic and carminative principles. Each fluidrachm contains the equivalent of twenty-four minims of Fluidextract of Cascara Sagrada.

DOSE.—One to two fluidrachms.

Pharmacopœial preparations are U.S.P. unless otherwise stated

Aloes

Hepatic stimulant and cathartic, acting principally on large intestine and rectum. Small doses used as stomachic tonic; large doses as emmenagogue.

Preparations

'TABLOID' ALOES ET FERRI. Each represents one of the U.S.P. Pills (Sugar-coated) [⚖ B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—One to two, after food, or at bedtime, repeated as may be necessary.

'TABLOID' ALOES ET MYRRHÆ. Each represents one of the U.S.P. Pills (Plain or sugar-coated) [⚖ B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—One to two, after food, or at bedtime, repeated as may be necessary.

'TABLOID' COLOCYNTHIDIS COMP. (N.F. Pill). Each represents one of the N.F. Pills (Plain or sugar-coated) [⚖ B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—One to two, at bedtime, as a purgative.

Aloin

The active principle of aloes. (See also page 322)

Preparations

'TABLOID' ALOINI, gr. $\frac{1}{10}$ [0.0065 gm.]; and gr. $\frac{1}{2}$ [0.032 gm.] (Gr. $\frac{1}{2}$ is sugar-coated) [⚖ B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—Aloin is commonly prescribed in doses of gr. $\frac{1}{10}$, several times daily; or in larger doses—up to two grains—before, with or after the last meal of the day.

'TABLOID' ALOINI COMP. [⚖ B. W. & Co.]

℞ Aloini,	gr. $\frac{1}{5}$	[0.013 gm.]
Strychninæ Sulphatis,	gr. $\frac{1}{60}$	[0.0016 gm.]
Ext. Belladonnæ,	gr. $\frac{1}{8}$	[0.008 gm.]
Pulv. Ipecacuanhæ,	gr. $\frac{1}{16}$	[0.004 gm.]

(Sugar-coated)

DIRECTION.—One to two, after food, or one to three, at bedtime, in habitual constipation.

'TABLOID' NUCIS VOMICÆ COMP. [⚖ B. W. & Co.]

℞ Ext. Nucis Vomicæ,		
Aloini,		
Ferri Sulphatis,		
Pulv. Myrrhæ,		
Pulv. Saponis,	āā gr. $\frac{1}{2}$	[0.032 gm.]

(Sugar-coated)

DIRECTION.—One to two, increased if necessary to three, regularly, for the relief of chronic constipation, half an hour before or after the last meal of the day.

'TABLOID' FERRUGIN. (BLAUD) ET ALOINI [⚖ B. W. & Co.]

℞ Pil. Ferrugin. (Blaud),	gr. 5	[0.324 gm.]
(= 22.5% Ferri Carbonatis)		
Aloini,	gr. $\frac{1}{20}$	[0.0032 gm.]

(Sugar-coated)

DIRECTION. One to four, taken with a little water, twice or thrice daily, with or after food.

Pharmacopœial preparations are U.S.P. unless otherwise stated

Aloin (*continued*)‘TABLOID’ FERRUGIN. (BLAUD) COMP. [$\frac{1}{100}$ B. W. & Co.]

R Pil. Ferrugin. (Blaud),	gr. 10	[0.648 gm.]
(= 20% Ferri Carbonatis)		
Pulv. Capsici,	gr. 1/4	[0.016 gm.]
Aloini et Strychninæ et Arseni		
Trioxidi,	āā gr. 1/30	[0.0022 gm.]
(<i>Sugar-coated</i>)		

DIRECTION.—One, taken with a little water, twice or thrice daily, with or after food.

Alum

Astringent; used as lotion, gargle, spray, mouth-wash and eye application.

Preparations‘TABLOID’ OPTHAL. (T) ALUMINIS, gr. $\frac{1}{250}$ [0.00026 gm.] [$\frac{1}{100}$ B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—One, applied to the surface of the conjunctiva, in any case where the local application of alum is indicated.

‘SOLOID’ ALUMINIS, gr. 10 [0.648 gm.] [$\frac{1}{100}$ B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—As an injection, one dissolved in one to three fluidounces of water; as an eye-wash, one in two or three fluidounces of warm (boiled) water; and, as a gargle or mouth-wash, one in one fluidounce of water.

‘SOLOID’ ALUMINIS ET ZINCI SULPHATIS [$\frac{1}{100}$ B. W. & Co.]

R Aluminis,	gr. 15	[0.972 gm.]
Zinci Sulphatis,	gr. 15	[0.972 gm.]

DIRECTION.—As a lotion or injection, one to four, dissolved in a pint of warm water.

‘SOLOID’ ALUMINIS ET ZINCI COMP. (FORT.) [$\frac{1}{100}$ B. W. & Co.]

R Aluminis,	gr. 30	[1.944 gm.]
Zinci Sulphatis,	gr. 15	[0.972 gm.]

DIRECTION.—As a douche or injection, one to three, dissolved in a pint of warm water.

‘SOLOID’ POTASSII PERMANGANATIS ET ALUMINIS [$\frac{1}{100}$ B. W. & Co.]

R Potassii Permanganatis,	gr. 3	[0.194 gm.]
Aluminis,	gr. 5	[0.324 gm.]

DIRECTION.—As a lotion or injection, in the strength of one product to about five fluidounces of water.

Ammonia, Aromatic

For use as “Smelling Salts.”

Preparation‘VAPOROLE’ AROMATIC AMMONIA [$\frac{1}{100}$ B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—The delicate glass capsule (surrounded by absorbent material and silken netting) should be broken, and the vapour inhaled.

(*See ‘Vaporole’ Products, page 177*)

Pharmaceutical preparations are U.S.P. unless otherwise stated

Ammoniated Quinine (*see Quinine, page 128*)

Ammonium Bromide

Nerve sedative and indirect hypnotic.

Preparations

'TABLOID' AMMONII BROMIDI, gr. 5 [0.324 gm.] [$\frac{3}{4}$ B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—Five to thirty grains, dissolved in a large wineglassful of water, after food, or at bedtime.

'TABLOID' SODII BROMIDI COMP. [$\frac{3}{4}$ B. W. & Co.]

R̄ Sodii Bromidi,	gr. 2	[0.13 gm.]
Strontii Bromidi,	gr. 2	[0.13 gm.]
Ammonii Bromidi,	gr. 1	[0.065 gm.]
Sodii Arsenatis Exsiccati,	gr. 1/60	[0.00168 gm.]

DIRECTION.—One to six, dissolved in a large wineglassful of water, after food, or at bedtime. The dose of sodium arsenate allows of thirty grains of the mixed bromides being given.

'TABLOID' TRI-BROMID. EFFERVESC. [$\frac{3}{4}$ B. W. & Co.]

R̄ Potassii Bromidi,	0.4 gramme	[gr. 6]
Sodii Bromidi,	0.4 gramme	[gr. 6]
Ammonii Bromidi,	0.2 gramme	[gr. 3]
Salis Effervescentis,	q.s.	

DIRECTION.—One to two, powdered, and dissolved in half a tumblerful of water, after food.

Ammonium Carbonate

General stimulant; expectorant in small doses, emetic in doses of fifteen to thirty grains.

Preparations

'TABLOID' AMMONII CARBONATIS, gr. 3 [0.194 gm.] [$\frac{3}{4}$ B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—One, powdered, and dissolved in a wineglassful of water, every two to three hours.

'TABLOID' 'COFFEE-MINT' (*see 'Coffee-Mint,' page 49*)

'TABLOID' 'GINGAMENT' (*see 'Gingament,' page 69*)

'TABLOID' QUININÆ AMMONIATÆ (*sugar-coated*) [$\frac{3}{4}$ B. W. & Co.]

Each product contains quinine and ammonium bicarbonate to correspond with one fluidrachm of the tincture.

DIRECTION.—One, taken whole, with a little water.

'TABLOID' SODA-MINT (*Neutralising*) (*see Soda-Mint, page 147*)

Ammonium Chloride

Stimulates mucous membranes and increases secretion of mucus. Used in torpid conditions of liver; cirrhosis and hepatic abscess; subacute gastric and intestinal catarrh—especially in children; those forms of chronic bronchitis in

Pharmacopœial preparations are U.S.P. unless otherwise stated

Ammonium Chloride (*continued*)

which thick tenacious mucus renders expectoration difficult; painful dyspepsia due to excessive acidity; and, combined with borax or cubeb, in sore throat.

Preparations

'TABLOID' AMMONII CHLORIDI, gr. 5 [0.324 gm.] [製 B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—One, or more, dissolved in a large wineglassful of water, thrice daily, after food; or (in catarrhal sore throat) allowed to dissolve slowly in the mouth as often as may be necessary. The average dose is $7\frac{1}{2}$ grains.

'TABLOID' AMMONII CHLORIDI COMP. [製 B. W. & Co.]

℞ Ammonii Chloridi,	gr. 1	[0.065 gm.]
Potassii Chloratis,	gr. 2	[0.13 gm.]
Acidi Benzoici,	gr. 1/4	[0.016 gm.]
Pulv. Cubebæ,	gr. 1/4	[0.016 gm.]
Ext. Glycyrrhizæ,	gr. 1	[0.065 gm.]

DIRECTION.—One, dissolved slowly in the mouth, as often as may be necessary, to relieve irritability of the pharynx or larynx.

'TABLOID' AMMONII CHLORIDI ET GLYCYRRHIZÆ [製 B. W. & Co.]

℞ Ammonii Chloridi,	gr. 3	[0.194 gm.]
Ext. Glycyrrhizæ,	gr. 2	[0.13 gm.]

DIRECTION.—One, dissolved slowly in the mouth, as often as may be necessary, in catarrhal sore throat.

'TABLOID' APOMORPHINÆ COMP. [製 B. W. & Co.]

℞ Apomorphinæ Hydrochloridi,	gr. 1/50	[0.0013 gm.]
Ammonii Chloridi,	gr. 3	[0.194 gm.]
Ext. Glycyrrhizæ,	gr. 1-1/2	[0.097 gm.]

DIRECTION.—One, dissolved slowly in the mouth, or taken with a little water, every hour, or every other hour.

'TABLOID' CUBEBAE COMP. [製 B. W. & Co.]

℞ Oleo-resinæ Cubebæ,	gr. 1/4	[0.016 gm.]
Ammonii Chloridi,	gr. 1/2	[0.032 gm.]
Glycyrrhizini Ammoniat,	gr. 1/4	[0.016 gm.]

DIRECTION.—One, dissolved in the mouth frequently, in catarrhal sore throat and hoarseness.

'TABLOID' PASTILLE AMMONIUM CHLORIDE AND LICORICE [製 B. W. & Co.]

Each contains Ammonium Chloride, gr. 1 [0.065 gm.]

INSUFFLATIO MENTHOLIS COMP. (COMPOUND MENTHOL SNUFF, B. W. & Co.) (*see Menthol*, page 100)

Ammonium Chloride Vapour

Useful in catarrhal affections of respiratory passages. Only *neutral* vapour should be inhaled. Readily provided by 'Vaporole' Ammonium Chloride Inhaler, a compact apparatus for conveniently and quickly preparing perfectly neutral vapour of ammonium chloride for inhalation. Should be used for a few minutes about four times daily.

Pharmacopœial preparations are U.S.P. unless otherwise stated

Ammonium Valerate

Combines a stimulant effect with the anti-spasmodic action of valerian in hysteria and other neuroses.

Preparation

'ELIXOID' AMMONII VALERATIS [‡ B. W. & Co.]

Each fluidrachm contains Ammonium Valerate, gr. 2 [0.13 gm.]

DIRECTION.—One-half to four fluidrachms, twice or thrice daily, after food.

Amyl Nitrite

Powerful dilator of peripheral vessels; employed in angina pectoris, conditions due to heightened arterial tension, hæmoptysis, menorrhagia and other hæmorrhages, tetanus, neuralgia, asthma, cocaine and strychnine poisoning, and to check excessive sweating.

Preparations

'VAPOROLE' AMYLIS NITRITIS, min. 3 [0.18 c.c.]; and min. 5 [0.3 c.c.] [‡ B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—The delicate glass capsule (surrounded by absorbent material and silken netting) should be broken, and the vapour inhaled.

(See 'Vaporole' Products, page 177)

Anæsthesia (Local)

Combinations of cocaine or eucaine with morphine and sodium chloride are used hypodermically to produce local anæsthesia. First injection is made over centre of proposed incision, and further punctures at circumference, to increase anæsthetised area as far as may be necessary. Addition of 'Epinine' aids action of a local anæsthetic by causing constriction of vessels—thus lessening hæmorrhage. Absorption of the drug into the general circulation is reduced to a minimum, so that toxic effects are less likely to be produced.

Preparations

'TABLOID' HYPOD. ANÆSTHETIC. COMP. (A) [‡ B. W. & Co.]

℞ Cocainæ Hydrochloridi,	gr. 1/10	[0.0065 gm.]
Morphinæ Hydrochloridi,	gr. 1/50	[0.0013 gm.]
Sodii Chloridi,	gr. 9/10	[0.058 gm.]

DIRECTION.—One, dissolved in 105 minims of sterile water, and injected hypodermically.

'TABLOID' HYPOD. ANÆSTHETIC. COMP. (B) [‡ B. W. & Co.]

℞ Cocainæ Hydrochloridi,	gr. 1/5	[0.013 gm.]
Morphinæ Hydrochloridi,	gr. 1/50	[0.0013 gm.]
Sodii Chloridi,	gr. 9/10	[0.058 gm.]

DIRECTION.—One, dissolved in 105 minims of sterile water, and injected hypodermically.

Pharmacopœial preparations are U.S.P. unless otherwise stated

Anæsthesia (Local) (continued)

'TABLOID' HYPOD. ANÆSTHETIC. COMP. (C) [B. W. & Co.]

℞ Eucainæ Lactatis, gr. 7/16 [0.028 gm.]
Sodii Chloridi, gr. 3-15/16 [0.255 gm.]

DIRECTION.—One, dissolved in one fluidounce of sterile water, yields a solution containing 1 in 1000 eucaine lactate and 9 in 1000 sodium chloride.

(See also *Cocaine*, page 44; '*Epinine*,' page 56; '*Epicaine*,' page 61; and *Eucaine*, page 65)

Animal Substances (Medicinal)

[B. W. & Co.]

Burroughs Wellcome & Co. were the first chemical and pharmaceutical workers in the field of organo-therapy. The glands and other substances employed are carefully selected, and large numbers, in some cases many thousands, of glands are worked in one batch, so that an average percentage of the active constituents is obtained, and uniformity of therapeutic effect secured. Each 'Tabloid' product contains the complete activity of the substance from which it is prepared.

Preparations

See Therapeutic Notes: Bone Medulla, page 30; Cerebrin, page 42; Didymin, page 52; 'Infundin,' page 79; Kidney Substance, page 90; Lymphatic Gland, page 95; 'Mamos,' page 99; Ox Bile, page 115; Pig Bile, page 121; Pituitary Gland, page 124; Residuum Rubrum, page 131; Spleen Substance, page 153; Suprarenal Gland, page 159; 'Three Glands,' page 163; Thymus Gland, page 163; Thyroid Colloid, page 164; Thyroid Gland, page 163; 'Varium,' page 115; and also 'Tabloid' Brand Products in *Price List at end*.

Antacid (see *Calcium Carbonate Compound*, page 33; also *Bismuth Salts*, page 27; '*Coffee-Mint*,' page 49; '*Gingament*,' page 69; *Magnesium Carbonate Compound*, page 96; *Potassium Bicarbonate*, page 124; *Soda-Mint*, page 147; and *Sodium Bicarbonate*, page 148)

Antifebrin (Acetanilide)

Used in headache, neuralgia, acute rheumatism, acute catarrh and follicular tonsillitis. Combined with citrated caffeine and camphor monobromate, as in 'Tabloid' Antifebrin Compound, it is of great value in obstinate post-operative vomiting and in sea-sickness. May be prescribed in this form wherever antifebrin is indicated.

Pharmacopœial preparations are U.S.P. unless otherwise stated

Antifebrin (Acetanilide) (continued)**Preparations**

'TABLOID' ANTIFEBRINI (ACETANILIDI), gr. 5 [0.324 gm.]
[⁵/₁₆ B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—The U.S.P. average dose is four grains.

Antifebrin should be used *with great caution*.

'TABLOID' ANTIFEBRINI COMP. [⁵/₁₆ B. W. & Co.]

R	Antifebrini (Acetanilidi),	gr. 2	[0.13 gm.]
	Camphoræ Monobromatæ,	gr. 1	[0.065 gm.]
	Caffeinæ Citratæ,	gr. 1	[0.065 gm.]

DIRECTION.—One, taken with a little water, or allowed to dissolve in the mouth, and repeated as may be necessary.

'TABLOID' QUININÆ COMP. [⁵/₁₆ B. W. & Co.]

R	Cinchonæ Alkaloidorum,	gr. 1	[0.065 gm.]
	Antifebrini (Acetanilidi),	gr. 1-1/5	[0.078 gm.]
	Camphoræ Monobromatæ,	gr. 1/5	[0.013 gm.]
	Pulv. Ipecacuanhæ,	gr. 1/8	[0.008 gm.]
	Ext. Cascaræ Sagradæ,	gr. 1/4	[0.016 gm.]

DIRECTION.—One, every hour, in the early stages of catarrh.

Antimony

Diaphoretic, expectorant, alterative; in larger doses, emetic.

Preparations

'TABLOID' ANTIMONII ET POTASSII TARTRATIS, gr. $\frac{1}{5}$ [0.0013 gm.]
[⁵/₁₆ B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—One to three, repeated as may be necessary, to produce free expectoration or diaphoresis.

'TABLOID' IPECACUANHÆ C ANTIMONII ET POTASSII TARTRATE,
āā gr. $\frac{1}{100}$ [0.00065 gm.] [⁵/₁₆ B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—One, dissolved in the mouth every fifteen minutes, until free expectoration is induced; then one less frequently, as required.

'TABLOID' ANTIMONII COMP. (PLUMMER PILL), N.F., gr. 4
[0.259 gm.] [⁵/₁₆ B. W. & Co.]

Each contains approximately: Sulphurated Antimony, gr. 1 [0.065 gm.]; Mild Mercurous Chloride, gr. 1 [0.065 gm.]; and Guaiac, gr. 2 [0.13 gm.]

DIRECTION. One to two, at bedtime, as an alterative and mild aperient.

Antipyrine (Phenazone)

Depresses circulation, reduces temperature, lessens pain; relieves—most conspicuously when combined with caffeine—many forms of headache, especially those of migraine and gout.

Preparations

'TABLOID' ANTIPYRINÆ, gr. 5 [0.324 gm.] [⁵/₁₆ B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—One, or more, taken with a little water.

'TABLOID' ANTIPYRINÆ COMP. [⁵/₁₆ B. W. & Co.]

R	Antipyrinæ (Phenazoni),	gr. 3	[0.194 gm.]
	Caffeinæ,	gr. 1	[0.065 gm.]

DIRECTION.—One to four, repeated after an interval, if necessary.

Pharmacopœial preparations are U.S.P. unless otherwise stated

Anti-Sera, 'Wellcome' Brand*(see Sera, page 136)***Apomorphine Hydrochloride**

Administered hypodermically, produces prompt emesis. Used internally as an expectorant in small doses, alone or in combination, in chronic bronchitis and bronchorrhœa. (*See also page 322*)

Preparations

'TABLOID' APOMORPHINÆ HYDROCHLORIDI, gr. $\frac{1}{50}$ [0.0013 gm.]
[^W B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—One, repeated until free expectoration is induced.

'TABLOID' APOMORPHINÆ COMP. [^W B. W. & Co.]

Rx Apomorphinæ Hydrochloridi, gr. $\frac{1}{50}$ [0.0013 gm.]
Ammonii Chloridi, gr. 3 [0.194 gm.]
Ext. Glycyrrhizæ, gr. $\frac{1}{2}$ [0.097 gm.]

DIRECTION.—One, dissolved slowly in the mouth, or taken with a little water, every hour, or every other hour.

'TABLOID' HYPOD. APOMORPHINÆ HYDROCHLORIDI, gr. $\frac{1}{20}$ [0.0032 gm.]; gr. $\frac{1}{15}$ [0.0043 gm.]; and gr. $\frac{1}{10}$ [0.0065 gm.]
[^W B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—One, of the required strength, injected hypodermically.

'TABLOID' HYPOD. APOMORPHINÆ HYDROCHLORIDI ET STRYCHNINÆ HYDROCHLORIDI [^W B. W. & Co.]

Rx Apomorphinæ Hydrochloridi, gr. $\frac{1}{10}$ [0.0065 gm.]
Strychninæ Hydrochloridi, gr. $\frac{1}{60}$ [0.00108 gm.]

DIRECTION.—One, dissolved in water, injected hypodermically, to produce emesis. The strychnine prevents the prostration which occasionally follows the use of apomorphine.

'HYPOLOID' APOMORPHINÆ HYDROCHLORIDI, 0.005 gramme [gr. $\frac{1}{8}$], in 1 c.c. [^W B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—One c.c., injected hypodermically, to produce emesis.

Argyrol

An organic silver compound, strongly antiseptic, non-irritating and non-toxic in the strengths usually employed. Five to fifty per cent. solutions used in gonorrhœal ophthalmia and lachrymal obstruction; twenty-five per cent. solution as a preventive of ophthalmia neonatorum; five per cent. solution, gradually increasing in strength, in acute gonorrhœa. Rectal injections of one to five pints of a one per cent. solution employed in mucous and ulcerative colitis.

Preparations

'SOLOID' ARGYROL, gr. 1 [0.065 gm.]; and gr. 5.45 [0.353 gm.]
[^W B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—One product of the gr. 1 strength, dissolved in eleven minims, or one of the gr. 5.45 strength, dissolved in one fluidrachm, of distilled water, yields approximately a ten per cent. solution.

'TABLOID' OPHTHAL. (EE) ARGYROL, gr. $\frac{1}{24}$ [0.0027 gm.]
[^W B. W. & Co.]

Owing to the hygroscopic nature of argyrol, the containers should be securely corked after use.

Pharmacopœial preparations are U.S.P. unless otherwise stated

Arsenic Trioxide (Arsenous Acid)

Nerve tonic, anti-periodic; stimulates production of red corpuscles. Used (chiefly in organic preparations) in malaria, trypanosomiasis, syphilis, anæmia, lymphadenoma and cancer. Arsenic Trioxide also used in diabetes, chorea, "senile heart," chronic gastritis, psoriasis, pemphigus and other subacute or chronic skin disorders. Combined with iron, prescribed in anæmia and chlorosis.

Preparations

'TABLOID' ARSENIC TRIOXIDI, gr. $\frac{1}{100}$ [0.00065 gm.]; gr. $\frac{1}{50}$ [0.0013 gm.]; and gr. $\frac{1}{20}$ [0.0032 gm.] [$\frac{M}{3}$ B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—Gr. $\frac{1}{100}$ to gr. $\frac{1}{20}$, taken with a little water. If local action on the stomach be desired, the drug should be taken before meals; if a general action, after meals.

'TABLOID' ARSENICALIS COMP. [$\frac{M}{3}$ B. W. & Co.]

Rx	Arseni Trioxidi,	gr. $\frac{1}{100}$	[0.00065 gm.]
	Ferri Sulphatis Exsiccati,	gr. 1	[0.065 gm.]
	Calcii Sulphidi,	gr. $\frac{1}{4}$	[0.016 gm.]
	Ext. Gentianæ,	gr. 2	[0.13 gm.]

(Sugar-coated)

DIRECTION.—One to two, twice or thrice daily, after food. Used in acne and other skin affections.

'SOAMIN' (see 'Soamin,' page 146)

'TABLOID' 'SOAMIN,' gr. 1 [0.065 gm.]; and gr. 3 [0.194 gm.] [$\frac{M}{3}$ B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—

For Oral Administration

Gr. $\frac{1}{4}$ to gr. 1 [0.016 gm. to 0.065 gm.], dissolved in water, twice to thrice daily, after food.

Caution.. *The daily dose for oral administration should not exceed three grains.*

For Hypodermic or Intramuscular Injection

Gr. 1 to gr. 3 [0.065 gm. to 0.194 gm.], dissolved in sterile water, on alternate days.

'TABLOID' FERRI ET ARSEN. COMP. [$\frac{M}{3}$ B. W. & Co.]

Rx	Ferri Hypophosphitis,	gr. 2	[0.13 gm.]
	Quinina Sulphatis,	gr. 1	[0.065 gm.]
	Arseni Trioxidi,	gr. $\frac{1}{50}$	[0.0013 gm.]
	Strychnina Sulphatis,	gr. $\frac{1}{50}$	[0.0013 gm.]

(Sugar-coated)

DIRECTION.—One to three, taken with a little water, twice or thrice daily, with or after food.

'TABLOID' FERRUGIN. (BLAUD) ET ARSEN. [$\frac{M}{3}$ B. W. & Co.]

Rx	Pil. Ferrugin. (Blaud),	gr. 5	[0.324 gm.]
	(= 20% Ferri Carbonatis)		
	Arseni Trioxidi,	gr. $\frac{1}{64}$	[0.001 gm.]

(Sugar-coated)

DIRECTION.—One to four, taken with a little water, twice or thrice daily, with or after food.

Pharmacopœial preparations are U.S.P. unless otherwise stated

Arsenic Trioxide (Arsenous Acid) (continued)**'TABLOID' FERRUGIN. (BLAUD) ET ARSEN. ET. STRYCH.**[$\mathbb{M}$ B. W. & Co.]

$\mathbb{R}$ Pil. Ferrugin. (Blaud),	gr. 5	[0.324 gm.]
(= 20% Ferri Carbonatis)		
Arseni Trioxidi,	gr. 1/100	[0.00065 gm.]
Strychninæ,	gr. 1/100	[0.00065 gm.]

(Sugar-coated)

DIRECTION.—One to four, taken with a little water, twice or thrice daily, with or after food.

'TABLOID' FERRUGIN. (BLAUD) COMP. [$\mathbb{M}$ B. W. & Co.]

$\mathbb{R}$ Pil. Ferrugin. (Blaud),	gr. 10	[0.648 gm.]
(= 20% Ferri Carbonatis)		
Pulv. Capsici,	gr. 1/4	[0.016 gm.]
Aloini et Strychninæ et Arseni		
Trioxidi,	aa gr. 1/30	[0.0022 gm.]

(Sugar-coated)

DIRECTION.—One, taken with a little water, twice or thrice daily, with or after food.

'TABLOID' FERRI ET ARSENI TRIOXIDI ET DIGITALINI[$\mathbb{M}$ B. W. & Co.]

$\mathbb{R}$ Ferri Phosphatis Solubilis,	gr. 3	[0.194 gm.]
Arseni Trioxidi,	gr. 1/100	[0.00065 gm.]
Digitalini (Amorph.)	gr. 1/100	[0.00065 gm.]

DIRECTION.—One to three, taken with a little water, twice or thrice daily, with or after food.

'TABLOID' ZINCI VALERATIS ET FERRI ET ARSENI TRIOXIDI [$\mathbb{M}$ B. W. & Co.]

$\mathbb{R}$ Zinci Valeratis,	gr. 2	[0.13 gm.]
Ferri Reducti,	gr. 1	[0.065 gm.]
Arseni Trioxidi,	gr. 1/60	[0.00168 gm.]
Ext. Gentianæ,	gr. 1	[0.065 gm.]

(Sugar-coated)

DIRECTION.—One, taken whole, with a little water, twice or thrice daily, after food.

'TABLOID' QUININÆ ET ARSENI TRIOXIDI ET STRYCHININÆ[$\mathbb{M}$ B. W. & Co.]

$\mathbb{R}$ Quininæ Bisulphatis,	gr. 1	[0.065 gm.]
Arseni Trioxidi,	gr. 1/20	[0.0032 gm.]
Strychninæ,	gr. 1/30	[0.0022 gm.]

DIRECTION.—One, taken with a little water, with or after food.

'TABLOID' HYPOD. ARSENI TRIONIDI ET FERRI CITRATIS[$\mathbb{M}$ B. W. & Co.]

$\mathbb{R}$ Arseni Trioxidi,	gr. 1/30	[0.0022 gm.]
Ferri Citratis,	gr. 1/2	[0.032 gm.]

DIRECTION.—One, dissolved in sterile water and injected intramuscularly.

'TABLOID' SUMBUL COMP. (see Sumbul, page 159)**'HYPOLOID' FERRI ET ARSEN. (see Iron, page 88)****Arsenous Iodide**

A soluble salt, exerting the combined therapeutic properties of arsenic and iodine.

Preparation**'TABLOID' ARSENI ET HYDRARGYRI IODIDI (Donovan Solution) [$\mathbb{M}$ B. W. & Co.]**

Each contains Arsenous Iodide and Mercuric Iodide, of each gr. $\frac{1}{2}$ (approx.), and represents min. 5 [0.3 c.c.] of Liquor Arseni et Hydrargyri Iodidi.

DIRECTION.—One to four, dissolved in a wineglassful of water.

Pharmacopœial preparations are U.S.P. unless otherwise stated

Arylarsonates (see 'Soamin,' page 146)

Asafetida

Anti-spasmodic, stimulant and carminative; useful in hysteria and in the nervous derangements of the menopause.

Preparations

'TABLOID' ASAFÆTIDÆ ET OPII COMP. [B. W. & Co.]

R Asafœtidæ,	gr. i	[0.065 gm.]
Camphoræ,	gr. i	[0.065 gm.]
Pulv. Opii,	gr. i	[0.065 gm.]
Pulv. Piperis Nigri,	gr. i	[0.065 gm.]

DIRECTION.—One to two, taken with a little water, when required.
In India, this product is used in cases of cholera.

'TABLOID' ZINCI VALERATIS ET ASAFÆTIDÆ COMP.

[B. W. & Co.]

R Zinci Valeratis,	gr. i	[0.065 gm.]
Asafœtidæ,	gr. i	[0.065 gm.]
Myrrhæ,	gr. 1/2	[0.032 gm.]

(Sugar-coated)

DIRECTION.—One taken whole, with a little water, twice or thrice daily, after food.

Atropine

Atropine lessens all secretions of the body, except urine. Dilates the pupil and paralyses the accommodation, allowing examination of the fundus of the eye and estimation of refraction. Paralyses endings of the vagus in the heart, and is therefore often administered before chloroform anæsthesia, to check excessive inhibition of the heart. Antagonises depressant effects of morphine on respiratory centre. Given previous to general anæsthesia, either alone or with morphine, or in combination with morphine and hyoscine, as in 'Tabloid' Hypod. Hyoscine Comp. (See also page 322)

Preparations

For Internal Use

'TABLOID' ATROPINÆ SULPHATIS, 0.0005 gramme [gr. $\frac{1}{300}$]
[B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION. One, increased if necessary, may be taken at bedtime to prevent sweating in phthisis.

For Hypodermic Use

'TABLOID' HYPOD. ATROPINÆ SULPHATIS, gr. $\frac{1}{200}$ [0.00032 gm.];
gr. $\frac{1}{150}$ [0.00043 gm.]; gr. $\frac{1}{120}$ [0.00054 gm.]; gr. $\frac{1}{100}$ [0.00065 gm.];
and gr. $\frac{1}{80}$ [0.0008 gm.] [B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—One, or more, if required, dissolved in water, injected hypodermically. The full dose has been commonly held to be about gr. $\frac{1}{25}$.

Pharmaceutical preparations are U.S.P. unless otherwise stated

Atropine (continued)**For Hypodermic Use (continued)**

'TABLOID' HYPOD. ATROPINÆ SULPHATIS, gr. $\frac{1}{200}$ [0.00032 gm.],
ET STRYCHNINÆ SULPHATIS, gr. $\frac{1}{100}$ [0.00065 gm.]
[$\frac{1}{2}$ B. W. & Co.]

'TABLOID' HYPOD. ATROPINÆ SULPHATIS, gr. $\frac{1}{50}$ [0.00043 gm.],
ET STRYCHNINÆ SULPHATIS, gr. $\frac{1}{80}$ [0.00081 gm.]
[$\frac{1}{2}$ B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—One to two, of either strength, dissolved in water, injected hypodermically; used in cases of inebriety.

'TABLOID' HYPOD. HYOSCINÆ COMP. (A) [$\frac{1}{2}$ B. W. & Co.]
R Hyoscinæ Hydrobromidi, gr. $\frac{1}{100}$ [0.00065 gm.]
Morphinæ Sulphatis, gr. $\frac{1}{6}$ [0.011 gm.]
Atropinæ Sulphatis, gr. $\frac{1}{180}$ [0.00036 gm.]

DIRECTION.—One, dissolved in water, injected hypodermically.

'TABLOID' HYPOD. HYOSCINÆ COMP. (B) [$\frac{1}{2}$ B. W. & Co.]
R Hyoscinæ Hydrobromidi, gr. $\frac{1}{100}$ [0.00065 gm.]
Morphinæ Sulphatis, gr. $\frac{1}{4}$ [0.016 gm.]
Atropinæ Sulphatis, gr. $\frac{1}{150}$ [0.00043 gm.]

DIRECTION.—One, dissolved in water, injected hypodermically.
'Tabloid' Hypod. Hyoscinæ Comp. (A or B) is generally given previous to general anaesthesia.

'TABLOID' HYPOD. [$\frac{1}{2}$ B. W. & Co.]

(MORPHINÆ HYDROCHLORIDI, gr. $\frac{1}{6}$ [0.011 gm.]
" {ATROPINÆ SULPHATIS, gr. $\frac{1}{70}$ [0.0009 gm.]

(MORPHINÆ SULPHATIS, gr. $\frac{1}{12}$ [0.0054 gm.]
" {ATROPINÆ SULPHATIS, gr. $\frac{1}{250}$ [0.00026 gm.]

(MORPHINÆ SULPHATIS, gr. $\frac{1}{8}$ [0.008 gm.]
" {ATROPINÆ SULPHATIS, gr. $\frac{1}{200}$ [0.00032 gm.]

(MORPHINÆ SULPHATIS, gr. $\frac{1}{6}$ [0.011 gm.]
" {ATROPINÆ SULPHATIS, gr. $\frac{1}{180}$ [0.00036 gm.]

(MORPHINÆ SULPHATIS, gr. $\frac{1}{4}$ [0.016 gm.]
" {ATROPINÆ SULPHATIS, gr. $\frac{1}{150}$ [0.00043 gm.]

(MORPHINÆ SULPHATIS, gr. $\frac{1}{3}$ [0.022 gm.]
" {ATROPINÆ SULPHATIS, gr. $\frac{1}{120}$ [0.00054 gm.]

(MORPHINÆ SULPHATIS, gr. $\frac{1}{3}$ [0.022 gm.]
" {ATROPINÆ SULPHATIS, gr. $\frac{1}{80}$ [0.00108 gm.]

(MORPHINÆ SULPHATIS, gr. $\frac{1}{2}$ [0.032 gm.]
" {ATROPINÆ SULPHATIS, gr. $\frac{1}{100}$ [0.00065 gm.]

The atropine prevents constipation and nausea, and increases the sedative action of the morphine.

Pharmacopœial preparations are U.S.P. unless otherwise stated

Atropine (*continued*)*For Ophthalmic Use*

'TABLOID' OPHTHAL. (X) ATROPINÆ SULPHATIS, gr. $\frac{1}{600}$ [0.00017 gm.]; and (A) gr. $\frac{1}{200}$ [0.005 gm.] [*See* B. W. & Co.]

Used for rapid dilatation to prevent adhesion of the iris in cases of corneal ulcer.

'TABLOID' OPHTHAL. (B) ATROPINÆ HYDROBROMIDI, gr. $\frac{1}{200}$ [0.005 gm.], ET COCAINÆ HYDROCHLORIDI, gr. $\frac{1}{200}$ [0.005 gm.] [*See* B. W. & Co.]

In estimating refraction in patients under fifteen, 'Tabloid' Ophthalmic (B) should be placed on the inner surface of each lower lid twice every day for three to five days previous to the examination. In patients between the ages of fifteen and twenty-five, 'Tabloid' Ophthalmic (B) need be used only two or three times about twenty-four hours before the examination; but as the effect takes some days to pass off, in cases where it is desired to avoid this inconvenience, one 'Tabloid' Ophthalmic (W) (*see* page 74), may be used instead, and repeated in twenty minutes. One hour after the first application the effect will be sufficiently developed for the eyes to be examined. In patients over twenty-five years of age, one 'Tabloid' Ophthalmic (W) should be administered one hour before the examination.

'SOLOID' ATROPINÆ SULPHATIS, gr. 0.545 [0.0353 gm.] [*See* B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—One, dissolved in one fluidrachm of distilled water, yields a one per cent. solution (approx.).

'SOLOID' ATROPINÆ SULPHATIS, gr. 0.272 [0.0177 gm.], ET COCAINÆ HYDROCHLORIDI, gr. 1.09 [0.0706 gm.] [*See* B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—One, dissolved in one fluidrachm of distilled water, yields a solution containing atropine sulphate one-half per cent., and cocaine hydrochloride two per cent. (approx.)

Bacteriological Case,**'Soloid' Brand**

(*See Chests and Cases in Price List at end*)

Bandages, Pleated Compressed,**'Tabloid' Brand**

(*See Dressings in Price List at end*)

Beef and Iron Wine, 'Bivo'

(*see 'Bivo,' page 29*)

Belladonna

Physiological action of belladonna is that of alkaloid atropine. Used in constipation, enuresis of children, epilepsy, asthma, early stages of catarrh, and as an anti-spasmodic, anodyne and narcotic. Of especial value in bronchitis of children.

Pharmacopœial preparations are U.S.P. unless otherwise stated

Belladonna (*continued*)**Preparations**

'TABLOID' EXT. BELLADONNÆ, each containing the solid ingredients of TINCT. BELLADONNÆ FOLIORUM, min. 5 [0.3 c.c.] [⌘ B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—The dose ranges from one to fifteen minims, once, twice or thrice daily, always beginning with a small dose.

'TABLOID' QUININÆ ET BELLADONNÆ ET CAMPHORÆ [⌘ B. W. & Co.]

R Quininæ Sulphatis,	gr. 1/4	[0.016 gm.]
Ext. Belladonnæ,	gr. 1/8	[0.008 gm.]
Camphoræ,	gr. 1/4	[0.016 gm.]

DIRECTION.—One every hour in the early stages of catarrh.

'TABLOID' MORPHINÆ ET STRYCHNINÆ ET BELLADONNÆ [⌘ B. W. & Co.]

R Morphinæ Sulphatis,	gr. 1/12	[0.0054 gm.]
Strychninæ Sulphatis,	gr. 1/60	[0.00168 gm.]
Ext. Belladonnæ,	gr. 1/20	[0.0032 gm.]

DIRECTION.—One, taken with a little water, in the early stages of catarrh; a second in one hour; a third in two hours; and a fourth in three hours.

'TABLOID' CUBEBÆ ET BELLADONNÆ (Effervescentis) [⌘ B. W. & Co.]

R Pulv. Cubebæ,	gr. 1/2	[0.032 gm.]
Ext. Belladonnæ,	gr. 1/20	[0.0032 gm.]

DIRECTION.—One, dissolved in the mouth, three to six times daily. It is useful in relaxed or inflamed conditions of the mucous membrane of the throat, is employed by singers and public speakers as a voice tonic, and is found to relieve the irritable winter cough of the aged. It is also used to allay irritability of the bladder or urinary passages.

'TABLOID' ALOINI COMP. (*see Aloin, page 12*)

'TABLOID' CASCARÆ SAGRADÆ ET BELLADONNÆ
(*see Cascara Sagrada, page 41*)

'TABLOID' CASCARÆ SAGRADÆ ET GENTIANÆ COMP.
(*see Cascara Sagrada, page 41*)

'TABLOID' ZINCI VALERATIS COMP. (*see Zinc, page 180*)

'ENULE' EXT. BELLADONNÆ, gr. $\frac{1}{4}$ [0.016 gm.]; and gr. $\frac{1}{2}$ [0.032 gm.] [⌘ B. W. & Co.]

'ENULE' MORPHINÆ ET BELLADONNÆ [⌘ B. W. & Co.]

R Morphinæ Hydrochloridi,	gr. 1/4	[0.016 gm.]
Ext. Belladonnæ,	gr. 1/2	[0.032 gm.]

'Enule' Rectal Suppositories, containing morphine and belladonna, are sedative and anodyne. They relieve the pain following defæcation in fissure of the anus, in irritable conditions of the rectum generally and in cancer of the lower bowel. They are used in urethral cases, before or after catheterisation, in prostatitis, in cystitis, and in conditions of the deep urethra causing pain or discomfort.

(*See note on 'Enule' Rectal Suppositories, page 56*)

Pharmacopœial preparations are U.S.P. unless otherwise stated

Benzoic Acid

Externally, stimulant and antiseptic; internally, stimulant, expectorant, antiseptic, antipyretic and diuretic. Also administered in catarrh of bladder to render urine acid.

Preparations

'TABLOID' ACIDI BENZOICI, gr. 5 [0.324 gm.] [⌘ B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—One to three, taken with a wineglassful of water, twice or thrice daily, after food. The official average dose is $7\frac{1}{2}$ grains.

'TABLOID' CODEINÆ ET ACIDI BENZOICI COMP. SINE COCAINA
[⌘ B. W. & Co.]

℞ Codeinæ,	gr. 1/10	[0.0065 gm.]
Acidi Benzoici,	gr. 1/2	[0.032 gm.]
Mentholis,	gr. 1/10	[0.0065 gm.]
Pulv. Ipecacuanhæ,	gr. 1/10	[0.0065 gm.]
Ol. Menthæ Piperitæ,	min. 1/16	[0.004 c.c.]
Gummi Rubri,	q.s.	

DIRECTION.—One, dissolved in the mouth, frequently, in irritable cough associated with pharyngitis.

'TABLOID' PASTILLE CODEINE AND BENZOIC ACID COMPOUND,
WITHOUT COCAINE [⌘ B. W. & Co.]

℞ Codeinæ,	gr. 1/10	[0.0065 gm.]
Acidi Benzoici,	gr. 1/2	[0.032 gm.]
Mentholis,	gr. 1/10	[0.0065 gm.]
Pulv. Ipecacuanhæ,	gr. 1/10	[0.0065 gm.]
Gummi Rubri,	gr. 1/2	[0.032 gm.]
Ol. Menthæ Piperitæ,	q.s.	

DIRECTION.—One, dissolved in the mouth, frequently, in irritable cough associated with pharyngitis.

'TABLOID' AMMONII CHLORIDI COMP.

(see *Ammonium Chloride*, page 14)

'TABLOID' 'EPININE' COMPOUND; AND 'TABLOID' 'EPININE'
COMP. SINE HEROIN (see '*Epinine*,' page 60)

Benzonaphthol

Antiseptic and diuretic; used in typhoid fever, fermentative dyspepsia and where an intestinal antiseptic is indicated.

Preparation

'TABLOID' BENZONAPHTHOLIS, gr. 5 [0.324 gm.] [⌘ B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—One to two, taken with a little water, twice or thrice daily, after food.

Betanaphthol

Antiseptic and germicide; used in enteric fever, early stages of cholera, dilated stomach and fermentative dyspepsia, and as a vermifuge. Commonly given in these cases with charcoal and peppermint, as in 'Tabloid' Betanaphthol Comp. Betanaphthol is employed externally in scabies, and in hyperidrosis of the hands and feet. Contra-indicated in Bright's disease.

Pharmacopœial preparations are U.S.P. unless otherwise stated

Betanaphthol (*continued*)**Preparations**

'TABLOID' BETANAPHTHOLIS, gr. 3 [0.194 gm.] [[Ⓐ] B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—One to three, taken with a little water, after food.

'TABLOID' BETANAPHTHOLIS COMP. [[Ⓐ] B. W. & Co.]

℞ Betanaphtholis,	gr. 1	[0.065 gm.]
Carbonis Ligni,	gr. 4	[0.259 gm.]
Ol. Menthæ Piperitæ,	min. 1/2	[0.03 c.c.]
(Gelatin-coated)		

DIRECTION.—One to four, taken with a little water, after food.

Bile (*see Ox Bile, page 115; and Pig Bile, page 121*)**Bismuth**

Astringent, sedative. Used in gastric catarrh and ulcer for its protective action on the mucous membrane. For same reason also useful in diarrhoea and inflammatory conditions of the intestine. (*See also page 322*)

Preparations

'TABLOID' BISMUTHI SUBCARBONATIS, gr. 5 [0.324 gm.] [[Ⓐ] B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—One to four, taken with a little water, twice or thrice daily, after food.

'TABLOID' CALCII CARBONATIS COMP. [[Ⓐ] B. W. & Co.]

℞ Calcii Carbonatis Præcipitati,	gr. 3-1/2	[0.227 gm.]
Magnesium Carbonatis Ponderosi,	gr. 2-1/2	[0.162 gm.]
Bismuthi Subcarbonatis,	gr. 2	[0.13 gm.]

DIRECTION.—One to four, taken with a little water, a quarter of an hour before meals, or one may be allowed to dissolve in the mouth occasionally.

'Tabloid' Calcium Carbonate Compound was formerly known as 'Tabloid' Antacid.

'TABLOID' PEPSINI ET BISMUTHI ET CARBONIS LIGNI [[Ⓐ] B. W. & Co.]

℞ Pepsini,	gr. 2	[0.13 gm.]
Bismuthi Subcarbonatis,	gr. 2	[0.13 gm.]
Carbonis Ligni,	gr. 2	[0.13 gm.]

DIRECTION.—One to three, taken with a little water, twice or thrice daily, with or after food.

'TABLOID' PEPSINI ET BISMUTHI ET STRYCHNINÆ [[Ⓐ] B. W. & Co.]

℞ Pepsini,	gr. 2	[0.13 gm.]
Bismuthi Subcarbonatis,	gr. 3	[0.194 gm.]
Strychninæ Sulphatis,	gr. 1/100	[0.00065 gm.]

DIRECTION.—One to three, taken with a little water, twice or thrice daily, with or after food.

'TABLOID' BISMUTHI SUBGALLATIS, gr. 5 [0.324 gm.] [[Ⓐ] B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—One to four, taken with a little water, twice or thrice daily, after food.

Pharmacopœial preparations are U.S.P. unless otherwise stated

Bismuth (*continued*)

'ENULE' BISMUTHI SUBGALLATIS, gr. 10 [0.648 gm.]
[J&B B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—One, administered three or four times daily, as required.

(*See note on 'Enule' Rectal Suppositories, page 56*)

'TABLOID' BISMUTHI SUBNITRATIS, gr. 5 [0.324 gm.]; and gr. 10
[0.648 gm.] [J&B B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—One to four of the gr. 5 strength, or one to two of the gr. 10 strength, taken with a little water, twice or thrice daily, after food.

'TABLOID' BISMUTHI SUBNITRATIS ET SODII BICARBONATIS
[J&B B. W. & Co.]

℞ Bismuthi Subnitratis, gr. 2-1/2 [0.162 gm.]
Sodii Bicarbonatis, gr. 2-1/2 [0.162 gm.]

DIRECTION.—One to four, or more, taken with a little water, twice or thrice daily, after food.

This combination acts powerfully in gastric catarrh following the abuse of alcohol.

'TABLOID' BISMUTHI SUBNITRATIS ET RHEI ET SODII
BICARBONATIS [J&B B. W. & Co.]

℞ Bismuthi Subnitratis, gr. 3 [0.194 gm.]
Pulv. Rhei, gr. 1 [0.065 gm.]
Sodii Bicarbonatis, gr. 2 [0.13 gm.]

DIRECTION.—One to four, taken with a little water, twice or thrice daily, after food.

'TABLOID' BISMUTHI ET PULV. IPECACUANHÆ ET OPII
[J&B B. W. & Co.]

℞ Bismuthi Subnitratis, gr. 2-1/2 [0.162 gm.]
Pulv. Ipecacuanhæ et Opii, gr. 2-1/2 [0.162 gm.]

DIRECTION.—One to six. In diarrhœa and dysentery good results are often obtained by the frequent administration of small doses of these combined drugs.

'TABLOID' BISMUTHI SUBSALICYLATIS, gr. 5 [0.324 gm.]
[J&B B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—One to four, taken with a little water, twice or thrice daily, after food.

'Tabloid' Bismuth Subsalcylate is *physiologically pure*.

'TABLOID' BISMUTHI SUBSANTONATIS COMP. (*see Bismuth
Subsantonate, page 29*)

Bismuth Gauze, 'Tabloid' Brand [J&B B. W. & Co.]

Used with success in place of iodoform gauze. Has the advantage of being odourless and non-toxic. Has given very good results in operative work (especially in nasal and aural surgery), as a dressing for wounds, burns, etc., and as a packing for the uterus in gynecological conditions. May be sterilised by dry heat up to 120° C., but not by steam heat. Also obtainable ready sterilised. (*See also Dressings in Price List at end*)

Pharmacopœial preparations are U.S.P. unless otherwise stated

Bismuth Subsantonate

A useful, safe and effective form of prescribing santonin, especially for children. Does not cause nausea or sickness, which often follow administration of ordinary preparations of santonin.

Preparation

'TABLOID' BISMUTHI SUBSANTONATIS COMP. [^{III} B. W. & Co.]

R	Bismuthi Subsantonatis,	gr. 4	[0.259 gm.]
	Phenolphthaleini,	gr. 1-1/2	[0.097 gm.]
	<i>(Chocolate basis)</i>		

DIRECTION.—For children, one to two, taken whole, chewed or sucked, at bedtime. For adults, correspondingly larger doses may be given.

Bismuth Tartrate (Soluble)

A scale preparation of bismuth, readily soluble in water. Slightly acid, and therefore both chemically and physiologically compatible with pepsin, with which it is frequently prescribed. (*See also page 322*)

Preparation

BISMUTH TARTRATE (Soluble), 'WELLCOME' BRAND

(*See 'Wellcome' Chemicals List*)

DOSE.—Gr. 2 [0.13 gm.] to gr. 5 [0.324 gm.]

'Bivo' Beef and Iron Wine

[^{III} B. W. & Co.]

Restorative and stimulant. The iron salt is dissolved in a pure detannated wine, thus avoiding the precipitation of albuminous bodies; to this solution the soluble and non-coagulable nitrogenous constituents of beef are added. Taken alone or with other foods, it is an excellent general tonic, improving appetite and increasing strength in convalescence.

Each Imperial fluidounce represents two ounces of lean beef and one grain of metallic iron in a readily assimilable form.

DIRECTION.—From one teaspoonful for children to one tablespoonful or more for adults, twice or thrice daily.

Black Wash (*see Lotion Nigra, page 95*)

Blaud Pill (*see Iron, pages 86, 87*)

Blood Test Case, 'Soloid' Brand

(*see Chests and Cases in Price List at end*)

Blue Pill

Alterative and purgative. (*See also Mercury, page 101*)

Preparations

'TABLOID' PIL. HYDRARGYRI, gr. 4 [0.259 gm.] [^{III} B. W. & Co.]

Each contains gr. 1-1/3 [0.086 gm.] of pure Metallic Mercury.

DIRECTION.—One to two, after food, or (preferably) at bedtime.

Pharmacopœial preparations are U.S.P. unless otherwise stated

Blue Pill (*continued*)

'TABLOID' PIL. HYDRARGYRI ET RHEI COMP. [‡ B. W. & Co.]

℞ Pil. Hydrargyri,	gr. 2-1/2	[0.162 gm.]
Pil. Rhei Comp.,	gr. 2-1/2	[0.162 gm.]

DIRECTION.—One to two, at bedtime, as a laxative or mild purgative.

'TABLOID' PIL. HYDRARGYRI ET COLOCYNTHIDIS ET HYOSCYAMI [‡ B. W. & Co.]

℞ Pil. Hydrargyri,	gr. 2	[0.13 gm.]
Pil. Colocynthis et Hyoscyami,	gr. 4	[0.259 gm.]

DIRECTION.—One to two, at bedtime, as a purgative.

'TABLOID' PIL. HYDRARGYRI ET SCILLÆ ET DIGITALIS [‡ B. W. & Co.]

℞ Pil. Hydrargyri,	gr. 1	[0.065 gm.]
Pulv. Scillæ,	gr. 1-1/2	[0.097 gm.]
Pulv. Digitalis,	gr. 1	[0.065 gm.]

(*Sugar-coated*)

DIRECTION.—One, after food, twice or thrice daily, or one to two at bedtime.

Bone Medulla

Used in chlorosis, pernicious anæmia, lymphadenoma, leukæmia, and rickets; in various cachexiæ, inflammations of bone and osteo-arthritis.

Preparations

'TABLOID' MEDULLÆ (CAPSULA), gr. 5 [0.324 gm.] [‡ B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—One, or more, taken with a little water, after food.

'VALULE' MEDULLÆ [‡ B. W. & Co.]

Each represents gr. 5 [0.324 gm.] of fresh substance.

DIRECTION.—One, or more, taken with a little water, after food.

Borax (*Sodii Boras*)

An antiseptic, used for mouth-washes, lotions, gargles. Also given internally in epilepsy.

Preparations

'TABLOID' BORACIS, gr. 5 [0.324 gm.] [‡ B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—For internal administration, one to four or more, twice or thrice daily, always after food. The initial dose should be small.

Where a local effect is desired, 'Tabloid' Borax is preferable to a gargle, as it may be dissolved slowly in the mouth, a concentrated solution of the drug being thus brought into prolonged contact with the mucous membrane of the throat.

'TABLOID' POTASSII CHLORATIS ET BORACIS (*see Potassium Chlorate, page 125*)

(*See also Nasal and Naso-Pharyngeal products, pages 109 and 110*)

Pharmacopæial preparations are U.S.P. unless otherwise stated

Boric Acid

Internally, stomachic and intestinal antiseptic; used in epilepsy. Externally, largely used in general surgery. A saturated solution in 'Hazeline' relieves irritation of many skin conditions, especially pruritus ani and pruritus vulvæ. Used in urethral surgery in strength of ten grains to the fluidounce of warm water, to maintain aseptic condition of bladder when repeated catheterisation needed. Also used as powder insufflation in uterine and aural surgery, as lotion in conjunctivitis and catarrhal ophthalmia and in various conditions of nose and throat. Gauze, lint and cotton impregnated with boric acid largely employed as surgical dressings.

Preparations

'TABLOID' ACIDI BORICI, gr. 5 [0.324 gm.] [B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—One to three, taken with a little water, three to four times daily, after food.

'SOLOID' ACIDI BORICI, gr. 6 [0.389 gm.] [B. W. & Co.]
(Scented with Otto of Rose)

'SOLOID' ACIDI BORICI, gr. 15 [0.972 gm.] (Unscented)
[B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—As a collyrium, 'Soloid' Boric Acid, gr. 6, powdered, and dissolved in one fluidounce of warm (boiled) water, may be applied frequently. For injection into the rectum, a solution of 'Soloid' Boric Acid, gr. 15, in five fluidounces of water, may be employed. To mucous surfaces generally, solutions of 'Soloid' Boric Acid, gr. 15, may be applied, varying in strength from one to three in five fluidounces of water.

'SOLOID' ACIDI BORICI ET ZINCI SULPHATIS [B. W. & Co.]
(Scented with Otto of Rose)

Rx	Acidi Borici,	gr. 6	[0.389 gm.]
	Zinci Sulphatis,	gr. 1/2	[0.032 gm.]

DIRECTION.—One, dissolved in one fluidounce of warm (boiled) water, to make a lotion or injection, or as an astringent antiseptic application to the eye.

'SOLOID' NASO-PHARYNGEAL COMPOUND (see Nasal and Naso-Pharyngeal Products, page 110)

'SOLOID' OPHTHAL. (AF) ZINCI SULPHATIS COMP. (see Zinc, page 179)

COMPRESSED BORIC COTTON, 'TABLOID' BRAND

PLEATED COMPRESSED BORIC GAUZE, 'TABLOID' BRAND

COMPRESSED BORIC LINT, 'TABLOID' BRAND
(see Dressings, in Price List at end)

'Borofax' BRAND BORIC ACID OINTMENT [B. W. & Co.]

Antiseptic, emollient, sedative; superior to the ointment or glycerin of boric acid. Contains ten per cent. boric acid. Uniform in consistence and composition; never becomes rancid. Prevents or relieves irritation of skin and mucous membranes,

Pharmacopæial preparations are U.S.P. unless otherwise stated

Borofax (*continued*)

following injury, infection or exposure to wind and weather. As an antiseptic and stimulating dressing for ulcerated and abraded surfaces it cleanses the part, encourages granulation, promotes healing and relieves pain. Applied to fingers of operator, it facilitates massage. An excellent antiseptic lubricant for surgical instruments.

DIRECTION.—As a dressing, applied alone, or on lint; as a lubricant, smeared on the instrument.

Bromides

(See *Ammonium Bromide*, page 14; *Potassium Bromide*, page 125; *Sodium Bromide*, page 149; and *Strontium Bromide*, page 154)

Butyl-Chloral Hydrate

Prescribed in migraine, tic douloureux and headache due to eye strain. Its usefulness is believed to be enhanced, especially in trigeminal neuralgia, when combined with gelsemium or gelsemine hydrochloride.

Preparation

'TABLOID' BUTYL-CHLORAL HYDRATIS ET GELSEMINÆ

[³⁵ B. W. & Co.]

Rx Butyl-Chloral Hydratis, gr. 3 [0.194 gm.]
Gelseminæ Hydrochloridi, gr. 1/200 [0.00032 gm.]

DIRECTION.—One, taken with a little water, and repeated, with caution, as may be necessary.

Caffeine

Cardiac tonic, diuretic; used in opium poisoning, migraine, and cardiac dropsy. Especially when combined with phenacetin or antipyrine, it relieves some forms of headache and the pain of dysmenorrhœa. Caffeine sodio-salicylate and sodio-benzoate are used hypodermically in nervous or migrainous headache, and in rheumatism and neuralgia. (*See also page 322*)

Preparations

'TABLOID' CAFFEINÆ CITRATÆ, gr. 2 [0.13 gm.] [³⁵ B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—One to three, repeated after an interval, if necessary. The official average dose is two grains.

'TABLOID' ANTIPYRINÆ COMP. [³⁵ B. W. & Co.]

Rx Antipyrinæ (Phénazoni), gr. 3 [0.194 gm.]
Caffeinæ, gr. 1 [0.065 gm.]

DIRECTION.—One to four, repeated after an interval, if necessary.

'TABLOID' ANTIFEBRINI COMP. [³⁵ B. W. & Co.]

Rx Acetanilidi (Antifebrini), gr. 2 [0.13 gm.]
Camphoræ Monobromatæ, gr. 1 [0.065 gm.]
Caffeinæ Citratæ, gr. 1 [0.065 gm.]

DIRECTION.—One, taken with a little water, or allowed to dissolve in the mouth, and repeated as may be necessary.

This product is used in obstinate vomiting following operations, and in sea-sickness.

Pharmacopæial preparations are U.S.P. unless otherwise stated

Caffeine (continued)**'TABLOID' PHENACETINI COMP. [**⌘ **B. W. & Co.]**

℞ Phenacetini,	gr. 4	[0.259 gm.]
Caffeinæ,	gr. 1	[0.065 gm.]

DIRECTION.—One to three, repeated after an interval, if necessary.

'TABLOID' PHENACETINI ET QUININÆ COMP. [⌘ **B. W. & Co.]**

℞ Phenacetini,	gr. 3	[0.194 gm.]
Quininæ Hydrobromidi,	gr. 1/2	[0.032 gm.]
Caffeinæ,	gr. 2/3	[0.043 gm.]

DIRECTION.—One to three, repeated after an interval, if necessary.

'TABLOID' HYPOD. CAFFEINÆ SODIO-SALICYLATIS, gr. ½
[0.032 gm.] **[**⌘ **B. W. & Co.]**

DIRECTION.—One to two repeated, if necessary, for the relief of pain.
The full hypodermic dose is four grains [0.259 gramme].

'HYPOLOID' CAFFEINÆ SODIO-BENZOATIS, 0.25 gramme [gr. 3½],
in 1 c.c. **[**⌘ **B. W. & Co.]**

DIRECTION.—One c.c., injected hypodermically.

Cajuput Oil

A powerful general stimulant, anti-spasmodic and diaphoretic, used in flatulence and colic.

Preparation**'TABLOID' PHENOLIS ET MENTHOLIS COMP. (CAPSULA)****[**⌘ **B. W. & Co.]**

℞ Phenolis,	gr. 1/4	[0.016 gm.]
Mentholis,	gr. 1/2	[0.032 gm.]
Ol. Cajuputi,	min. 1	[0.06 c.c.]

DIRECTION.—One to two, taken whole, with a little water, after food.

Calcium Carbonate

Used in acid dyspepsia and heartburn, the therapeutic effect being enhanced by addition of magnesium carbonate. Also used as astringent in certain forms of diarrhoea and dysentery, generally along with aromatics and an anodyne.

Preparations**'TABLOID' CALCII CARBONATIS COMP. [**⌘ **B. W. & Co.]**

℞ Calcii Carbonatis Præcipitati,	gr. 3-1/2	[0.227 gm.]
Magnesii Carbonatis Ponderosi,	gr. 2-1/2	[0.162 gm.]
Bismuthi Subcarbonatis,	gr. 2	[0.13 gm.]

DIRECTION.—One to four, taken with a little water, a quarter of an hour before meals, or one dissolved in the mouth occasionally.

'Tabloid' Calcium Carbonate Compound was formerly known as 'Tabloid' Antacid.

Calcium Chloride

Used with sodium chloride and potassium chloride in the preparation of hypertonic saline solutions for intravenous injection in cholera.

Preparation**'SOLOID' CALCII CHLORIDI COMP. [**⌘ **B. W. & Co.]**

℞ Sodii Chloridi,	gr. 30	[1.944 gm.]
Potassii Chloridi,	gr. 1-1/2	[0.097 gm.]
Calcii Chloridi,	gr. 1	[0.065 gm.]

DIRECTION.—Four, dissolved in 20 fluidounces of sterile water, make a hypertonic saline solution.

Pharmacopœial preparations are U.S.P. unless otherwise stated

Calcium Formate (*see Formates, page 68*)

Calcium Glycerophosphate

(*see Glycerophosphates, page 70; and also page 322*)

Calcium Iodo-ricinoleate

Contains a large proportion of iodine. Tasteless and odourless; unaffected by gastric juice. Produces no digestive disturbance; absorbed from bowel without causing irritation. Possesses, in marked degree, valuable action of its components, and results obtained in syphilitic cases compare favourably with those from iodides. Has proved very successful in gummata and other specific manifestations; in stubborn ulcers, resistant to other treatment, has been reported to produce healthy granulating surface. Various affections of lymphatic glands and of the thyroid have been favourably influenced by it. Well tolerated by patients who cannot take potassium or sodium iodide.

Preparation

'TABLOID' CALCH IODO-RICINOLEATIS (CAPSULA), gr. 3 [0.194 gm.]
[^W B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—One to three, taken with water, three or four times daily.

Calcium Lactate

Administered to increase blood coagulability, which is deficient in urticaria and certain other affections. Much less irritating than the chloride; non-deliquescent; has no unpleasant taste. Successfully used in urticaria, chilblains, some forms of albuminuria and headache; in pneumonia, epilepsy, and serum rashes. Also used in aneurism and various conditions of hæmorrhage, including hæmorrhagic forms of infectious diseases; in hæmophilia, purpura, uterine hæmorrhages, and preliminary to surgical procedure where undue hæmorrhage is feared.

Preparation

'TABLOID' CALCH LACTATIS, gr. 5 [0.324 gm.] [^W B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—One to six, powdered, and dissolved in a large wine-glassful of water, twice or thrice daily, one hour before food.

Calcium Sulphide (Calx Sulphurata)

Used for boils, suppurating glands, scrofulous sores and acne. Commercial calcium sulphide is often impure, but confidence may be placed in the purity of 'Tabloid' Calcium Sulphide.

Preparations

'TABLOID' CALCH SULPHIDI, gr. $\frac{1}{10}$ [0.0065 gm.]; gr. $\frac{1}{4}$ [0.016 gm.];
gr. $\frac{1}{2}$ [0.032 gm.]; and gr. I [0.065 gm.] [^W B. W. & Co.]

(*Sugar-coated*)

DIRECTION.—One-tenth grain to one grain, three to four times daily, one hour after food.

Pharmacopœial preparations are U.S.P. unless otherwise stated

Calcium Sulphide (Calx Sulphurata) (*continued*)**'TABLOID' ARSENICALIS COMP.** [^{MS} B. W. & Co.]

℞ Arseni Trioxidi,	gr. 1/100	[0.00065 gm.]
Ferri Sulphatis Exsiccati,	gr. 1	[0.065 gm.]
Calci Sulphidi,	gr. 1/4	[0.016 gm.]
Ext. Gentianæ,	gr. 2	[0.13 gm.]

(Sugar-coated)

DIRECTION.—One to two, twice or thrice daily, after food. Used in acne and other skin affections.

Calomel (Hydrargyri Chloridum Mite)

Alterative, cholagogue, purgative and anti-syphilitic. The 'Tabloid' products are prepared with pure sublimed mercurous chloride of guaranteed English manufacture. (*See also page 323*)

Preparations

'TABLOID' HYDRARGYRI CHLORIDI MITIS, gr. $\frac{1}{10}$ [0.0065 gm.];
gr. $\frac{1}{8}$ [0.011 gm.]; gr. $\frac{1}{4}$ [0.016 gm.]; gr. $\frac{1}{2}$ [0.032 gm.]; gr. 1
[0.065 gm.]; gr. 2 [0.13 gm.]; gr. 3 [0.194 gm.]; and gr. 5 [0.324 gm.]
[^{MS} B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—The smaller doses as alteratives, the larger as purgatives. A small dose of calomel, say gr. $\frac{1}{10}$, repeated every half-hour or hour, is often found to have a more marked effect than one large dose. In certain conditions, especially following head injuries, doses of ten grains and more are given with great advantage. 'Tabloid' Calomel, gr. 5, is exceedingly useful in tropical countries, where large doses are more commonly used. It should be noted that children and infants tolerate comparatively large doses of calomel.

'TABLOID' ANTIMONII COMP. (PLUMMER PILL), N.F., gr. 4
[0.259 gm.] [^{MS} B. W. & Co.]

Each contains approximately: Sulphurated Antimony, gr. 1 [0.065 gm.]; Mild Mercurous Chloride, gr. 1 [0.065 gm.]; and Guaiac, gr. 2 [0.13 gm.]

DIRECTION.—One to two, at bedtime, as an alterative and mild aperient.

'TABLOID' HYDRARGYRI CHLORIDI MITIS ET CREOSOTI
[^{MS} B. W. & Co.]

℞ Hydrargyri Chloridi Mitis,	gr. 1/6	[0.011 gm.]
Creosoti,	min. 1	[0.06 c.c.]

DIRECTION.—One to five, taken with a little water, after food.

Used in pulmonary phthisis, and in lupus and other skin diseases.

'TABLOID' HYDRARGYRI CHLORIDI MITIS ET JALAPÆ
[^{MS} B. W. & Co.]

℞ Hydrargyri Chloridi Mitis,	gr. 1	[0.065 gm.]
Pulv. Jalapæ,	gr. 2	[0.13 gm.]

DIRECTION.—One, or more if necessary, at bedtime, as a purgative.

'TABLOID' HYDRARGYRI CHLORIDI MITIS ET PIPERINÆ
[^{MS} B. W. & Co.]

℞ Hydrargyri Chloridi Mitis,	gr. 1/2	[0.032 gm.]
Piperinæ,	gr. 1/2	[0.032 gm.]

DIRECTION.—One, or more, taken with water.

Pharmacopœial preparations are U.S.P. unless otherwise stated

Calomel (Hydrargyri Chloridum Mite) (*continued*)**'TABLOID' HYDRARGYRI CHLORIDI MITIS ET SODII BICARBONATIS** [‡ B. W. & Co.]

℞ Hydrargyri Chloridi Mitis, gr. 1/10 [0.0065 gm.]
Sodii Bicarbonatis, gr. 1 [0.065 gm.]

DIRECTION.—One, or more, taken with water.

'TABLOID' HYDRARGYRI CHLORIDI MITIS ET SODII BICARBONATIS [‡ B. W. & Co.]

℞ Hydrargyri Chloridi Mitis, gr. 1/4 [0.016 gm.]
Sodii Bicarbonatis, gr. 1 [0.065 gm.]

DIRECTION.—One, or more, taken with water.

'TABLOID' HYDRARGYRI CHLORIDI MITIS ET SODII BICARBONATIS [‡ B. W. & Co.]

℞ Hydrargyri Chloridi Mitis, gr. 1/2 [0.032 gm.]
Sodii Bicarbonatis, gr. 2-1/2 [0.162 gm.]

DIRECTION.—One, or more, taken with water.

'TABLOID' HYDRARGYRI CHLORIDI MITIS ET SODII BICARBONATIS [‡ B. W. & Co.]

℞ Hydrargyri Chloridi Mitis, gr. 1 [0.065 gm.]
Sodii Bicarbonatis, gr. 5 [0.324 gm.]

DIRECTION.—One, or more, taken with water.

'TABLOID' HYDRARGYRI CHLORIDI MITIS ET RHEI ET COLOCYNTHIDIS COMP. [‡ B. W. & Co.]

℞ Hydrargyri Chloridi Mitis, gr. 2 [0.13 gm.]
Pil. Rhei Comp., gr. 2 [0.13 gm.]
Pil. Colocynth Comp., N.F., gr. 2 [0.13 gm.]

(*Plain or sugar-coated*)

DIRECTION.—One at bedtime, as a purgative.

'TABLOID' SANTONINI ET HYDRARGYRI CHLORIDI MITIS [‡ B. W. & Co.]

℞ Santonini, gr. 1 [0.065 gm.]
Hydrargyri Chloridi Mitis, gr. 1 [0.065 gm.]

DIRECTION.—One to three. Some children are exceedingly susceptible to the action of santonin, so that the smaller dose should always be given at first. The administration of calomel combined with santonin, usually renders the subsequent use of castor oil unnecessary.

'TABLOID' CATHARTIC. COMP. [‡ B. W. & Co.]

℞ Ext. Colocynthidis Comp., gr. 1-1/3 [0.086 gm.]
Hydrargyri Chloridi Mitis, gr. 1 [0.065 gm.]
Resinæ Jalapæ, gr. 1/3 [0.022 gm.]
Pulv. Cambogiæ, gr. 1/4 [0.016 gm.]

(*Plain or sugar-coated*)

DIRECTION.—One to two, at bedtime, as a purgative.

'TABLOID' QUININÆ ET RHEI COMP. [‡ B. W. & Co.]

(*Well known for many years as 'Tabloid' Livingstone Rouser*)

℞ Pulv. Jalapæ, gr. 1-1/2 [0.097 gm.]
Hydrargyri Chloridi Mitis, gr. 1 [0.065 gm.]
Pulv. Rhei, gr. 1-1/2 [0.097 gm.]
Quininæ Bisulphatis, gr. 1 [0.065 gm.]

DIRECTION.—One to three, at bedtime, as a purgative.

'SOLOID' MERCURIAL COMPOUND (BLACK LOTION) (*see page 95*)

Pharmacopœial preparations are U.S.P. unless otherwise stated

Calomel (Hydrargyri Chloridum Mite) (*continued*)

'HYPOLOID' CALOMEL, 0.05 gramme [gr. $\frac{3}{4}$], in 1 c.c.

[$\frac{3}{4}$ B. W. & Co.]

A sterile suspension of calomel in a neutral fatty basis with creosote and camphor; for use in the treatment of syphilis.

DIRECTION.—One c.c., injected intramuscularly.

CALOMEL CREAM (Lambkin Formula), 'WELLCOME' BRAND,
2 oz. bottles [$\frac{3}{4}$ B. W. & Co.]

Contains 5 per cent. of calomel; for use in the treatment of syphilis.

DIRECTION.—Min. 16, injected intramuscularly.

Cambogia (*see Gamboge, page 68*)**Camphor**

Diaphoretic, mild expectorant, gastric stimulant, carminative, sexual and general sedative.

Preparations

'TABLOID' OPII CAMPHORATÆ, each containing the solid ingredients of TINCT. OPII CAMPHORATÆ, min. 2 [0.12 c.c.]; min. 5 [0.3 c.c.]; and min. 15 [0.9 c.c.]

(*Gelatin-coated*)

[$\frac{3}{4}$ B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—The average dose is two fluidrachms. Smaller doses may be taken at frequent intervals.

'TABLOID' QUININÆ ET BELLADONNÆ ET CAMPHORÆ

[$\frac{3}{4}$ B. W. & Co.]

R	Quininæ Sulphatis,	gr. 1/4	[0.016 gm.]
	Ext. Belladonnæ,	gr. 1/8	[0.008 gm.]
	Camphoræ,	gr. 1/4	[0.016 gm.]

DIRECTION.—One every hour, in the early stages of catarrh.

'TABLOID' QUININÆ ET CAMPHORÆ [$\frac{3}{4}$ B. W. & Co.]

R	Quininæ Bisulphatis,	gr. 1	[0.065 gm.]
	Camphoræ,	gr. 1/5	[0.013 gm.]

DIRECTION.—One every hour, or every other hour, in the early stages of catarrh.

'TABLOID' QUININÆ ET CAMPHORÆ ET ACONITI

[$\frac{3}{4}$ B. W. & Co.]

R	Quininæ Bisulphatis,	gr. 1/4	[0.016 gm.]
	Camphoræ,	gr. 1/4	[0.016 gm.]
	Ext. Aconiti,		
	= Tinct. Aconiti, min. 1		[0.06 c.c.]

DIRECTION.—One, every hour, or every other hour, in the early stages of catarrh.

'TABLOID' ASAFETIDÆ ET OPII COMP. (*see Asafetida, page 22*)

'HYPOLOID' CAMPHORÆ, 0.1 gramme [gr. 1½], in 1 c.c.

[$\frac{3}{4}$ B. W. & Co.]

A sterile solution in olive oil for use in cardiac failure during anæsthesia, and as a general stimulant.

DIRECTION.—One c.c., injected hypodermically.

INSUFFLATIO MENTHOLIS COMP. (COMPOUND MENTHOL SNUFF,
B. W. & Co.) (*See Menthol, page 100*)

Pharmaceutical preparations are U.S.P. unless otherwise stated

Camphor, Monobromated

Sedative, hypnotic. 'Tabloid' Antifebrin Compound is used in obstinate post-operative vomiting and in sea-sickness.

Preparations

'TABLOID' ANTIFEBRINI COMP. [‡ B. W. & Co.]

℞ Acetanilidi (Antifebrini),	gr. 2	[0.13 gm.]
Camphoræ Monobromatæ,	gr. 1	[0.065 gm.]
Caffeinæ Citratæ,	gr. 1	[0.065 gm.]

DIRECTION.—One, taken with a little water, or allowed to dissolve in the mouth, and repeated as may be necessary.

'TABLOID' QUININÆ COMP. (*see Quinine, page 128*)

Cannabine Tannate

Employed with hydrastine and ergot extract in uterine hæmorrhages and dysmenorrhœa.

Preparations

'TABLOID' HYDRASTINÆ COMP. [‡ B. W. & Co.]

℞ Hydrastinæ Hydrochloridi,	gr. 1/4	[0.016 gm.]
Ext. Ergotæ,	gr. 1/2	[0.032 gm.]
Cannabinæ Tannatis,	gr. 1/2	[0.032 gm.]

(*Plain or sugar-coated*)

DIRECTION.—One to three, taken with a little water, repeated as may be necessary.

'TABLOID' HYDRASTINÆ COMP. ET COTARNINÆ HYDROCHLORIDI [‡ B. W. & Co.]

℞ Hydrastinæ Hydrochloridi,	gr. 1/4	[0.016 gm.]
Ext. Ergotæ,	gr. 1/2	[0.032 gm.]
Cannabinæ Tannatis,	gr. 1/2	[0.032 gm.]
Cotarninæ Hydrochloridi,	gr. 1/4	[0.016 gm.]

(*Plain or sugar-coated*)

DIRECTION.—One to three, taken with a little water, repeated as may be necessary.

Cannabis Indica

Hypnotic, narcotic, analgesic; of value in migraine and neuralgia.

Preparation

'TABLOID' EXT. CANNABIS INDICÆ, each containing extract equivalent to TINCT. CANNABIS INDICÆ, min. 5 [0.3 c.c.]; [‡ B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—One to three. As there is occasionally marked idiosyncrasy to this drug, it is better to employ small doses until the response of the patient has been observed.

The 'Tabloid' product is prepared from *physiologically controlled* Ext. Cannabis Indicæ.

Capsicum

Stimulant of mucous membranes, stomachic and carminative, used in relaxed sore throat, and in anorexia, flatulence and spasm.

Pharmacopœial preparations are U.S.P. unless otherwise stated

Capsicum (*continued*)**Preparations**

'TABLOID' CAPSICI, each containing the solid ingredients of
TINCT. CAPSICI, min. 5 [0.3 c.c.] [B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION. One, or more, dissolved in water, between or after meals.
The official average dose is eight minims.

'TABLOID' FERRUGIN. (BLAUD) COMP. (*see Iron, page 87*)

'TABLOID' PASTILLE GLYCERIN, TANNIN, CAPSICUM AND
BLACK CURRANT [B. W. & Co.]

Each contains Tannin, gr. $\frac{1}{2}$ [0.032 gm.], and the equivalent of
Tinct. Capsici, min. $\frac{3}{4}$ [0.02 c.c.], equal to Pulv. Capsici, gr. $\frac{8}{10}$
[0.0024 gm.]

Capsules (*see 'Tabloid' Brand Capsules, page 161*)**Carbolic Acid** (Phenol)

Local antiseptic and anæsthetic for mouth and throat;
internally, prescribed in flatulent distension, typhoid fever,
diarrhoea and influenza. For immediate preparation of anti-
septic solutions, 'Soloid' Carbolic Acid is convenient.

Preparations

'TABLOID' ACIDI CARBOLICI (PHENOLIS), gr. $\frac{1}{4}$ [0.016 gm.];
and gr. $\frac{1}{2}$ [0.032 gm.] [B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—One to two, of either strength, taken with a little water,
or slowly sucked, twice or thrice daily, after food.

'TABLOID' ACIDI CARBOLICI (PHENOLIS) (CAPSULA), gr. 1
[0.065 gm.] [B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—One, taken with a little water, twice or thrice daily,
after food.

'TABLOID' ACIDI CARBOLICI (PHENOLIS) ET ULMI FULVÆ
(SLIPPERY ELM) [B. W. & Co.]

Each contains Carbolic Acid, gr. $\frac{1}{2}$ [0.032 gm.]

DIRECTION. One, slowly dissolved in the mouth; or one to two, taken
with water, twice or thrice daily, after food.

'SOLOID' ACIDI CARBOLICI (PHENOLIS), gr. 5 [0.324 gm.]; gr. 20
[1.296 gm.]; and gr. 60 [3.89 gm.] [B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—Twenty grains, dissolved in five fluidounces, of (preferably
soft) water, yield approximately a one per cent. solution. Five grains
dissolved in five fluidounces, or twenty grains dissolved in a pint and a
quarter (20 fluidounces), of water, make a solution suitable for use as
a mild disinfectant, or as an antiseptic spray for the mucous membranes
of the mouth, nose and throat. Sixty grains, dissolved in 2 $\frac{3}{4}$ fluidounces
of water, form approximately, a 1 in 20 solution. Care should be
taken to ensure that solution is complete, and that no undissolved
acid remains at the bottom of the vessel.

'SOLOID' (NASAL) ANTISEPTIC AND ALKALINE COMPOUND—
(*see Nasal and Naso-Pharyngeal Products, page 109*)

'SOLOID' (NASAL) PHENOL COMPOUND (*see Nasal and Naso-
Pharyngeal Products, page 109*)

Pharmacopœial preparations are U.S.P. unless otherwise stated

Carbolic Acid (Phenol) (continued)**'TABLOID' PHENOLIS ET MENTHOLIS COMP. (CAPSULA)**[^{off} B. W. & Co.]

℞ Phenolis,	gr. 1/4	[0.016 gm.]
Mentholis,	gr. 1/2	[0.032 gm.]
Ol. Cajuputi,	min. 1	[0.06 c.c.]

DIRECTION. -One to two, taken whole, with a little water, after food.

'PHENOFAX' BRAND CARBOLIC ACID OINTMENT [^{off} B. W. & Co.]

'PHENOFAX' presents the valuable antiseptic, anæsthetic and healing properties of pure phenol (of which it contains three per cent.) in a combination specially convenient for application. 'Phenofax' is employed in skin diseases. It relieves itching, destroys infection, soothes the part and encourages its repair. It cleanses ulcerated and denuded surfaces, stimulates healthy growth, and promotes recovery. Its antiseptic and anæsthetic powers are of value in many affections of mucous membranes; in which also its emollient nature is advantageous. 'Phenofax' is an excellent application for the hands, and for catheters and other surgical instruments, to lubricate and keep them sterile.

DIRECTION. -As a dressing, applied alone or on lint; as a lubricant, smeared on the hands or on instruments.

COMPRESSED CARBOLISED LINT, 'TABLOID' BRAND[^{off} B. W. & Co.]**Carlsbad Mineral Water Salt**

Useful in gout, constipation, congestion of abdominal and pelvic organs, diabetes and obesity.

Preparation**'TABLOID' CARLSBAD SALT, EFFERVESCENT, ARTIFICIAL, N.F.** [^{off} B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—One, dissolved in two fluidounces of water, represents an equal volume of Carlsbad-Sprudel water in all its essential constituents. One, two or three, as required, should be dissolved in a tumblerful of *hot* water, and sipped slowly whilst dressing; or they may be placed in cold water, and taken when the effervescence has subsided.

Cascara Sagrada (Rhamnus Purshiana)

Probably most valuable of all drugs in habitual constipation. Dose should begin with two grains of extract, after food, once daily, and be increased, if necessary, until six grains are taken thrice daily. This quantity should be maintained until habit of regular action is established, when the dose should be gradually reduced, and eventually discontinued. The quality of cascara sagrada is subject to considerable variation. Much bark employed is not cascara sagrada, but even when genuine bark is used, the extract is sometimes rendered inert by the process of manufacture. Some of these defective preparations cause nausea, severe purging and even bloody evacuations.

Pharmacopœial preparations are U.S.P. unless otherwise stated

Cascara Sagrada (*Rhamnus Purshiana*) (*continued*)

Burroughs Wellcome & Co. have unusual facilities for obtaining the true cascara sagrada collected during the proper season. This is carefully selected, and the valuable therapeutic principles are extracted by a process which is the result of long and unique experience. 'TABLOID' Cascara Sagrada is prepared with the most scrupulous care; it produces the full physiological effects of the true drug, and is preferred by the Profession because of its uniform reliability. 'TABLOID' Cascara Sagrada should therefore be specified in prescribing. (*See also page 323*)

Preparations

'TABLOID' CASCARÆ SAGRADÆ, gr. 1 [0.065 gm.]; gr. 2 [0.13 gm.]; gr. 3 [0.194 gm.]; gr. 4 [0.259 gm.]; and gr. 5 [0.324 gm.]

(*Plain or sugar-coated*) [B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—Cascara sagrada is best taken in the way indicated above.

'TABLOID' CASCARÆ SAGRADÆ COMP. [B. W. & Co.]

℞ Ext. Cascaræ Sagradæ,	gr. 1	[0.065 gm.]
Ext. Euonymi,	gr. 1/2	[0.032 gm.]
Iridini,	gr. 1/2	[0.032 gm.]
Ext. Nucis Vomicae,	gr. 1/16	[0.004 gm.]
Ext. Hyoscyami,	gr. 1/3	[0.022 gm.]

(*Plain or sugar-coated*)

DIRECTION.—One to four, once, twice, or thrice daily, after food, or at bedtime.

'TABLOID' CASCARÆ SAGRADÆ ET BELLADONNÆ

[B. W. & Co.]

℞ Ext. Cascaræ Sagradæ,	gr. 2	[0.13 gm.]
Ext. Nucis Vomicae,	gr. 1/4	[0.016 gm.]
Ext. Belladonnæ,	gr. 1/3	[0.022 gm.]
Capsicini,	gr. 1/5	[0.013 gm.]

(*Sugar-coated*)

DIRECTION.—One, or more, as required, at bedtime.

'TABLOID' CASCARÆ SAGRADÆ ET GENTIANÆ COMP.

[B. W. & Co.]

℞ Ext. Cascaræ Sagradæ,	gr. 2	[0.13 gm.]
Ext. Nucis Vomicae,	gr. 1/5	[0.013 gm.]
Ext. Belladonnæ,	gr. 1/10	[0.0065 gm.]
Ext. Gentianæ,	gr. 1	[0.065 gm.]
Capsicini,	gr. 1/10	[0.0065 gm.]

(*Sugar-coated*)

DIRECTION.—One to three, once, twice, or thrice daily, after food, or at bedtime.

'TABLOID' FERRUGIN. (BLAUD) ET CASCARÆ SAGRADÆ

[B. W. & Co.]

℞ Pil. Ferrugin. (Blaud),	gr. 5	[0.324 gm.]
(=20% Ferri Carbonatis)		
Ext. Cascaræ Sagradæ,	gr. 1/2	[0.032 gm.]

(*Sugar-coated*)

DIRECTION.—One, gradually increased to four, if necessary, taken with a little water, twice or thrice daily, with or after food.

'TABLOID' FERRUGIN. BLAUD ET NUCIS VOMICÆ ET CASCARÆ SAGRADÆ (*see Iron, page 87*)

[B. W. & Co.]

'TABLOID' QUININÆ COMP. (*see Quinine, page 128*)

Pharmaceutical preparations are U.S.P. unless otherwise stated

Cascara Sagrada (*Rhamnus Purshiana*) (*continued*)

'ALAXA' BRAND AROMATIC LIQUEUR OF CASCARA SAGRADA [J&B B. W. & Co.]

Each fluidrachm contains the equivalent of twenty-four minims of Fluidextract of Cascara Sagrada.

DOSE.—One to two fluidrachms.

'VALOID' AROMATIC CASCARA SAGRADA [J&B B. W. & Co.]

One fluidounce of this preparation is equivalent to one ounce of carefully-selected true cascara bark.

DOSE.—Fifteen minims to one fluidrachm.

'KEPLER' MALT EXTRACT WITH CASCARA SAGRADA (*see Malt Extract, page 97*)

Castor Oil (*see 'Tabloid' Brand Capsules, page 161*)**Cathartic Compound**

An excellent cholagogue and purgative combination.

Preparation

'TABLOID' CATHARTIC. COMP. [J&B B. W. & Co.]

℞ Ext. Colocynthis Comp.,	gr. 1-1/3	[0.086 gm.]
Hydrargyri Chloridi Mitis,	gr. 1	[0.065 gm.]
Resinæ Jalapæ,	gr. 1/3	[0.022 gm.]
Pulv. Cambogiæ,	gr. 1/4	[0.016 gm.]

(*Plain or sugar-coated*)

DIRECTION.—One to two, at bedtime, as a purgative.

Cerebrin (Brain Substance)

Obtained from the sheep's brain; used as a sedative in chorea, hysteria, melancholia, epilepsy and insanity.

Preparation

'TABLOID' CEREBRINI, gr. 5 [0.324 gm.] [J&B B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—One, gradually increased if necessary, three or four times daily, preferably after food.

Cerium Oxalate

Used in sea-sickness, vomiting of pregnancy, inflammation and ulceration of the stomach, hyperchlorhydria, hunger pain, etc.

Preparations

'TABLOID' CERII OXALATIS, gr. 5 [0.324 gm.] [J&B B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—One to two. This drug is given in doses of from two to ten grains, the larger doses often succeeding when small ones fail.

'TABLOID' 'COFFEE-MINT' [J&B B. W. & Co.]

℞ Sodii Bicarbonatis,	gr. 3	[0.194 gm.]
Ammonii Bicarbonatis,	gr. 1/16	[0.004 gm.]
Ext. Coffeæ,	gr. 1/2	[0.032 gm.]
Cerii Oxalatis,	gr. 1/4	[0.016 gm.]
Ol. Menthæ Piperitæ,	q.s.	

DIRECTION.—One to four, or more, taken with a little water, or one dissolved slowly in the mouth from time to time.

Pharmacopœial preparations are U.S.P. unless otherwise stated

Charcoal

Absorbent; used, alone or in combination, in flatulent dyspepsia and gastralgia.

Preparations

'TABLOID' CARBONIS LIGNI, gr. 5 [0.324 gm.] [製 B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—One to four, taken dry or with a little water.

'TABLOID' BETANAPHTHOLIS COMP. [製 B. W. & Co.]

℞ Betanaphtholis,	gr. 1	[0.065 gm.]
Carbonis Ligni,	gr. 4	[0.259 gm.]
Ol. Menthæ Piperitæ,	min. 1/2	[0.03 c.c.]
(Gelatin-coated)		

DIRECTION.—One to four, taken with a little water, after food.

'TABLOID' PEPSINI ET BISMUTHI ET CARBONIS LIGNI (*see Pepsin, page 118*)

Chloralformamide (Chloralamide)

Hypnotic in heart disease and nervous affections; sedative in sea-sickness. Has little or no direct analgesic action.

Preparation

'TABLOID' CHLORALFORMAMIDE, gr. 5 [0.324 gm.] [製 B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—Three to nine, taken with a little water. Doses up to sixty grains are occasionally prescribed.

Chloral, Hydrated

Hypnotic and anodyne.

Preparations

'TABLOID' CHLORALI HYDRATI, gr. 5 [0.324 gm.]; and gr. 10 [0.648 gm.] [製 B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—Five to twenty grains, as required, dissolved in a large wineglassful of water.

Chlorinated Lime,

'Tabloid' Brand

(*See Water Sterilisation, page 272*)

Chloroform

It has been found that the small quantity of ethyl chloride often present in chloroform has a marked beneficial influence on its action as an anæsthetic. 'WELLCOME' Brand Chloroform is particularly characterised by containing a small but definite amount of ethyl chloride. In its production, great care is taken to ensure purity and freedom from irritating products of decomposition. These qualities have caused this brand of chloroform to be widely used.

Inhalations of chloroform have been used with good results in hæmoptysis. (*See also page 322*)

Pharmacopœial preparations are U.S.P. unless otherwise stated

Chloroform (*continued*)**Preparations**

CHLOROFORM, B.P., 'WELLCOME' BRAND

(see 'Wellcome' Chemicals List)

'VAPOROLE' CHLOROFORMI ET ÆTHYLIS IODIDI COMP.

*(see Ethyl Iodide, page 65)***Cinchona**

Tonic, anti-malarial, antipyretic, stomachic. 'Tabloid' Cinchona is especially useful in the equipment of expeditions, as it provides a convenient means of carrying an essential drug.

Preparations

'TABLOID' CINCHONÆ, each containing the solid ingredients of TINCT. CINCHONÆ, min. 30 [1·8 c.c.] [^{ms} B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—One to two, taken with a little water, twice or thrice daily.

'TABLOID' CINCHONÆ RUBRÆ COMP., each containing the solid ingredients of TINCT. CINCHONÆ COMP., min. 30 [1·8 c.c.] [^{ms} B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—One to two, taken with a little water, twice or thrice daily.

'TABLOID' QUININÆ COMP. [^{ms} B. W. & Co.]

℞ Cinchonæ Alkaloidorum,	gr. 1	[0·065 gm.]
Acetanilidi (Antifebrini),	gr. 1-1/5	[0·078 gm.]
Camphoræ Monobromatæ,	gr. 1/5	[0·013 gm.]
Pulv. Ipecacuanhæ,	gr. 1/8	[0·008 gm.]
Ext. Cascaræ Sagradæ,	gr. 1/4	[0·016 gm.]

DIRECTION.—One every hour, in the early stages of catarrh.

Citric Acid

Used in scurvy, acute and chronic rheumatism, hepatic inactivity, catarrhal jaundice and to decrease blood coagulability.

Preparation

'TABLOID' ACIDI CITRICI, gr. 5 [0·324 gm.] [^{ms} B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—Two to four, powdered, and dissolved in a draught of water.

Cocaine

Local anæsthetic for ophthalmic, dental, nasal, laryngeal, urethral, rectal and general surgical practice. Unless kept under special precautions, solutions of cocaine hydrochloride lose their anæsthetic action (*see note on 'Hypoloid' containers, page 78*). In the absence of precautions, solutions should be freshly prepared with 'Soloid' Cocaine Hydrochloride. (*See also page 322*)

Preparations*For External and Local Use*

'SOLOID' COCAINÆ HYDROCHLORIDI, gr. ½ [0·032 gm.]; gr. 1 [0·065 gm.]; and gr. 5 [0·324 gm.] [^{ms} B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—One product of five grains in 100 minims, one grain in twenty minims, or half-grain in ten minims of water, forms, approximately, a five per cent. solution.

Pharmacopœial preparations are U.S.P. unless otherwise stated

Cocaine (*continued*)*For External and Local Use (continued)*

'SOLOID' COCAINÆ HYDROCHLORIDI ET EUCAINÆ LACTATIS
[$\text{B. W. \& Co.}$]

Rx Cocainæ Hydrochloridi, gr. 1/2 [0.032 gm.]
Eucainæ Lactatis, gr. 1/2 [0.032 gm.]

DIRECTION.—One, in twenty minims of distilled water, forms, approximately, a five per cent. solution of the combined drugs.

'EPICAINE' ('Epinine' and Cocaine Hydrochloride) (*see*
'*Epinine*,' page 60)

'SOLOID' NASO-PHARYNGEAL COMPOUND (*see Nasal and*
Naso-Pharyngeal Products, page 110)

For Ophthalmic Use

'Tabloid' Ophthalmic products dissolve immediately they are placed on the conjunctiva (*see page 112*).

'TABLOID' OPHTHAL. (AA) COCAINÆ HYDROCHLORIDI,
gr. $\frac{1}{50}$ [0.0013 gm.]; and (C) gr. $\frac{1}{20}$ [0.0032 gm.] [$\text{B. W. \& Co.}$]

Local anæsthetic and slight mydriatic.

'TABLOID' OPHTHAL. (B) ATROPINÆ HYDROBROMIDI, gr. $\frac{1}{200}$
[0.00032 gm.], ET COCAINÆ HYDROCHLORIDI, gr. $\frac{1}{200}$
[0.00032 gm.] [$\text{B. W. \& Co.}$]

The cocaine aids the atropine.

'TABLOID' OPHTHAL. (O) HOMATROPINÆ HYDROCHLORIDI,
gr. $\frac{1}{40}$ [0.00027 gm.], ET COCAINÆ HYDROCHLORIDI,
gr. $\frac{1}{24}$ [0.0027 gm.] [$\text{B. W. \& Co.}$]

A prompt and not too persistent mydriatic and anæsthetic. It does not fully paralyse the ciliary muscle.

'TABLOID' OPHTHAL. (W) HOMATROPINÆ HYDROCHLORIDI,
gr. $\frac{1}{50}$ [0.0013 gm.], ET COCAINÆ HYDROCHLORIDI, gr. $\frac{1}{50}$
[0.0013 gm.] [$\text{B. W. \& Co.}$]

This combination possesses the properties of 'Tabloid' Ophthalmic (O) in greater degree. It produces complete paralysis of the ciliary muscle, generally within three-quarters of an hour. It is useful in refraction work, as the whole effect passes off in from twenty-four to thirty-six hours.

In estimating refraction in patients under fifteen, 'Tabloid' Ophthalmic (B) should be placed on the inner surface of each lower lid twice every day for three to five days previous to the examination. In patients between the ages of fifteen and twenty-five, 'Tabloid' Ophthalmic (B) need be used only two or three times about twenty-four hours before the examination; but as the effect takes some days to pass off, in cases where it is desired to avoid this inconvenience, one 'Tabloid' Ophthalmic (W) may be used instead, and repeated in twenty minutes. One hour after the first application the effect will be sufficiently developed for the eyes to be examined. In patients over twenty-five years of age one 'Tabloid' Ophthalmic (W) should be administered one hour before the examination.

Pharmacopœial preparations are U.S.P. unless otherwise stated

Cocaine (*continued*)*For Ophthalmic Use (continued)*

'TABLOID' OPTHAL. (M) PILOCARPINÆ NITRATIS, gr. $\frac{1}{500}$
 [0.00013 gm.], ET COCAINÆ HYDROCHLORIDI, gr. $\frac{1}{200}$
 [0.00032 gm.] [$\frac{3}{4}$ B. W. & Co.]

Promotes the absorption of opacities and inflammatory products. The cocaine prevents the pain sometimes caused by pilocarpine.

'TABLOID' OPTHAL. (DD) ZINCI SULPHATIS, gr. $\frac{1}{250}$
 [0.00026 gm.], ET COCAINÆ HYDROCHLORIDI, gr. $\frac{1}{20}$
 [0.0032 gm.] [$\frac{3}{4}$ B. W. & Co.]

'SOLOID' ATROPINÆ SULPHATIS, gr. 0.272 [0.0177 gm.], ET COCAINÆ
 HYDROCHLORIDI, gr. 1.09 [0.0706 gm.] [$\frac{3}{4}$ B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—One, dissolved in one fluidrachm of distilled water, yields a solution containing, approximately, atropine sulphate one-half per cent. and cocaine hydrochloride two per cent.

'SOLOID' HOMATROPINÆ HYDROBROMIDI, gr. 0.545 [0.0353 gm.],
 ET COCAINÆ HYDROCHLORIDI, gr. 1.09 [0.0706 gm.]
 [$\frac{3}{4}$ B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—One, dissolved in one fluidrachm of distilled water, yields a solution containing, approximately, homatropine hydrobromide one per cent. and cocaine hydrochloride two per cent.

'SOLOID' HOMATROPINÆ METHYLBROMIDI, gr. 0.545 [0.0353 gm.],
 ET COCAINÆ HYDROCHLORIDI, gr. 1.09 [0.0706 gm.]
 [$\frac{3}{4}$ B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—One, dissolved in one fluidrachm of distilled water, yields a solution containing, approximately, homatropine methylbromide one per cent. and cocaine hydrochloride two per cent.

For Hypodermic Use

'TABLOID' HYPOD. COCAINÆ HYDROCHLORIDI, gr. $\frac{1}{10}$
 [0.0065 gm.]; gr. $\frac{1}{8}$ [0.011 gm.]; gr. $\frac{1}{4}$ [0.016 gm.]; and gr. $\frac{1}{2}$
 [0.032 gm.] [$\frac{3}{4}$ B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—The hypodermic dose is gr. 1/10 to gr. 1/2, repeated with caution, when necessary.

'TABLOID' HYPOD. ANÆSTHETIC. COMP. (A) [$\frac{3}{4}$ B. W. & Co.]
 R Cocainæ Hydrochloridi, gr. 1/10 [0.0065 gm.]
 Morphinæ Hydrochloridi, gr. 1/50 [0.0013 gm.]
 Sodii Chloridi, gr. 9/10 [0.058 gm.]

'TABLOID' HYPOD. ANÆSTHETIC. COMP. (B) [$\frac{3}{4}$ B. W. & Co.]
 R Cocainæ Hydrochloridi, gr. 1/5 [0.013 gm.]
 Morphinæ Hydrochloridi, gr. 1/50 [0.0013 gm.]
 Sodii Chloridi, gr. 9/10 [0.058 gm.]

DIRECTION.—One of the required strength (A or B), dissolved in 105 minims of sterile water and injected hypodermically.

'HYPOLOID' COCAINÆ HYDROCHLORIDI, 0.01 gramme [gr. $\frac{1}{10}$],
 in 1 c.c.; and 0.02 gramme [gr. $\frac{1}{5}$], in 1 c.c.
 [$\frac{3}{4}$ B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—One c.c. of the required strength injected hypodermically, for the production of local anæsthesia.

Pharmacopæial preparations are U.S.P. unless otherwise stated

Cocaine (*continued*)**For Hypodermic Use** (*continued*)

'HYPOLOID' 'EPICAINE' ('Epinine' et Cocainæ Hydrochloridi) [B. W. & Co.]

R 'Epinine,' 0.0003 gramme [gr. 1/216]
Cocainæ Hydrochloridi, 0.02 gramme [gr. 1/3]
Aquan, ad 1 c.c.

This formula is equivalent to 'Epinine,' gr. 1/365, and Cocaine Hydrochloride, gr. 2/11, in each 10 minims.

DIRECTION.—Half to one c.c. (min. 8 to min. 16) injected hypodermically for the production of local anæsthesia in dental work.

Special glass is used for these 'Hypoloid' containers in order to preserve the anæsthetic action of the Cocaine.

For Rectal Use

'ENULE' COCAINÆ HYDROCHLORIDI, gr. $\frac{1}{2}$ [0.032 gm.]
[B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—One, inserted into the rectum, to relieve local pain or irritation. (*See note on 'Enule' Rectal Suppositories, page 56*)

Codeine

Believed to reduce sugar in diabetes mellitus. If it produce constipation, it may be combined with nux vomica, as in 'Tabloid' Codeine and Nux Vomica. Given alone or with tar in bronchial irritation and cough. (*See also page 322*)

Preparations

'TABLOID' CODEINÆ, gr. $\frac{1}{4}$ [0.016 gm.]; and gr. $\frac{1}{2}$ [0.032 gm.]
[B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—One, gradually increased as may be necessary, taken after food, once, twice, or thrice daily, or at bedtime. The official average dose is gr. 1/2.

'TABLOID' CODEINÆ SULPHATIS, gr. $\frac{1}{4}$ [0.016 gm.]; and gr. $\frac{1}{2}$ [0.032 gm.] [B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—One, gradually increased as may be necessary, taken after food, once, twice, or thrice daily, or at bedtime. The official average dose is gr. 1/2.

'TABLOID' CODEINÆ ET NUCIS VOMICÆ [B. W. & Co.]

R Codeinæ Phosphatis, gr. 1 [0.065 gm.]
Ext. Nucis Vomicæ, gr. 1/4 [0.016 gm.]

DIRECTION.—One, after food, or at bedtime.

'TABLOID' CODEINÆ ET ACIDI BENZOICI COMP. SINE COCAINA [B. W. & Co.]

R Codeinæ, gr. 1/10 [0.0065 gm.]
Acidi Benzoici, gr. 1/2 [0.032 gm.]
Mentholis, gr. 1/10 [0.0065 gm.]
Pulv. Ipecacuanhæ, gr. 1/10 [0.0065 gm.]
Ol. Menthæ Piperitæ, min. 1/16 [0.004 c.c.]
Gummi Rubri, q.s.

DIRECTION.—One, dissolved in the mouth frequently, in irritable cough associated with pharyngitis.

Pharmaceutical preparations are U.S.P. unless otherwise stated

Codeine (*continued*)

'TABLOID' PICIS ET CODEINÆ [‡ B. W. & Co.]

R Picis Liquidæ, gr. 1 [0.065 gm.]
Codeinæ, gr. 1/8 [0.008 gm.]

DIRECTION.—One to four in a single dose; or one may be taken four to six times daily. It is agreeably sweetened with 'Saxin' and may be slowly sucked.

'TABLOID' HYPOD. CODEINÆ PHOSPHATIS, gr. $\frac{1}{4}$ [0.016 gm.]
[‡ B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—One or more.

'TABLOID' HYPOD. CODEINÆ SULPHATIS, gr. $\frac{1}{8}$ [0.008 gm.]; and
gr. $\frac{1}{4}$ [0.016 gm.] [‡ B. W. & Co.]

'TABLOID' PASTILLE CODEINE AND BENZOIC ACID COMPOUND
WITHOUT COCAINE (*see Benzoic Acid, page 26*)

Cod Liver Oil

In prescribing cod liver oil, alone or in combination, the initial doses should always be small. If full doses be given at once, the oil may not "agree." The assimilation of cod liver oil is greatly facilitated when it is administered as 'Kepler' Cod Liver Oil with Malt Extract (*see below*).

Cod Liver Oil with Malt Extract ('Kepler'), and its Combinations

'KEPLER' COD LIVER OIL WITH MALT EXTRACT presents the finest cod liver oil so incorporated in 'Kepler' Malt Extract that easy assimilation is ensured. It is so palatable that even fastidious patients and children take it readily. The dose should be small at first, and only gradually increased. The value of 'Kepler' Cod Liver Oil with Malt Extract is quickly shown by the patient's increase in strength and weight.

Preparations

'KEPLER' COD LIVER OIL WITH MALT EXTRACT
[‡ B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—One teaspoonful to two dessertspoonfuls, twice or thrice daily, after food, taken alone or spread on bread, or mixed with a little milk or water.

'KEPLER' COD LIVER OIL WITH MALT EXTRACT AND
HYPOPHOSPHITES [‡ B. W. & Co.]

Each fluidounce contains Calcium Hypophosphite, gr. 4; Potassium Hypophosphite, gr. 2; and Sodium Hypophosphite, gr. 2.

DIRECTION.—One teaspoonful to two dessertspoonfuls, twice or thrice daily, after food.

'KEPLER' COD LIVER OIL WITH MALT EXTRACT AND IRON
IODIDE [‡ B. W. & Co.]

Each fluidounce contains Iron Iodide, gr. 2.

DIRECTION.—One teaspoonful to two dessertspoonfuls, twice or thrice daily, after food.

Pharmaceutical preparations are U.S.P. unless otherwise stated

Cod Liver Oil with Malt Extract ('Kepler'), and its Combinations (*continued*)

'KEPLER' COD LIVER OIL WITH MALT EXTRACT AND PHOSPHORUS [‡ B. W. & Co.]

Each fluidounce contains pure Phosphorus, gr. $\frac{1}{4}$.

DIRECTION.—One teaspoonful to two dessertspoonfuls, twice or thrice daily, after food.

'Coffee-Mint'

'Tabloid' 'Coffee-Mint' retains the neutralising and stimulating properties of 'Tabloid' Soda-Mint, and possesses a further range of usefulness. Relieves flatulence and the resulting insomnia and palpitation; given in nausea accompanying liver derangement. The presence of cerium oxalate makes it of special value in the vomiting of pregnancy.

Preparation

'TABLOID' 'COFFEE-MINT' [‡ B. W. & Co.]

R̄ Sodii Bicarbonatis,	gr. 3	[0.194 gm.]
Ammonii Bicarbonatis,	gr. $\frac{1}{16}$	[0.004 gm.]
Ext. Coffeæ,	gr. $\frac{1}{2}$	[0.032 gm.]
Cerii Oxalatis,	gr. $\frac{1}{4}$	[0.016 gm.]
Ol. Menthæ Piperitæ,	q.s.	

DIRECTION.—One to four, or more, taken with a little water, or one dissolved slowly in the mouth from time to time.

Colchicine

The active principle of colchicum corm.

Preparations

'TABLOID' COLCHICINÆ SALICYLATIS, gr. $\frac{1}{32}$ [0.002 gm.] [‡ B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—One to two, taken with a little water.

'TABLOID' COLCHICINÆ ET NUCIS VOMICÆ COMP. [‡ B. W. & Co.]

R̄ Colchicinæ,	gr. $\frac{1}{70}$	[0.0009 gm.]
Ext. Nucis Vomicæ,	gr. $\frac{1}{4}$	[0.016 gm.]
Ext. Hyoscyami, Vir.,		
Ext. Gentianæ,	P.B., 1898, gr. $\frac{1}{2}$	[0.032 gm.]
	q.s.	

DIRECTION.—One, taken with a little water, every three or four hours.

Colocynth

A drastic hydragogue cathartic, usually prescribed with other aperients.

Preparations

'TABLOID' COLOCYNTHIDIS COMP. (N.F. PILL) (Plain or sugar-coated) [‡ B. W. & Co.]

Each product is equal to one of the N.F. Pills.

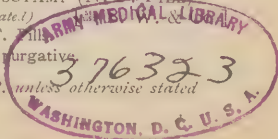
DIRECTION.—One to two, at bedtime, as a purgative.

'TABLOID' COLOCYNTHIDIS ET HYOSCYAMI (N.F. PILL) (Plain or sugar-coated)

Each product is equal to one of the N.F. Pills.

DIRECTION.—One to two, at bedtime, as a purgative.

Pharmacopœial preparations are U.S.P. unless otherwise stated



Colocynth (*continued*)

'TABLOID' LAXATIVE VEGETABLE (*see Laxative Vegetable, page 91*)

'TABLOID' HYDRARGYRI CHLORIDI MITIS ET RHEI ET COLOCYNTHIDIS COMP. [‡ B. W. & Co.]

R	Hydrargyri Chloridi Mitis,	gr. 2	[0.13 gm.]
	Pil. Rhei Comp.,	gr. 2	[0.13 gm.]
	Pil. Colocynth. Comp., N.F.,	gr. 2	[0.13 gm.]
	<i>(Plain or sugar-coated)</i>		

DIRECTION.—One to two, at bedtime, as a purgative.

'TABLOID' CATHARTIC. COMP. (*see Cathartic Compound, page 42*)

Copper Sulphate

Used as caustic for exuberant granulations. A lotion of one grain to one fluidounce of water is used in ophthalmia. Stated to purify water by destroying algæ and typhoid bacilli. Small doses given by the mouth, or rectally, in severe diarrhœa; larger doses, emetic. Invaluable in phosphorus poisoning.

Preparation

'SOLOID' CUPRI SULPHATIS, gr. I [0.065 gm.] [‡ B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—One, dissolved in one fluidounce of water, as an eye-lotion; one, dissolved in ten to fifty gallons of water, to destroy algæ or typhoid bacilli.

Corrosive Sublimate

(*see Mercury Perchloride, page 102*)

Cotarnine Hydrochloride

Hæmostatic and uterine sedative, employed in dysmenorrhœa, menorrhagia, hæmoptysis and hæmatemesis. Contra-indicated in threatened abortion.

Preparations

'TABLOID' COTARNINÆ HYDROCHLORIDI, gr. $\frac{3}{4}$ [0.049 gm.] [‡ B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—One, repeated as may be necessary.

'TABLOID' HYPOD. COTARNINÆ HYDROCHLORIDI, gr. $\frac{1}{4}$ [0.016 gm.] [‡ B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—One, repeated if necessary.

'TABLOID' HYDRASTINÆ COMP. ET COTARNINÆ HYDROCHLORIDI (*see Hydrastine Hydrochloride, page 75*)

Creosote

Creosote, alone or combined with calomel, is used in phthisis, in fermentative dyspepsia and in lupus and other skin diseases. It is also useful in gastro-enteritis and infantile diarrhœa.

Pharmacopœial preparations are U.S.P. unless otherwise stated

Creosote (*continued*)**Preparations**

'TABLOID' HYDRARGYRI CHLORIDI MITIS ET CREOSOTI
[‡ B. W. & Co.]

℞ Hydrargyri Chloridi Mitis, gr. 1/6 [0.011 gm.]
Creosoti, min. 1 [0.06 c.c.]

DIRECTION.—One to five, taken with a little water, after food.

'TABLOID' HYPOPHOSPHITUM COMP. ET CREOSOTI
[‡ B. W. & Co.]

Each contains Creosote, min. 1 [0.06 c.c.], with gr. 3 [0.194 gm.] of the combined Hypophosphites of Calcium, Sodium, Potassium, Manganese, Iron and Quinine, and gr. 1/4 [0.001 gm.] of Strychnine Hypophosphite.

DIRECTION.—One, taken with a little water, with or after food.

Creta Præparata (*see Calcium Carbonate, page 33*)

Cubeb

Employed in bronchorrhœa, relaxed or inflamed throat, and pharyngeal catarrh; and as a diuretic, sedative and antiseptic in gonorrhœa.

Preparations

'TABLOID' CUBEÆ COMP. [‡ B. W. & Co.]

℞ Oleo-resinæ Cubebæ, gr. 1/4 [0.016 gm.]
Ammonii Chloridi, gr. 1/2 [0.032 gm.]
Glycyrrhizini Aminoniati, gr. 1/4 [0.016 gm.]

DIRECTION.—One, dissolved in the mouth frequently, in catarrhal sore throat and hoarseness.

'TABLOID' CUBEÆ ET BELLADONNÆ (Effervescentis)
[‡ B. W. & Co.]

℞ Pulv. Cubebæ, gr. 1/2 [0.032 gm.]
Ext. Belladonnæ, gr. 1/20 [0.0032 gm.]

DIRECTION.—One, dissolved in the mouth, three to six times daily.

'TABLOID' AMMONII CHLORIDI COMP. (*see Ammonium Chloride, page 14*)

Culture Media, 'Soloid' Brand (*see page 280*)

Curara

Paralyses the peripheral terminations of motor nerves, and has been employed to control the spasms in hydrophobia, tetanus and strychnine poisoning.

Preparation

'TABLOID' HYPOD. CURARÆ, gr. 1/2 [0.0054 gm.] [‡ B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—One to three, injected hypodermically. The maximum dose is gr. 1/2.

Pharmacopwial preparations are U.S.P. unless otherwise stated

Didymin (Testicular Substance)

This substance has been used in premature senility, neurasthenia, locomotor ataxia and sterility.

Preparation

'TABLOID' DIDYMIN, gr. 5 [0.324 gm.] [B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—One, gradually increased to four, may be given three to four times daily, preferably after food.

Digitalin (Amorphous)

This glucoside increases the force of the heart's action, and steadies and slows the pulse.

Preparations

'TABLOID' DIGITALINI (AMORPH.), gr. $\frac{1}{100}$ [0.00065 gm.] [B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—One, repeated if necessary. It is stated on reliable authority that the dose to be given by the mouth at one administration is from gr. $\frac{1}{100}$ to gr. $\frac{3}{100}$, and that the total quantity given in twenty-four hours should not exceed gr. $\frac{1}{10}$.

'TABLOID' FERRI ET ARSENI TRIOXIDI ET DIGITALINI [B. W. & Co.]

℞ Ferri Phosphatis Solubilis, gr. 3 [0.194 gm.]
Arseni Trioxidi, gr. 1/100 [0.00065 gm.]
Digitalini (Amorph.), gr. 1/100 [0.00065 gm.]

DIRECTION.—One to three, taken with a little water, twice or thrice daily, with or after food.

'TABLOID' HYPOD. DIGITALINI (AMORPH.), gr. $\frac{1}{100}$ [0.00065 gm.] [B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—One to two. The maximum dose is gr. $\frac{1}{10}$.

'TABLOID' HYPOD. DIGITALINI ET STRYCHNINÆ SULPHATIS [B. W. & Co.]

℞ Digitalini (Amorph.), gr. 1/100 [0.00065 gm.]
Strychninæ Sulphatis, gr. 1/100 [0.00065 gm.]

DIRECTION.—One to two, repeated if necessary.

'TABLOID' HYPOD. DIGITALINI, STRYCHNINÆ SULPHATIS ET TRINITRINI [B. W. & Co.]

℞ Digitalini (Amorph.), gr. 1/100 [0.00065 gm.]
Strychninæ Sulphatis, gr. 1/100 [0.00065 gm.]
Trinitrini, gr. 1/100 [0.00065 gm.]

DIRECTION.—One to two.

Digitalin (Crystalline)

Official in the French Codex. Much more potent than amorphous digitalin, and corresponds to the glucoside known in Germany as "digitoxin." The administration of this drug requires to be *most carefully* watched.

Preparation

'TABLOID' DIGITALINI (CRYST.), gr. $\frac{1}{250}$ [0.00026 gm.] [B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—One, repeated as may be necessary, with great caution.

Pharmacopœial preparations are U.S.P. unless otherwise stated

Digitalis

Increases force and regularity, and lessens rate, of heart-beat. Diuretic action of special value in cardiac dropsy. (*See also page 323*)

Preparations

'TABLOID' DIGITALIS, each containing the solid ingredients of TINCT. DIGITALIS, min. 5 [0.3 c.c.] [ B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—One, thrice daily. The 'Tabloid' product is prepared from *physiologically-standardised digitalis tincture*.

'TABLOID' PIL. HYDRARGYRI, SCILLÆ ET DIGITALIS (*see Blue Pill, page 29*)

Dionin

This derivative of morphine possesses properties very similar to those of codeine, though its action is said to be more pronounced and more lasting. In ophthalmic work it is employed as an anodyne in iritis, keratitis and glaucoma, and to promote the absorption of inflammatory products. It is contra-indicated in arterio-sclerosis of the aged.

Preparations.

'TABLOID' OPHTHAL. (BB) DIONIN, 0.0005 gramme [gr. $\frac{1}{300}$]; and (FF) 0.005 gramme [gr. $\frac{1}{20}$] [ B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—One may be used, and repeated from time to time as found necessary.

Diphtheria Antitoxin,
Concentrated, 'Wellcome'
(*see Sera and Serum-Therapy, page 136*)

Donovan Solution (*see Arsenous Iodide, page 21*)

Dover Powder (*see Opium, page 113*)

Easton Syrup (*see Iron, page 85*)

Effervescent, TRADE MARK 'Tabloid' BRAND Products [ B. W. & Co.]

Certain drugs appear to be best administered as effervescent draughts. The saline constituents assist the therapeutic action, whilst the carbonic acid gas promotes absorption. Ordinary granular effervescent preparations, however, are bulky and prone to deteriorate. 'TABLOID' EFFERVESCENT PRODUCTS are accurate in dosage, portable, convenient and compact, offering a

Pharmacopœial preparations are U.S.P. unless otherwise stated

Effervescent, 'Tabloid' Products (*continued*)

relatively small surface for deterioration. In water they produce fresh effervescent draughts of the various drugs at the moment desired. If the draught be required in full effervescence, the 'Tabloid' products may be powdered before adding the water.

The therapeutic effect of such as are aperient in action may be increased by taking them in hot water, slowly sipped.

Preparations

See Therapeutic Notes: Ammonium Bromide (Three Bromides Effervescent), *page 14*; Lithium, *page 93*; Magnesium, *page 95*; Piperazine, *page 123*; Potassium Citrate, *page 126*; Quinine Bisulphate, *page 128*; Sodium Phosphate, *page 150*; Sodium Salicylate, *page 151*; Sodium Sulphate, *page 151*; and also 'Tabloid' Brand Products in Price List at end.

(See also Mineral Water Salts, Effervescent, *page 105*)

Elaterin

A crystalline product obtained from elaterium; consists of a mixture of substances designated α -elaterin and β -elaterin, the latter being the physiologically active constituent.

A powerful hydragogue cathartic, used in renal and cardiac dropsies, especially those of the abdominal cavity due to hepatic cirrhosis. Should be given in small doses at first.

Preparation

'TABLOID' ELATERINI, gr. $\frac{1}{10}$ [0.0016 gm.] [$\frac{33}{100}$ B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—One to four.

TRADE
MARK

'Elixoid' BRAND Products

[$\frac{33}{100}$ B. W. & Co.]

Fluid preparations of drugs, agreeably flavoured, which will keep perfectly in any climate.

'Elixoid' Brand Products

'ELIXOID' BRAND—

- „ AMMONIUM VALERATE (*see Ammonium Valerate, page 16*)
- „ FORMATES COMPOUND (*see Formates, page 67*)
- „ GLYCEROPHOSPHATES (*see Glycerophosphates, page 70*)
- „ HEROIN AND TERPIN HYDRATE (*see Heroin, page 73*)
- „ MUCIN (*see Mucin, page 108*)
- „ PHOSPHATES OF IRON, QUININE AND STRYCHNINE (*see Iron, page 85*)
- „ PINE TAR COMPOUND (*see Pine Tar, page 122*)

Pharmacopœial preparations are U.S.P. unless otherwise stated

Emetine Hydrobromide

A salt of the essential alkaloid of ipecacuanha (not the mixed alkaloids formerly known as emetine); expectorant and diaphoretic in small doses, emetic in large doses. (*See also page 322*)

Preparation

'TABLOID' MORPHINÆ ET EMETINÆ [$\frac{3}{4}$ B. W. & Co.]

R Morphinæ Sulphatis, gr. $\frac{1}{40}$ [0.0016 gm.]
Emetinæ Hydrobromidi, gr. $\frac{1}{80}$ [0.0008 gm.]

DIRECTION.—One, dissolved in the mouth occasionally, as required.

Emetine Hydrochloride

The salts of emetine, injected hypodermically, produce good results in amoebic dysentery and hepatitis. The hydrochloride, is best suited to this purpose. Hypodermically, it does not produce nausea or vomiting, so that it is of particular value where ipecac cannot be tolerated. Intramuscular has advantages over subcutaneous injection, since by the latter method, the irritant action of emetine salts may lead to pain and induration at the site of injection. Has also been given with success by the mouth.

Emetine hydrochloride has proved of value in hæmorrhages, e.g. hæmoptysis, hæmatemesis, intestinal hæmorrhage in typhoid fever, epistaxis, etc.; also in bronchitis, phthisis, pneumonia and pyorrhœa alveolaris. (*See also page 322*)

Preparations

'TABLOID' EMETINÆ HYDROCHLORIDI, gr. $\frac{1}{2}$ [0.032 gm.]
(Keratin-coated) [$\frac{3}{4}$ B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—One, by the mouth, the last thing at night, or from two to three hours after the last meal.

'TABLOID' HYPOD. EMETINÆ HYDROCHLORIDI, gr. $\frac{1}{3}$ [0.022 gm.];
gr. $\frac{1}{2}$ [0.032 gm.]; and gr. 1 [0.065 gm.] [$\frac{3}{4}$ B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—One, dissolved in water, and injected hypodermically.

'HYPOLOID' EMETINÆ HYDROCHLORIDI, 0.02 gramme
[gr. $\frac{1}{3}$], in 1 c.c.; 0.03 gramme [gr. $\frac{1}{2}$], in 1 c.c.;
and 0.065 gramme [gr. 1], in 1 c.c. [$\frac{3}{4}$ B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—The contents of one container, injected hypodermically.

Enemata, Nutrient

Nutrient enemata often cause rectal discomfort, for the mucous membrane becomes irritated and inflamed. Where continued rectal feeding is necessary, it is best to use the 'Enule' Rectal Suppositories of predigested foods. These preparations keep for an indefinite time in all climates. When the patient is unable to swallow, three to six fluidounces of warm water should be injected and retained occasionally, to combat the thirst common in cases requiring rectal feeding. The rectum may be emptied periodically by the use of a Glycerin 'Enule' Suppository.

Pharmacopœial preparations are U.S.P. unless otherwise stated

TRADE MARK 'Enule' BRAND Rectal Suppositories

[ B. W. & Co.]

The word 'Enule' is a brand which designates fine products issued by Burroughs Wellcome & Co., and should always be specified when prescribing. These suppositories possess conspicuous advantages over those of the ordinary conical shape, which are difficult to introduce, and are sometimes even expelled. The 'Enule' Suppositories are encased in sheaths of pure tinfoil, easily stripped off at the moment of using. They contain accurate doses of pure drugs, and their active principles are evenly diffused throughout the mass. 'Enule' Suppositories are easy to administer, cleanly and comfortable in use and are retained with certainty. Before introduction they preserve their shape and consistence, and are convenient to handle; in the rectum the active constituents are liberated at the normal temperature and produce a continuous uniform effect. The lower bowel should be emptied before the insertion of nutrient or medicated suppositories.

PROF. CASPARI, in his *Treatise on Pharmacy*, says:—

"The usual shape of rectal suppositories is that of a cone with a rounded apex, but the difficulty of readily introducing them into the rectum has led to the designing of a new shape by H. S. Wellcome, of London, the great advantages of which become apparent when it is remembered that the bulbous end is inserted into the rectum, and that as soon as the greatest diameter has been passed, expulsion of the suppository is impossible by reason of the very contractile force of the sphincter muscle, which renders retention of the ordinary conical shape often so difficult."

'Enule' Brand Rectal Suppositories

See Therapeutic Notes: Belladonna, page 25; Bismuth, page 27; Cocaine, page 44; 'Epinine,' page 56; Glycerin, page 69; 'Hazeline,' page 72; Lead Acetate, page 92; Morphine, page 105; Opium, page 114; Quassin, page 127; Quinine Bisulphate, page 129; Santonin, page 135; Soap, page 147; Tannic Acid, page 161.

For full list, see 'Enule' Rectal Suppositories, in *Price List at end*.

'Epinine'

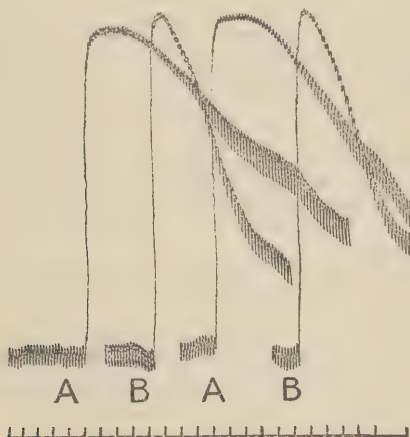
'Epinine' is a synthetic substance (3:4-dihydroxyphenylethyl-methylamine) first isolated at the 'Wellcome' Chemical Works, London (Eng.) (Pyman, *Journ. Chem. Soc. Trans.*, 1910, Vol. XCVII., p. 266); it possesses in a marked degree the pharmacological and therapeutic properties of the natural suprarenal active principle.

Pharmacopœial preparations are U.S.P. unless otherwise stated

'Epinine' (*continued*)

'Epinine' has been subjected to extensive pharmacological experiment. Like Epinephrin it causes marked rise of blood-pressure. The rise produced by intravenous injection of 'Epinine' was compared with that produced by epinephrin and other amines.

KYMOGRAPHIC TRACINGS
SHOWING EFFECTS OF 'EPININE' AND EPINEPHRIN
ON THE BLOOD-PRESSURE



A = Injection of 0.5 mgm. 'Epinine'

B = Injection of 0.05 mgm. Epinephrin

Note equal heights of A and B, but greater persistence of A

The activities of the various substances closely related to 'Epinine' and epinephrin can be expressed as the reciprocals of the doses required to produce equal sub-maximal rises of blood-pressure, care being taken to make the injections equal in volume and uniform in rate. It was found that in the cat the pressor activity of 'Epinine,' as compared with that of epinephrin, was as 1:10. It will be seen from the tracings above, however, that the rise of blood-pressure produced by 'Epinine' persists longer than that produced by a dose of epinephrin which raises the pressure to an equal maximum. The action of 'Epinine' is in all other respects similar to that of the natural suprarenal active principle. The rise of blood-pressure on intravenous injection is due principally to contraction of arterioles, but also to increased force of heart-beat.

Pharmacopæial preparations are U.S.P. unless otherwise stated

'Epinine' (continued)

Applied locally to a mucous membrane, 'Epinine' produces marked constriction of the arterioles and consequent local anæmia. A 1 in 1000 solution produces marked and sustained pallor of the conjunctival mucous membrane when instilled into the eye.

'Epinine' possesses a marked advantage over the natural suprarenal active principle, in that its solutions are more stable than the latter and less liable to deterioration. Being a pure synthetic preparation its composition and characters are constant, and it can always be relied upon to produce the characteristic action of the suprarenal extract. Solutions of 'Epinine' can be sterilised by boiling, in a suitable hard glass or metal vessel, without undergoing decomposition.

Qualitatively, the actions of 'Epinine' and natural suprarenal principle are very similar. Quantitatively, the ratio of their activities is as 1 to 10 according to the indication mentioned above. In order, therefore, to produce the well-known therapeutic effects of a 1 in 1000 solution of the natural suprarenal principle, a solution of 1 in 100 of 'Epinine' must be used. 'Epinine' may be diluted with normal saline according to the strength required.

The uses of 'Epinine' correspond in every respect to those of the natural suprarenal extract. Its principal use is for producing local hæmostasis and anæmia. Applied to mucous membrane in any part of the body, 'Epinine' has a local ischæmic effect owing to its direct vaso-constrictor action on the arterioles. Many clinical reports have been received confirming the marked styptic action. One report states that it has been found of value in submucous resections of the nasal septum.

For the production of local anæsthesia, 'Epicaine,' a combination of 'Epinine' and cocaine, will be found very useful.

For controlling congestion of the pharynx and larynx, 'Tabloid' 'Epinine' Compound is issued. This product will be found particularly useful to singers and public speakers.

'Epinine,' it should be noted, is incompatible with alkalis.

The following table, based on clinical reports, shows the principal indications for the therapeutic use of 'Epinine':—

METHOD OF ADMINISTRATION		PURPOSE	DOSE OR STRENGTH EMPLOYED
Local	applica- tion	Hæmostatic astringent To cut or raw surfaces and to mucous membranes	A strength of 1 in 1000 to 1 in 100 may be employed. The former is obtained by diluting 1 part of 'Epinine,' 1 in 100, with 9 parts of normal saline

Pharmacopœial preparations are U.S.P. unless otherwise stated

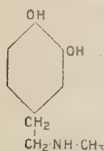
METHOD OF ADMINISTRATION	PURPOSE	DOSE OR STRENGTH EMPLOYED
Eye application	Astringent in conjunctivitis, iritis, etc.	One 'Tabloid' Ophthalmic 'Epinine' may be placed on the conjunctiva, and repeated if necessary, or a solution of 'Epinine,' 1 in 1000, may be used
Rectal administration	Hæmostatic astringent for piles, fissures, etc.	A solution of 'Epinine,' 1 in 100, or 'Enule' 'Epinine,' may be used
For local anæsthesia by subcutaneous injection in dental work	Hæmostatic and anæsthetic	Half to one c.c. of 'Epicaine' or 'Hypoloid' 'Epicaine,' or a solution of 'Epinine' combined with a solution of cocaine, may be used for this purpose

With regard to the value of intravenous and intramuscular injections, the close resemblance between 'Epinine,' and epinephrin suggests that 'Epinine' may be given in doses and strengths as under:—

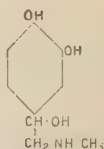
METHOD OF ADMINISTRATION	PURPOSE	DOSE OR STRENGTH EMPLOYED
Oral administration	(1) Local effect on gastro-intestinal mucous membrane Vaso-constrictor Hæmostatic astringent	'Epinine,' 1 in 100 solution. Dose, five minims
	(2) General effect after absorption—tonic stimulating—on sympathetic nervous system, circulatory system, or uterus	'Epinine,' 1 in 100 solution. Dose, fifteen minims
Hypodermic injection	In asthma	'Epinine,' 1 in 100 solution. Dose, five to ten minims
Intravenous injection	Stimulant in cardiac failure and collapse	10-50 c.c. of a solution of 'Epinine,' 1 in 25,000 to 1 in 5000 in normal saline may be used
Intramuscular injection	Uterine stimulant in post-partum hæmorrhage	Solutions of 'Epinine,' 1 in 1000, in normal saline may be used

'Epinine' (continued)

'Epinine' has the formula $C_6H_{10}(OH)_2CH_2CH_2NH(CH_3)$ and is closely related to epinephrin itself, as is shown in the structural formulæ below:—



'Epinine'



Epinephrin

It will be seen that 'Epinine' differs from epinephrin only in the absence of an alcoholic hydroxyl group in the side chain.

Thus, 'Epinine' may be described chemically as 3:4-dihydroxyphenylethylmethylamine, and epinephrin as 3:4-dihydroxyphenylhydroxyethylmethylamine.

'Epinine' is a colourless crystalline compound which melts at 188°-189° C. and forms, with acids, beautiful crystalline salts. By this means it can readily be purified.

Preparations

'EPININE' CRYSTALS, in tubes of 1 gramme [B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—For preparing solutions of 'Epinine'; for strengths used see 'Epinine,' 1 in 100, below.

'EPININE,' 1 in 100, in bottles of 10 c.c. and 25 c.c.

[B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—The strengths used vary from 1 in 10,000 to 1 in 100.

'EPICAINE' ('Epinine' and Cocaine Hydrochloride), in bottles of 10 c.c. [B. W. & Co.]

Each c.c. contains 'Epinine,' 0.0003 gm. [gr. 1/216], and Cocaine Hydrochloride, 0.02 gm. [gr. 1/3]; or each 10 minims contain 'Epinine,' gr. 1/365, and Cocaine Hydrochloride, gr. 2/11.

DIRECTION.—Half to one c.c. (min. 8 to min. 16), injected into the gums, or subcutaneously, for the production of local anæsthesia.

'TABLOID' OPTHAL. (AC) 'EPININE,' 0.006 gramme [approx. gr. 1/11] [B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—One may be placed on the conjunctiva, where it is immediately dissolved; or one in 0.6 c.c. [10 minims] of water forms a solution of 1 in 100. Solutions of 1 in 100 to 1 in 1000, and even weaker, are suitable for general ophthalmic use.

'TABLOID' 'EPININE' COMP. [B. W. & Co.]

Rx 'Epinine,'	gr. 1/1000 [0.000065 gm.]
Heroin Hydrochloridi,	gr. 1/100 [0.00065 gm.]
Pulv. Ipecacuanhæ,	gr. 1/50 [0.0013 gm.]
Acidi Benzoici,	gr. 1/40 [0.0016 gm.]
Ol. Gaultheriæ,	min. 1/30 [0.002 c.c.]

'TABLOID' 'EPININE' COMP., WITHOUT HEROIN

[B. W. & Co.]

This is the same product as the above, except for the omission of heroin hydrochloride, gr. 1/100.

DIRECTION.—One, of either product, dissolved in the mouth, every hour or two.

Pharmacopœial preparations are U.S.P. unless otherwise stated

'Epinine' (continued)

'HYPOLOID' 'EPININE,' 1 in 100, 1 c.c. [$\frac{3}{4}$ B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—The strengths used vary from 1 in 10,000 to 1 in 100.

'HYPOLOID' 'EPICAINÉ' ('Epinine' et Cocainæ Hydrochloridi) [$\frac{3}{4}$ B. W. & Co.]

Rx 'Epinine,'	0.0003 gramme [gr. 1/216]
Cocainæ Hydrochloridi,	0.02 gramme [gr. 1/3]
Aquam,	ad 1 c.c.

This formula is equivalent to 'Epinine,' gr. $\frac{1}{216}$, and Cocaine Hydrochloride, gr. $\frac{2}{9}$, in each 10 minims.

DIRECTION.—Half to one c.c. (min. 8 to min. 16), injected hypodermically, for the production of local anæsthesia in dental work.

'ENULE' 'EPININE,' 0.01 gramme [gr. $\frac{1}{8}$] [$\frac{3}{4}$ B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—One, repeated as may be necessary.

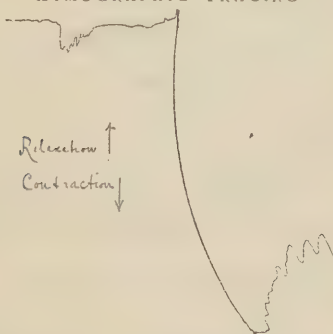
'SOLOID' OPHTHAL. (AF) ZINCI SULPHATIS COMP. (*see Zinc*, page 179)

INSUFFLATIO MENTHOL COMP. (Compound Menthol Snuff, B. W. & Co.) (*see Menthol*, page 100)

'Ergamine'

'Ergamine' (β -iminazolyethylamine) is an organic base, occurring in ergot and its extracts; can now also be prepared chemically pure by synthesis. Intense stimulant of plain muscle generally, especially of the uterus, which responds to mere traces. Produces in rodents a rise of blood-pressure, causing in the

KYMOGRAPHIC TRACING



Showing contraction of uterus (non-pregnant) of a pithed cat in response to 1 mgm. 'Ergamine,' intravenously

guinea-pig an asphyxiating constriction of the bronchioles. In carnivora, and in the monkey (and therefore probably in man), has a weaker action on the bronchioles, and causes a fall of blood-pressure due to general vasodilatation.

Pharmacopœial preparations are U.S.P. unless otherwise stated

'Ergamine' (continued)

'Ergamine' may be given to produce prompt contraction of the uterus, e.g. in post-partum hæmorrhage.

Preparation

'TABLOID' HYPOD. 'ERGAMINE,' 0.001 gramme [gr. $\frac{1}{85}$] [J.B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—One, injected hypodermically or intramuscularly, to produce contraction of the uterus. The dose should be increased only with great caution.

Ergot (see also 'Ernutin,' page 63)

Many preparations of ergot are uncertain in action, and may be devoid of therapeutic effect. All products of ergot issued by Burroughs Wellcome & Co. are prepared from physiologically-tested ergot, which represents a definite uniform strength of the active therapeutic principles. Ergot is prescribed as a vaso-constrictor, echolic and uterine stimulant; employed in uterine hæmorrhage, and to promote contraction of the uterus, especially after delivery. (See also page 322, 323)

Preparations

'TABLOID' EXT. ERGOTÆ, gr. 1 [0.065 gm.]; gr. 2 [0.13 gm.]; and gr. 3 [0.194 gm.] (Sugar-coated) [J.B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—One to four of the gr. 1 or gr. 2 strength, or one to two of the gr. 3 strength, according to the indication of the case, repeated as may be necessary.

'TABLOID' EXT. ERGOTÆ ET STRYCHNINÆ [J.B. W. & Co.]

℞ Ext. Ergotæ, gr. 3 [0.194 gm.]
Strychninæ Sulphatis, gr. $\frac{1}{30}$ [0.0022 gm.]
(Sugar-coated)

DIRECTION.—One to two, taken with a little water, repeated as may be necessary.

'TABLOID' HYDRASTINÆ COMP. [J.B. W. & Co.]

℞ Hydrastinæ Hydrochloridi, gr. $\frac{1}{4}$ [0.016 gm.]
Ext. Ergotæ, gr. $\frac{1}{2}$ [0.032 gm.]
Cannabini Tannatis, gr. $\frac{1}{2}$ [0.032 gm.]
(Plain or sugar-coated)

DIRECTION.—One to three, taken with a little water, repeated as may be necessary.

'TABLOID' HYDRASTINÆ COMP. ET COTARNINÆ HYDROCHLORIDI [J.B. W. & Co.]

℞ Hydrastinæ Hydrochloridi, gr. $\frac{1}{4}$ [0.016 gm.]
Ext. Ergotæ, gr. $\frac{1}{2}$ [0.032 gm.]
Cannabini Tannatis, gr. $\frac{1}{2}$ [0.032 gm.]
Cotarninæ Hydrochloridi, gr. $\frac{1}{4}$ [0.016 gm.]
(Plain or sugar-coated)

DIRECTION.—One to three, taken with a little water, repeated as may be necessary.

'VALOID' ERGOT [J.B. W. & Co.]

One fluidounce of this preparation is equivalent to one ounce of carefully-selected fresh Spanish ergot.

DOSE.—Ten to thirty minims.

Pharmacopœial preparations are U.S.P. unless otherwise stated

Ergotinine Citrate

Used in headache, and, subcutaneously, in uterine hæmorrhage and hæmorrhages generally. Action enhanced by addition of strychnine; frequently prescribed with morphine.

Preparations

'TABLOID' HYPOD. ERGOTININÆ CITRATIS, gr. $\frac{1}{200}$ [0.00032 gm.];
and gr. $\frac{1}{100}$ [0.00065 gm.] [B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—One or more. The full dose is usually stated to be gr. $\frac{1}{10}$, but doses of gr. $\frac{1}{2}$ are frequently ordered.

'TABLOID' HYPOD. ERGOTININÆ CITRATIS ET MORPHINÆ SULPHATIS [B. W. & Co.]

R Ergotininæ Citratis, gr. $\frac{1}{100}$ [0.00065 gm.]
Morphinæ Sulphatis, gr. $\frac{1}{6}$ [0.011 gm.]

DIRECTION.—One, repeated if necessary.

'TABLOID' HYPOD. ERGOTININÆ CITRATIS ET STRYCHNINÆ SULPHATIS [B. W. & Co.]

R Ergotininæ Citratis, gr. $\frac{1}{100}$ [0.00065 gm.]
Strychninæ Sulphatis, gr. $\frac{1}{20}$ [0.0032 gm.]

DIRECTION.—One, repeated if necessary.

Ergotoxine

The active alkaloid specific to ergot. Stimulates the uterus; raises the blood-pressure by vaso-motor action.

'Tabloid' Hypodermic Ergotoxine is a chemically pure, soluble salt; chiefly used to prevent or check post-partum hæmorrhage.

Preparations

'TABLOID' HYPOD. ERGOTOXINÆ, gr. $\frac{1}{100}$ [0.00065 gm.]
[B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—One to two, dissolved in water and injected hypodermically or intramuscularly.

'TABLOID' HYPOD. ERGOTOXINÆ ET MORPHINÆ SULPHATIS
[B. W. & Co.]

R Ergotoxinæ, gr. $\frac{1}{100}$ [0.00065 gm.]
Morphinæ Sulphatis, gr. $\frac{1}{6}$ [0.011 gm.]

DIRECTION.—One to two, dissolved in water and injected hypodermically or intramuscularly.

'TABLOID' HYPOD. ERGOTOXINÆ ET STRYCHNINÆ SULPHATIS
[B. W. & Co.]

R Ergotoxinæ, gr. $\frac{1}{100}$ [0.00065 gm.]
Strychninæ Sulphatis, gr. $\frac{1}{20}$ [0.0032 gm.]

DIRECTION.—One, dissolved in water and injected hypodermically or intramuscularly.

'Ernutin'

'Ernutin' products present the active therapeutic principles of ergot—Ergotoxine, 'Tyramine' and 'Ergamine'—in stable solution and in a state of chemical purity. Ergotoxine was discovered at the Wellcome Physiological Research Laboratories, London (Eng.), and also the fact that 'Tyramine' and 'Ergamine' were active principles of Ergot.

Pharmaceutical preparations are U.S.P. unless otherwise stated

'Ernutin' (*continued*)

'Ernutin' is free from undesirable constituents, and produces exact therapeutic effects. As the purity of the active principles can be determined chemically, physiological standardisation is unnecessary, and this product can be produced in unvarying strength and of the highest purity.

NOTE.—'Ernutin' preparations should be protected from light.

Preparations

'ERNUTIN' (ORAL). In bottles of 1 Imperial fl. oz., 4 Imperial fl. oz., and 16 Imperial fl. oz. [J.B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—For oral administration, the dose is thirty to sixty minims.

'HYPOLOID' 'ERNUTIN.' In hermetically-sealed containers of min. 10 [0.6 c.c.], of *sterile* solution [J.B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—For hypodermic or intramuscular injection, five to ten minims.

Erythrol Tetranitrate (Tetranitrin)

Reduces blood-pressure; used in angina pectoris, arteriosclerosis, cardiac pains and headache. May be used where trinitrin is indicated; the action of the latter is more powerful, though less prolonged.

Preparations

'TABLOID' ERYTHROL TETRANITRATIS, gr. $\frac{1}{4}$ [0.016 gm.]; gr. $\frac{1}{2}$ [0.032 gm.]; and gr. 1 [0.065 gm.] [J.B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—One, or more, cautiously repeated as may be necessary. The maximum dose is three grains, but the smallest dose should always be used at first.

Eserine (*see Physostigmine, page 120*)**Ether**

Employed as a local anæsthetic in neuralgia and in minor surgery; hypodermically or internally, as a cardiac stimulant and anti-spasmodic in fainting, palpitation, heart-failure and asthma; and by inhalation to produce general anæsthesia. 'Wellcome' Brand Ether is prepared specially for anæsthesia. It is pure and reliable, its standard being higher than that required by the U.S.P. (*See also page 322*)

Preparation

ETHER, 'WELLCOME' BRAND (*see 'Wellcome' Chemicals List*)

Ethyl Chloride

Used as a spray to produce local anæsthesia by cold. Has also been largely employed by inhalation for general anæsthesia. Given alone when the anæsthesia required is of short duration; for longer periods it is used with other general anæsthetics.

Preparation

ETHYL CHLORIDE, 'WELLCOME' BRAND (*see 'Wellcome' Chemicals List*)

Pharmacopial preparations are U.S.P. unless otherwise stated

Ethyl Iodide

A volatile, colourless liquid of penetrating odour, containing a large proportion of iodine. Useful for inhalation in bronchial catarrh and laryngitis. Combined with chloroform it is recommended for all forms of laryngeal spasm, *e.g.* in the dyspnoea of bronchitic asthma, in whooping cough, and in oedematous laryngitis.

Preparation

'VAPOROLE' CHLOROFORMI ET ÆTHYLIS IODIDI COMP.

[³³ B. W. & Co.]

℞ Chloroformi,	min. 10	[0.6 c.c.]
Æthylis Iodidi,	min. 5	[0.3 c.c.]
Mentholis,	gr. 1/8	[0.008 gm.]

DIRECTION.—One capsule to be crushed and the contents inhaled.

Eucaine (β -Eucaine)

Equal to cocaine as an anæsthetic, and much less toxic. Solutions of the hydrochloride and the lactate may be sterilised by boiling, without undergoing decomposition. Two per cent. solutions used for ophthalmic purposes, laryngoscopy and rhinoscopy; two to four per cent. for catheterisation and endoscopic examinations; four to eight per cent. for the nose, previous to the use of the galvano-cautery; and six to eight per cent. for removing of tonsils. In dental work, two per cent. solutions are commonly used, though much stronger ones may be employed. In general surgery, eucaine is used as a local anæsthetic by hypodermic injection of four per cent. solutions.

It has been found that the action of eucaine is enhanced by association with 'Epinine.'

Preparations

'TABLOID' HYPOD. EUCAINÆ HYDROCHLORIDI, gr. $\frac{1}{3}$ [0.022 gm.]; and gr. 1 [0.065 gm.] [³³ B. W. & Co.]

'TABLOID' HYPOD. EUCAINÆ LACTATIS, gr. $\frac{1}{3}$ [0.022 gm.]; and gr. 1 [0.065 gm.] [³³ B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—One-third grain dissolved in fourteen minims, or one grain in forty-two minims, of sterile water, forms, approximately, a two-and-a-half per cent. solution for hypodermic injection, or for injection into the gums, to produce local anæsthesia.

'TABLOID' HYPOD. ANÆSTHETIC COMP. (C) [³³ B. W. & Co.]

℞ Eucainæ Lactatis,	gr. 7/16	[0.028 gm.]
Sodii Chloridi,	gr. 3-15/16	[0.255 gm.]

DIRECTION.—One, dissolved in one fluidounce of sterile water, yields a solution containing 1 in 1000 eucaine lactate, and 9 in 1000 sodium chloride. For mode of administration, *see Anæsthesia, Local, page 16.*

'SOLOID' EUCAINÆ HYDROCHLORIDI, gr. 1 [0.065 gm.]; and gr. 5 [0.324 gm.] [³³ B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—One grain, dissolved in twenty minims of water, forms, approximately, a five per cent. solution. The solubility of eucaine hydrochloride is greater in warm water, which does not decompose it, nor lessen its anæsthetic value.

Pharmacopœial preparations are U.S.P. unless otherwise stated

Eucaine (continued)

'SOLOID' EUCAINÆ LACTATIS, gr. I [0.065 gm.]; and gr. 5 [0.324 gm.]
[^{MS} B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—One grain dissolved in ten minims, or five grains in fifty-two minims, of water, will form, approximately, a ten per cent. solution.

'SOLOID' COCAINÆ HYDROCHLORIDI ET EUCAINÆ LACTATIS
[^{MS} B. W. & Co.]

R Cocainæ Hydrochloridi,	gr. 1/2	[0.032 gm.]
Eucaïnæ Lactatis,	gr. 1/2	[0.032 gm.]

DIRECTION. One, dissolved in twenty minims of water, makes, approximately, a five per cent. solution of the combined drugs.

'Eucalyptia'

A pure volatile oil distilled from the fresh leaves of *Eucalyptus globulus*. As a non-irritant antiseptic and germicide, 'Eucalyptia' possesses three times the power of carbolic acid.

Preparation

'EUCALYPTIA' [^{MS} B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—Externally: applied undiluted as an antiseptic and anæsthetic in inflammation, ulceration, hæmorrhage, wounds, bruises, etc. Internally: as an anti-spasmodic, anti-periodic, stimulant, expectorant, or diuretic, half to three minims, thrice daily.

'Eucalyptia' Compound (*see Nasal and Naso-Pharyngeal Products, page 109*)

Eucalyptus Gum (*see Red Gum, page 131*)

Eucalyptus Oil

Respiratory disinfectant and deodorant; stomachic, carminative; genito-urinary antiseptic; antipyretic and anti-periodic.

Preparation

'TABLOID' PASTILLE MENTHOL AND EUCALYPTUS
[^{MS} B. W. & Co.]

R Mentholis,	gr. 1/20	[0.0032 gm.]
Ol. Eucalypti,	min. 1/2	[0.03 c.c.]

Euonymus Extract (Euonymin)

Valuable hepatic stimulant.

Preparations

'TABLOID' EXT. EUONYMI, gr. $\frac{1}{8}$ [0.008 gm.]; and gr. $\frac{1}{2}$ [0.032 gm.]
[^{MS} B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—One to four or more of the lesser, or one to two of the greater strength, twice to four times daily, after food, or at bedtime. The official average dose is two grains.

'TABLOID' PODOPHYLLINI ET EUONYMINI [^{MS} B. W. & Co.]

R Resinæ Podophylli,	gr. 1/4	[0.016 gm.]
Ext. Euonymi,	gr. 1	[0.065 gm.]

DIRECTION.—One to two, once or twice daily, after food, or at bedtime.

'TABLOID' CASCARÆ SAGRADÆ COMP. (*see Cascara Sagrada, page 41*)

Pharmacopœial preparations are U.S.P. unless otherwise stated

Euphthalmine Hydrochloride

A mandelic acid derivative of eucaine; applied to the conjunctiva, rapidly produces full dilatation of the pupil with moderate or slight disturbance of accommodation, and no change in intra-ocular pressure. A 'Tabloid' Ophthalmic product causes, in twenty minutes, very effectual dilatation which passes off entirely in four hours.

Preparation

'TABLOID' OPTHAL. (Y) EUPHTHALMINE HYDROCHLORIDI, gr. $\frac{1}{40}$ [0.0025 gm.] [製 B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—One, applied to the conjunctiva, repeated in fifteen to twenty minutes, if necessary.

Extracts, 'Wellcome' Brand

(see page 323)

Fehling's Sugar Test

In 'Soloid' Fehling's Test, the reagents are provided in the dry state so that a fresh and fully accurate solution may be prepared when required (see *Urine Analysis*, page 263).

Ferrum (see Iron, page 83)

Fluoresceïn

Used to diagnose corneal lesions. With weak solutions the normal cornea is not stained, but ulcers or parts without epithelium become green, and remain so for a few hours. Loss of substance in the conjunctiva is indicated by a yellow hue.

Preparation

'TABLOID' OPTHAL. (Z) FLUORESCEÏNÆ, gr. $\frac{1}{250}$ [0.00026 gm.] [製 B. W. & Co.]

All 'Tabloid' Ophthalmic products dissolve immediately they are placed on the conjunctiva.

Formates

Stated to produce a tonic and stimulating effect on nerve and muscle. Employed in muscular fatigue, cardiac weakness and dilatation, neurasthenia and diphtheria. Said to stimulate the appetite and improve nutrition in pneumonia and phthisis. Also given in gout and rheumatism.

The 'Elixoid' product is a convenient and palatable means of administering the salts, and causes no gastric disturbance.

Preparation

'ELIXOID' FORMATUM COMP. [製 B. W. & Co.]

Each fluidounce contains Calcium Formate, gr. 12 [0.778 gm.]; Sodium Formate, gr. 6 [0.389 gm.]; and Magnesium Formate, gr. 6 [0.389 gm.].

DIRECTION.—Two fluidrachms, thrice daily, in water, after food.

Pharmacopial preparations are U.S.P. unless otherwise stated

Galls (see *Tannic Acid*, page 161)

Gamboge

Powerful hydragogue cathartic. Employed in the treatment of dropsy associated with constipation. Should never be given to children or old persons.

Preparation

'TABLOID' CATHARTIC. COMP. [¹¹⁸ B. W. & Co.]

℞ Ext. Colocynthis Comp.,	gr. 1-1/3	[0.086 gm.]
Hydrargyri Chloridi Mitis,	gr. 1	[0.065 gm.]
Resinæ Jalapæ,	gr. 1/3	[0.022 gm.]
Pulv. Cambogiæ,	gr. 1/4	[0.016 gm.]
(Plain or sugar-coated)		

DIRECTION.—One to two, at bedtime, as a purgative.

Gauze, Pleated Compressed, 'Tabloid' Brand (See *Dressings in Price List at end*)

Gelsemium

Used in neuralgia and spasmodic retention of urine. Gelsemine hydrochloride is used, especially with butyl-chloral hydrate, in neuralgia of the cranial nerves.

Preparation

'TABLOID' BUTYL-CHLORAL HYDRATIS ET GELSEMINÆ [¹¹⁹ B. W. & Co.]

℞ Butyl-Chloral Hydratis,	gr. 3	[0.194 gm.]
Gelseminæ Hydrochloridi,	gr. 1/200	[0.00032 gm.]

DIRECTION.—One, taken with a little water, and repeated, with caution, as may be necessary.

Gentian

Bitter tonic and stomachic, commonly prescribed with sodium bicarbonate and rhubarb.

Preparations

'TABLOID' ARSENICALIS COMP. [¹²⁰ B. W. & Co.]

℞ Arseni Trioxidi,	gr. 1/100	[0.00065 gm.]
Ferri Sulphatis Exsiccati,	gr. 1	[0.065 gm.]
Calcii Sulphidi,	gr. 1/4	[0.016 gm.]
Ext. Gentianæ,	gr. 2	[0.13 gm.]
(Sugar-coated)		

DIRECTION.—One to two, twice or thrice daily, after food. Used in acne and other skin affections.

'TABLOID' CASCARÆ SAGRADÆ ET GENTIANÆ COMP. (see *Cascara Sagrada*, page 41)

'TABLOID' COLCHICINÆ ET NUCIS VOMICÆ COMP. (see *Colchicine*, page 49)

'TABLOID' ZINCI VALERATIS ET FERRI ET ARSENI TRIOXIDI (see *Zinc*, page 180)

Pharmacopœial preparations are U.S.P. unless otherwise stated

'Gingament' (Neutralising Compound)

Valuable antacid and stomachic, used for dyspepsia, nausea, heartburn and flatulence. Promotes appetite and digestion, relieves griping and has a general stimulant action.

Preparation

'TABLOID' 'GINGAMENT' [B. W. & Co.]

R Sodii Bicarbonatis,	gr. 5	[0.324 gm.]
Ammonii Bicarbonatis,	gr. 1/12	[0.0054 gm.]
Gingerini,		
Saccharini,		
Ol. Menthae Piperitæ,	aa q.s.	

DIRECTION.—One, or more, taken with a little water, or one dissolved slowly in the mouth, from time to time.

Ginger

Aromatic stimulant and carminative.

Preparations

'TABLOID' ZINGIBERIS, each containing the solid ingredients of ESS. ZINGIBERIS (1 in 2), min. 5 [0.3 c.c.]; and min. 10 [0.6 c.c.] [B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—The equivalent of five to twenty minims should be powdered, and made into a draught with hot water.

'TABLOID' RHEI ET SODII BICARBONATIS (*see Rhubarb, page 132*)

'TABLOID' RHEI ET SODII BICARBONATIS ET MAGNESII CARBONATIS (*see Rhubarb, page 132*)

'TABLOID' MAGNESII SULPHATIS COMP. EFFERVESCENTIS (*see Magnesium, page 96*)

'TABLOID' SODII SULPHATIS COMP. EFFERVESCENTIS (*see Sodium Sulphate, page 151*)

'TABLOID' ZINCI VALERATIS COMP. (*see Zinc, page 180*)

Glycerin

Locally, demulcent in affections of mouth and throat. Internally, stimulates nutrition, increases body weight; employed in various forms of dyspepsia, phthisis, general debility and diabetes. Largely used, as a rectal injection or 'Enule' Suppository, to produce free, rapid, painless emptying of lower bowel. The vehicle in the Glycerin 'Enule' Rectal Suppository does not dissolve, but, acting like a sponge, holds the glycerin mechanically until inserted, when the moisture, warmth and pressure soften the vehicle, cause it to shrink, and so liberate the glycerin.

Preparations

'TABLOID' PASTILLE GLYCERIN [B. W. & Co.]

'TABLOID' PASTILLE GLYCERIN AND BLACK CURRANT [B. W. & Co.]

'TABLOID' PASTILLE GLYCERIN, TANNIN AND BLACK CURRANT [B. W. & Co.]

Each contains Tannin, gr. $\frac{1}{2}$ [0.032 gm.]

Pharmacopœial preparations are U.S.P. unless otherwise stated

Glycerin (*continued*)**'TABLOID' PASTILLE GLYCERIN, TANNIN, CAPSICUM AND BLACK CURRANT** [‡ B. W. & Co.]

Each contains Tannin, gr. $\frac{1}{2}$ [0.032 gm.], and the equivalent of Tinct. Capsici, min. $\frac{3}{4}$ [0.02 c.c.], equal to Pulv. Capsici, gr. $\frac{1}{6}$ [0.0024 gm.]

'ENULE' GLYCERIN RECTAL SUPPOSITORY [‡ B. W. & Co.]

Each contains 95 per cent. of pure anhydrous glycerin. Issued in two sizes—for adults and for children.

(See note on 'Enule' Rectal Suppositories, page 56)

Glycerophosphates

Salts of glycerophosphoric acid are readily assimilable and are used in phosphaturia, neurasthenia, diabetes, tuberculosis, general paralysis, melancholia and locomotor ataxia. Combined with digestives and tonics, as in 'Tabloid' Glycerophosphates Compound, they have been reported to produce marked improvement. (See also pages 322, 323)

Preparations**'TABLOID' FERRI GLYCEROPHOSPHATIS**, gr. 3 [0.194 gm.] [‡ B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—One to two, taken with a little water, twice or thrice daily, with or after food.

'TABLOID' GLYCEROPHOSPHATUM COMP. (=Syrup of Glycerophosphates), dr. $\frac{1}{2}$ [1.8 c.c.] [‡ B. W. & Co.]

(Sugar-coated)

Each product presents the amount of Calcium, Sodium, Potassium, Magnesium and Iron Glycerophosphates, of Pepsin, Diastase and Kola, and of Strychnine Glycerophosphate, gr. $\frac{1}{500}$, contained in half a fluidrachm of syrup of glycerophosphates.

DIRECTION.—One to four, taken with water, with or after meals.

'ELIXOID' GLYCEROPHOSPHATUM [‡ B. W. & Co.]

Each fluidounce contains Calcium Glycerophosphate, gr. 4 [0.259 gm.]; Sodium Glycerophosphate, gr. 2 [0.13 gm.]; Potassium Glycerophosphate, gr. 2 [0.13 gm.]; and Magnesium Glycerophosphate, gr. 1 [0.065 gm.]

DIRECTION.—Two to four fluidrachms, twice or thrice daily, after food.

'KEPLER' MALT EXTRACT WITH GLYCEROPHOSPHATES [‡ B. W. & Co.]

Each fluidounce contains Calcium Glycerophosphate, gr. 4; Potassium Glycerophosphate, gr. 2; Sodium Glycerophosphate, gr. 2; and Magnesium Glycerophosphate, gr. 2.

DIRECTION.—One teaspoonful to two dessertspoonfuls, twice or thrice daily, with or immediately after food.

Gregory Powder (*see Rhubarb, page 132*)

Pharmaceutical preparations are U.S.P. unless otherwise stated

Grey Oil

A sterile suspension of metallic mercury (10 per cent.) in a neutral fatty base with creosote and camphor.

Preparation

'HYPOLOID' GREY OIL, 0·1 gramme [gr. $1\frac{1}{2}$], in 1 c.c.
[$\frac{3}{4}$ B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—One c.c., injected intramuscularly.

Grey Powder (*see Mercury with Chalk, page 103*)

Guaiacol

Salts of guaiacol are preferred to creosote because they do not produce irritation or gastric discomfort. Guaiacol carbonate used with success in chronic rheumatism and rheumatoid arthritis. Both carbonate and camphorate prescribed in pneumonia and phthisis, as antipyretics and respiratory antiseptics, and to improve general condition. In typhoid fever, administration of guaiacol is by many considered the medicinal treatment of most value.

Preparations

'TABLOID' GUAIACOLIS CAMPHORATIS, gr. 5 [0·324 gm.]
[$\frac{3}{4}$ B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—One to two, twice or thrice daily, after food.

'TABLOID' GUAIACOLIS CARBONATIS, gr. 5 [0·324 gm.]
[$\frac{3}{4}$ B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—One to three, twice or thrice daily, after food.

Guaiac

Stimulant, alterative, diuretic. With sulphur, acts well in sciatica and lumbago, and in chronic fibrous rheumatism of old people. Also prescribed in dysmenorrhœa.

Preparations

'TABLOID' GUAIACI, gr. 5 [0·324 gm.] [$\frac{3}{4}$ B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—One to three, thrice daily, after food. They may be taken whole, or powdered and taken in milk or water.

'TABLOID' GUAIACI ET SULPHURIS [$\frac{3}{4}$ B. W. & Co.]

R Guaiaci,	gr. 3	[0·194 gm.]
Sulphuris Præcipitati,	gr. 3	[0·194 gm.]

DIRECTION.—One to four, thrice daily, after food. They may be taken whole, or powdered and taken in milk or water.

'TABLOID' GUAIACI ET QUININÆ COMP. [$\frac{3}{4}$ B. W. & Co.]

R Guaiaci,	gr. 2	[0·13 gm.]
Sulphuris Præcipitati,	gr. 2	[0·13 gm.]
Quininæ Salicylatis,	gr. $\frac{1}{2}$	[0·032 gm.]

DIRECTION.—One to four, taken whole, with a little water, twice or thrice daily, after food.

'TABLOID' ANTIMONII COMP. (PLUMMER PILL, N.F.), gr. 4
[0·259 gm.] [$\frac{3}{4}$ B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—One to two, at bedtime, as an alterative and mild aperient.

Pharmacopœial preparations are U.S.P. unless otherwise stated

Hæmoglobin

The natural iron-containing constituent of the blood; said to be absorbed more easily than any other preparation of iron. (*See also page 322*).

Preparations

'TABLOID' HÆMOGLOBIN, gr. 5 [0.324 gm.] [⌘ B. W. & Co.]
(*Sugar-coated*)

DIRECTION.—One, or more, taken with water, thrice daily, after food.

'KEPLER' MALT EXTRACT WITH HÆMOGLOBIN [⌘ B. W. & Co.]

Each fluidounce contains Hæmoglobin, gr. 8½.

DIRECTION.—One teaspoonful to two dessertspoonfuls, either alone or mixed with water or milk, twice or thrice daily, after food.

These products contain Hæmoglobin, 'Wellcome' Brand, a scale preparation readily soluble in water, made from fresh blood, and free from fibrin, serum, fat and other undesirable constituents. The hæmoglobin is presented in a condition which ensures its rapid assimilation without disturbance of digestion.

'Hazeline' BRAND HAMAMELIS VIRGINIANA

A preparation of the volatile principles of the bark of the fresh young twigs of the shrub. A styptic and anodyne fluid of great value. Used in hæmoptysis, hæmatemesis, menorrhagia and other hæmorrhages; as an astringent in diarrhœa and enteritis; locally in granular and congested conditions of the nares and pharynx; in hæmorrhoids; and as a urethral injection in gonorrhœa.

Preparations

'HAZELINE' BRAND *Hamamelis virginiana* [⌘ B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—Internally, one to three fluidrachms may be taken, and repeated according to the indication of the case.

'HAZELINE' CREAM [⌘ B. W. & Co.]

A sedative ointment, presenting the valuable astringent properties of 'Hazeline' in combination with an emollient base of exceptional purity. This product is of very marked superiority as a toilet preparation. It allays irritation, relieves chafing, removes roughness of the skin, and is a valuable application in eczema, acne rosacea and other skin affections. It is employed largely in the treatment of hæmorrhoids; for this purpose a special vulcanite nozzle is obtainable, which can be screwed on the collapsible tube in which this product is supplied.

DIRECTION.—To be applied alone, or on lint.

"'HAZELINE' SNOW" [⌘ B. W. & Co.]

A preparation containing a high percentage of 'Hazeline,' adapted for application to the skin, by which it is rapidly absorbed, leaving no trace of greasiness. It renders the skin soft and smooth, and removes redness and roughness.

DIRECTION.—To be applied alone, or on lint.

'HAZELINE' COMPOUND 'ENULE' RECTAL SUPPOSITORY
[⌘ B. W. & Co.]

This 'Enule' Rectal Suppository contains 'Hazeline,' Extract of Hamamelis and Zinc Oxide. It should be noted that it stains linen.

DIRECTION.—One, inserted into the rectum, as required.

(*See note on 'Enule' Rectal Suppositories, page 56*)

Pharmacopœial preparations are U.S.P. unless otherwise stated

'Hazeline' (continued)**'HAZELINE' SUPPOSITORY** [H B. W. & Co.]

This suppository is used in the treatment of hæmorrhoids.

DIRECTION.—One, inserted into the rectum, as required.

'HAZELINE' SOAP [H B. W. & Co.]

Head Dressings, Adjustable, 'Tabloid' Brand (See Dressings in Price List at end)

Heroin (Diacetyl-morphine)

Stated to possess therapeutic properties of morphine, to act in smaller doses, and not to cause constipation. Appears to be a more powerful respiratory sedative, with less narcotic effect, than corresponding doses of morphine. Used chiefly to relieve bronchial irritation and cough; in respiratory diseases, such as bronchitis, bronchial asthma, phthisis and pneumonia, its administration has proved satisfactory.

Preparations

'TABLOID' HEROIN HYDROCHLORIDI, gr. $\frac{1}{25}$ [0.0026 gm.]
Prepared with a demulcent base. [H B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—One to three, taken with water, and repeated as may be necessary. It is recommended that the initial doses should be small.

'TABLOID' HEROIN HYDROCHLORIDI, gr. $\frac{1}{10}$ [0.0065 gm.]
Prepared with a demulcent base. [H B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—One sucked occasionally.

'TABLOID' HYPOD. HEROIN HYDROCHLORIDI, gr. $\frac{1}{25}$ [0.0026 gm.] ;
gr. $\frac{1}{10}$ [0.0065 gm.] ; and gr. $\frac{1}{6}$ [0.011 gm.] [H B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—One or more. The hypodermic dose is from gr. $\frac{1}{25}$ [0.0026 gm.] to gr. $\frac{1}{10}$ [0.0065 gm.]

'TABLOID' 'EPININE' COMP. (*see 'Epinine,' page 60*)

'ELIXOID' HEROIN ET TERPINI HYDRATIS [H B. W. & Co.]

Each fluidrachm contains Heroin Hydrochloride, gr. $\frac{1}{30}$ [0.0016 gm.], and Terpin Hydrate, gr. $\frac{1}{2}$ [0.032 gm.].

DIRECTION.—One to two teaspoonfuls in water, thrice daily.

Hexamethylenetetramine

A powerful urinary antiseptic when urine is acid (*see also Sodium Acid Phosphate, page 151*). Causes disappearance of pus, micro-organisms and other abnormal constituents. Given in gravel; of value in septic conditions associated with gall stones; employed as prophylactic and curative in acute cerebrospinal infections. Given also in typhoid fever, post-operative abdominal conditions, gonorrhœa, orchitis, goitre and pellagra. Suggested to prevent nephritis in scarlet fever; as prophylactic before operations on the prostate; and to abort common cold.

Pharmacopœial preparations are U.S.P. unless otherwise stated

Hexamethylenetetramine (*continued*)**Preparations**

'TABLOID' HEXAMETHYLENETETRAMINE, gr. 3 $\frac{1}{10}$ [0.194 gm.];
and gr. 5 [0.324 gm.] [$\frac{1}{10}$ B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—One or more, according to the indications of the case, dissolved in ten fluidounces of plain or aerated water, twice or thrice daily.

Homatropine

Dilates the pupil more rapidly than atropine, and its action is less prolonged. The effect of the methylbromide has been stated to pass off more quickly than that of other salts.

Preparations

'TABLOID' HYPOD. HOMATROPINÆ HYDROCHLORIDI, gr. $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{5}$ [0.0026 gm.] [$\frac{1}{10}$ B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—One or more. The dose is from gr. $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{5}$ [0.0026 gm.] to gr. $\frac{1}{2}$ [0.0032 gm.]

'TABLOID' OPHTHAL. (H) HOMATROPINÆ HYDROCHLORIDI,
gr. $\frac{1}{4}$ $\frac{1}{10}$ [0.0016 gm.]; and (E) gr. $\frac{1}{4}$ $\frac{1}{10}$ [0.0016 gm.]
[$\frac{1}{10}$ B. W. & Co.]

'TABLOID' OPHTHAL. (O) HOMATROPINÆ HYDROCHLORIDI,
gr. $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{4}$ $\frac{1}{10}$ [0.0027 gm.], ET COCAINÆ HYDROCHLORIDI, gr. $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{4}$
[0.0027 gm.] [$\frac{1}{10}$ B. W. & Co.]

'TABLOID' OPHTHAL. (W) HOMATROPINÆ HYDROCHLORIDI,
gr. $\frac{1}{5}$ $\frac{1}{10}$ [0.0013 gm.], ET COCAINÆ HYDROCHLORIDI, gr. $\frac{1}{5}$ $\frac{1}{10}$
[0.0013 gm.] [$\frac{1}{10}$ B. W. & Co.]

Possesses the properties of the foregoing in greater degree. It produces complete paralysis of the ciliary muscle, generally within three-quarters of an hour. It is useful in refraction work, as the whole effect passes off in from twenty-four to thirty-six hours.

'SOLOID' HOMATROPINÆ HYDROBROMIDI, gr. 0.545 [0.0353 gm.]
[$\frac{1}{10}$ B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—One, dissolved in one fluidrachm of distilled water, yields, approximately, a one per cent. solution.

'SOLOID' HOMATROPINÆ HYDROBROMIDI, gr. 0.545 [0.0353 gm.],
ET COCAINÆ HYDROCHLORIDI, gr. 1.09 [0.0706 gm.]
[$\frac{1}{10}$ B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—One, dissolved in one fluidrachm of distilled water, yields a solution containing, approximately, homatropine hydrobromide one per cent. and cocaine hydrochloride two per cent.

'SOLOID' HOMATROPINÆ METHYLBROMIDI, gr. 0.545 [0.0353 gm.],
ET COCAINÆ HYDROCHLORIDI, gr. 1.09 [0.0706 gm.]
[$\frac{1}{10}$ B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—One, dissolved in one fluidrachm of distilled water, yields a solution containing, approximately, homatropine methylbromide one per cent. and cocaine hydrochloride two per cent.

Pharmacopial preparations are U.S.P. unless otherwise stated

Humanised Milk (*see page 259*)**Hydrargyri Chloridi Mitis**(*see Calomel, page 35*)**Hydrargyrum** (*see Mercury, page 101*)**Hydrastine Hydrochloride**

Astringent; useful in uterine hæmorrhages; commonly combined with ergot extract, cannabine tannate and cotarnine hydrochloride. (*See also page 322*)

Preparations

'TABLOID' HYDRASTINÆ HYDROCHLORIDI, gr. $\frac{1}{4}$ [0.016 gm.]
[$\frac{1}{2}$ B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—One to four, taken with a little water, repeated as may be necessary.

'TABLOID' HYDRASTINÆ COMP. [$\frac{1}{2}$ B. W. & Co.]

R Hydrastinæ Hydrochloridi,	gr. $\frac{1}{4}$	[0.016 gm.]
Ext. Ergotæ,	gr. $\frac{1}{2}$	[0.032 gm.]
Cannabinae Tannatis,	gr. $\frac{1}{2}$	[0.032 gm.]

(*Plain or sugar-coated*)

DIRECTION.—One to three, taken with a little water, repeated as may be necessary.

'TABLOID' HYDRASTINÆ COMP. ET COTARNINÆ HYDROCHLORIDI [$\frac{1}{2}$ B. W. & Co.]

R Hydrastinæ Hydrochloridi,	gr. $\frac{1}{4}$	[0.016 gm.]
Ext. Ergotæ,	gr. $\frac{1}{2}$	[0.032 gm.]
Cannabinae Tannatis,	gr. $\frac{1}{2}$	[0.032 gm.]
Cotarninæ Hydrochloridi,	gr. $\frac{1}{4}$	[0.016 gm.]

(*Plain or sugar-coated*)

DIRECTION.—One to three, taken with a little water, repeated as may be necessary.

Hyoscine Hydrobromide (Scopolamine Hydrobromide)

Powerful sedative used in cerebral excitement, mania and epilepsy. The larger doses are only for exceptional use, as in mania, when smaller doses fail to produce the full physiological effect. Has more rapid mydriatic action than atropine. Combined with morphine, or morphine and atropine, has been used hypodermically as analgesic during labour and previous to induction of general anaesthesia. (*See also page 322*)

Preparations

'TABLOID' HYPOD. HYOSцинÆ HYDROBROMIDI, gr. $\frac{1}{100}$ [0.00032 gm.]; gr. $\frac{1}{100}$ [0.00065 gm.]; and gr. $\frac{1}{75}$ [0.00086 gm.]
[$\frac{1}{2}$ B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—Gr. $\frac{1}{100}$ to gr. $\frac{1}{75}$ [0.00032 gm. to 0.00086 gm.]. The smaller dose should be given first, and increased, if necessary, with very great care.

'TABLOID' HYPOD. HYOSцинÆ COMP. (A) [$\frac{1}{2}$ B. W. & Co.]

R Hyoscine Hydrobromidi,	gr. $\frac{1}{100}$	[0.00065 gm.]
Morphinæ Sulphatis,	gr. $\frac{1}{6}$	[0.01 gm.]
Atropinæ Sulphatis,	gr. $\frac{1}{180}$	[0.00036 gm.]

DIRECTION.—One, dissolved in water, and injected hypodermically.

Pharmacopœial preparations are U.S.P. unless otherwise stated

Hyoscine Hydrobromide (*continued*)

'TABLOID' HYPOD. HYOSCINÆ COMP. (B) [$\frac{3}{4}$ B. W. & Co.]

R Hyoscinae Hydrobromidi,	gr. 1/100	[0.00065 gm.]
Morphinae Sulphatis,	gr. 1/4	[0.016 gm.]
Atropinae Sulphatis,	gr. 1/150	[0.00043 gm.]

DIRECTION.—One, dissolved in water, and injected hypodermically.

'TABLOID' OPTHAL. (U) HYOSCINÆ HYDROBROMIDI, gr. $\frac{1}{800}$
[0.000125 gm.] [$\frac{3}{4}$ B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—One, repeated in twenty minutes, if necessary.

'HYPOLOID' HYOSCINÆ HYDROBROMIDI, 0.0005 gramine
[gr. $\frac{1}{200}$], in 1 c.c. [$\frac{3}{4}$ B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—One c.c., injected hypodermically.

Hyoscyamine Sulphate

Nearly twice as powerful as atropine in producing mydriasis and checking secretions. (*See also page 322*)

Preparations

'TABLOID' HYPOD. HYOSCYAMINÆ SULPHATIS, gr. $\frac{1}{80}$
[0.00081 gm.]; and gr. $\frac{1}{20}$ [0.0032 gm.] [$\frac{3}{4}$ B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—The official average dose is gr. $\frac{1}{16}$ [0.0005 gm.]. Doses gradually increased to gr. $\frac{1}{16}$ [0.0032 gm.] are used, but the greater doses should be given with extreme caution, and never until the smaller ones, given previously, have proved insufficient. These 'Tabloid' Hypodermic products may be given by the mouth when required for long-continued regular administration, as in paralysis agitans.

Hyoscyamus

Used as nerve sedative where opium is inadmissible, as an adjunct to purgative drugs, and in irritation of urinary passages.

Preparations

'TABLOID' HYOSCYAMI, each containing the solid ingredients of
TINCT. HYOSCYAMI, min. 10 [0.6 c.c.] [$\frac{3}{4}$ B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—One to six, repeated as may be necessary.

'TABLOID' COLOCYNTHIDIS ET HYOSCYAMI (N.F. Pill) (*see Colocynth, page 49*)

'TABLOID' FERRI REDUCTI COMP. (*see Iron, page 85*)

'TABLOID' FERRI REDUCTI ET RHEI COMP. (*see Iron, page 85*)

'TABLOID' PIL. HYDRARGYRI ET COLOCYNTHIDIS ET
HYOSCYAMI (*see Blue Pill, page 29*)

'TABLOID' CASCARÆ SAGRADÆ COMP. (*see Cascara, page 41*)

'TABLOID' COLCHICINÆ ET NUCIS VOMICÆ COMP. (*see Colchicine, page 49*)

'TABLOID' IRIDINI COMP. (*see Iridin, page 83*)

'TABLOID' LAXATIVE VEGETABLE (*see page 91*)

'TABLOID' PODOPHYLLINI COMP. (*see Podophyllin, page 124*)

Hypertonic Saline Solutions

(*see Calcium Chloride, page 33*)

Pharmaceutical preparations are U.S.P. unless otherwise stated

Hypodermic Medication

By the hypodermic method the physiological action of drugs is quickly obtained. When injected in solution, the active principles are rapidly absorbed, and the action is in many cases more reliable than when the drugs are introduced into the stomach. For these reasons, hypodermic injection is adopted in emergencies, where it is of the highest importance that the drugs should be pure and reliable, of high accuracy of dosage, and ready for immediate use. The 'Tabloid' Hypodermic products possess all these qualities, and have none of the disadvantages of ready-made solutions, which may undergo rapid changes and become septic and irritating. 'Tabloid' Hypodermic preparations remain unaltered for many years in any climate; and from them the desired dose



FIG. 1

may be prepared, at the moment required, in the following way: Draw about ten minims of sterile water into the syringe, remove the nozzle, and drop a 'Tabloid' Hypodermic product into the barrel (fig. 1).

Replace the nozzle. Still holding the syringe nozzle upward, press home the piston sufficiently to expel all air; then, putting a finger (sterilised, or covered by a piece of sterile rubber or aseptic lint) on the nozzle, draw down the piston so as to create a partial vacuum within the barrel (fig. 2). Shake gently. Solution takes place almost immediately without the loss of a trace of the drug. The needle is then fitted into position on the nozzle (fig. 3) and the injection may be made. In cases where it is not convenient or possible to administer a hypodermic injection, any of the 'Tabloid'

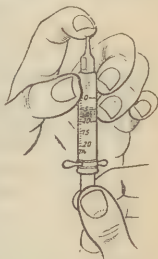


FIG. 2



FIG. 3

Hypodermic products may be taken internally, and there is evidence that the prompt action of these preparations can be produced by placing them under the tongue, when they are rapidly absorbed.

Hypodermic Products, 'Tabloid' Brand [B. W. & Co.]

See Therapeutic Notes: Aconitine, page 11; Anaesthesia, Local, page 16; Apomorphine Hydrochloride, page 19; Atropine, page 22; Caffeine, page 32; Cocaine, page 44;

Pharmaceutical preparations are U.S.P. unless otherwise stated

Hypodermic Medication (*continued*)

Codeine, *page 47*; Cotarnine, *page 50*; Curara, *page 51*; Digitalin (Amorphous), *page 52*; Emetine Hydrochloride, *page 55*; 'Ergamine,' *page 61*; Ergotinine, *page 63*; Ergotoxine, *page 63*; Eucaine, *page 65*; Heroin, *page 73*; Homatropine, *page 74*; Hyoscine, *page 75*; Hyoscyamine, *page 76*; Mercury, *page 101*; Morphine, *page 105*; Physostigmine, *page 120*; Picrotoxin, *page 121*; Pilocarpine, *page 121*; Potassium Permanganate, *page 127*; Quinine, *page 127*; Sparteine, *page 153*; Strophanthin, *page 154*; Strychnine, *page 154*; Trinitrin, *page 165*; 'Tyramine,' *page 171*.

For full list, see Hypodermic Products, at end.

Hypodermic Syringes and Cases 'Tabloid' Brand

(See Hypodermic Apparatus in Price List at end)

'Hypoloid'* Brand Products [B. W. & Co.]



Actual size

'Hypoloid' products present fluid medicaments suitable for hypodermic or intramuscular injection. They are issued in hermetically-sealed amber-coloured containers of 1 c.c. of sterilised solution or suspension, unless otherwise specified.

See Therapeutic Notes: Apomorphine Hydrochloride, *page 19*; Caffeine, *page 32*; Calomel, *page 35*; Camphor, *page 37*; Cocaine, *page 44*; Emetine Hydrochloride, *page 55*; 'Epinine,' *page 56*; 'Epicaïne,' *page 60*; 'Ernutin,' *page 63*; Grey Oil, *page 71*; Hyoscine, *page 75*; 'Infundin,' *page 79*; Iron and Arsenic, *page 84*; Mercury Salicylate, *page 103*; Morphine, *page 105*; Nuclein, *page 111*; Strychnine, *page 154*.

For full list, see 'Hypoloid' Products in Price List at end.

Hypophosphites

Tonic and alterative; indicated in phthisis, debility and anaemia of young children, exhaustion following over-work, child-bearing, lactation or wasting diseases. For patients suffering from various functional nerve disorders, who are ordered prolonged periods of travel, the hypophosphites, regularly taken, form one of the most important methods of treatment. In such cases, 'Tabloid' Hypophosphites Compound provides the best means of prescribing this medicine. (*See also pages 322, 323*)

* Formerly issued under the 'VAPOROLE' Brand

Hypophosphites (*continued*)**Preparations**

'TABLOID' HYPOPHOSPHITUM COMP., gr. $1\frac{1}{2}$ [0.097 gm.]

(*Plain or sugar-coated*) [B. W. & Co.]

Each contains gr. $1\frac{1}{2}$ of the combined Hypophosphites of Calcium, Potassium, Sodium, Manganese, Iron and Quinine, with gr. $1\frac{1}{5}$ of Strychnine Hypophosphite.

DIRECTION.—One to two, taken with a wineglassful of water, twice or thrice daily, with or after food.

'TABLOID' HYPOPHOSPHITUM COMP., gr. 3 [0.194 gm.]

(*Plain or sugar-coated*) [B. W. & Co.]

Each contains gr. 3 of the combined Hypophosphites of Calcium, Potassium, Sodium, Manganese, Iron and Quinine, with gr. $\frac{1}{4}$ of Strychnine Hypophosphite.

DIRECTION.—One, taken with a wineglassful of water, twice or thrice daily, with or after food.

'TABLOID' HYPOPHOSPHITUM COMP. ET CREOSOTI

[B. W. & Co.]

Each contains Creosote, min. 1, with gr. 3 of the combined Hypophosphites of Calcium, Sodium, Potassium, Manganese, Iron, Quinine, with gr. $\frac{1}{4}$ of Strychnine Hypophosphite.

DIRECTION.—One, taken with a little water, with or after food.

'KEPLER' MALT EXTRACT WITH HYPOPHOSPHITES (*see Malt Extract, page 98*)

'KEPLER' COD LIVER OIL WITH MALT EXTRACT AND HYPOPHOSPHITES (*see Cod Liver Oil with Malt Extract, page 48*)

Ichthyol

Local anodyne and bactericide. Used internally in skin diseases, erysipelas, phthisis, carcinoma and sarcoma.

Preparation

'TABLOID' ICHTHYOL, gr. $2\frac{1}{2}$ [0.162 gm.] [B. W. & Co.]

(*Coated with keratin, or keratin overlaid with sugar*)

DIRECTION.—One to four, thrice daily after food.

Indian Cannabis (*see Cannabis Indica, page 38*)**'Infundin'**

'Infundin' is an extract of the posterior or infundibular lobe of the pituitary gland. It produces a powerful and lasting rise of blood-pressure when injected intravenously or intramuscularly. In this action it possesses marked advantages over the other pressor principles, such as that of the suprarenal extract, which produces only a transient rise of blood-pressure. It slows and strengthens the heart-beat; causes profuse secretion of urine, and contraction of the uterus. 'Infundin' may be employed to cause contraction of the uterus after labour, and generally it may be employed for its

Pharmacopœial preparations are U.S.P. unless otherwise stated

'Infundin' (continued)

action on the uterus in all the conditions for which ergot is used. It increases the strength and frequency of labour pains. It has proved very valuable in cases of shock and collapse because of the protracted rise of blood-pressure produced. Its use as a diuretic has also been recommended; and it has been suggested as an alternative to digitalis in cardiac disease, in which condition it produces a slowing and strengthening of the heart-beat. In typhoid fever, pituitary extract has been given to maintain the blood-pressure, to promote sleep and counteract the toxæmia. In post-influenzal cardiac debility it seems to restore tone to the cardio-vascular system in a striking manner. Pituitary extract has also been found of great value in cases of intestinal paresis and atony following operations. When it is desired to obtain the urine from one kidney by means of a segregator, pituitary extract will be of use in exciting a flow. In exophthalmic goitre, pituitary extract calms the excitement, promotes sleep, slows the heart, raises the blood-pressure, lessens, and sometimes even entirely stops, the tremor. The symptoms of paralysis agitans are often definitely improved by pituitary extract. Injections of pituitary extract have been used with conspicuous benefit in osteomalacia. Pituitary extract is contra-indicated in elderly patients with brittle arteries.

'Hypoloid' 'Infundin' [Pituitary (Infundibular) Extract] is standardised by its action on the isolated uterus. The quantitative indications obtained by this physiological method of assay enable the product to be maintained at a uniformly high level of activity.

The following table summarises the principal actions and uses of pituitary extract:—

PHARMACOLOGICAL ACTION	THERAPEUTIC USES
Causes prolonged rise of blood-pressure and slowing and strengthening of heart-beat; powerful heart tonic	Surgical shock and collapse Asthenia with low blood-pressure { Asthenic typhoid fever Phthisis Post-influenzal cardiac debility; toxic myocarditis from infectious diseases, e.g. diphtheria
Stimulates the uterus to contraction	Protracted labour Uterine hæmorrhage and atony Placenta prævia. Eclampsia
Stimulates peristalsis	Post-operative intestinal paresis; intestinal hæmorrhage
Produces marked diuresis	As a diuretic in cases other than renal or cardiac disease
Produces increased flow of milk	In cases of deficient milk secretion

'Infundin' (continued)**Preparations**

'HYPOLOID' 'INFUNDIN' [PITUITARY (INFUNDIBULAR) EXTRACT], 0.5 c.c.; and 1 c.c. [B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—Half to one c.c., injected intramuscularly, or it may be given intravenously or per rectum in normal saline.

Insufflations

By insufflation, drugs may be applied to parts not otherwise readily accessible.

Preparation

INSUFFLATIO MENTHOLIS COMP. (Compound Menthol Snuff, B. W. & Co.) [B. W. & Co.]

This snuff is useful in the early stages of catarrh, and appears to arrest a common cold, if used at the outset. It is also employed in chronic atrophic rhinitis, and in hay asthma. It contains menthol, ammonium chloride, bismuth oxychloride, 'Epinine,' camphor and lycopodium. It is issued in miniature snuff-boxes, which may be carried in the pocket.

Iodic-Hydrarg. (*see Mercuric Potassium Iodide, page 103*)

Iodine Tincture

Has of recent years been widely and successfully used in the preparation of the skin for operations and for vaccination, in first-aid treatment of wounds, in gonorrhœa in the female, in diphtheria and in dentistry. Skin should be perfectly dry before applying tincture of iodine.

'Vaporole' Iodine Tincture presents pure fresh tincture in hermetically-sealed containers. One end of the container is surrounded with absorbent material, which, on the point of the container being broken, becomes saturated and can be used to apply the tincture.

The freshness of the 'Vaporole' Tincture precludes the irritation which a deteriorated preparation may cause on raw surfaces.

Preparations

'VAPOROLE' IODINE TINCTURE (*half the strength of Tinct. Iodi U.S.P.*), min. 20 [1.2 c.c.]; and $\frac{1}{2}$ fl. oz. [14.8 c.c.] [B. W. & Co.]

Iodoform Cotton and Gauze,
'Tabloid' Brand
(*See Dressings in Price List at end*)

Pharmacopœial preparations are U.S.P. unless otherwise stated

Ipecac

Diaphoretic, expectorant, gastric and hepatic stimulant, emetic in large doses. Has a specific value in amœbic dysentery (*see also Emetine Hydrochloride, page 55*). Ipecac from which the nauseating principles have been removed has been stated to retain its anti-dysenteric properties, but the most recent evidence identifies emetine as the essential agent in the anti-dysenteric action of the drug.

Preparations

'TABLOID' IPECACUANHÆ, gr. $\frac{1}{10}$ [0.0065 gm.] [⚞ B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—One every fifteen minutes until nausea arises, and then less frequently.

'TABLOID' IPECACUANHÆ, gr. 5 [0.324 gm.] [⚞ B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—As an expectorant, one, thrice daily. As an emetic, one to three, taken in warm water, or one repeated every hour until nausea arises, and then every two hours.

'TABLOID' IPECACUANHÆ, gr. 5 [0.324 gm.] (*keratin-coated*)

[⚞ B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—One, taken with water, every hour; or a larger dose (say three to six) less frequently.

'TABLOID' IPECACUANHÆ SINE EMETINÂ, gr. 5 [0.324 gm.]

[⚞ B. W. & Co.]

Each represents five grains of ipecac deprived of its emetic principles.

DIRECTION.—One, powdered, may be given in a little water every hour; or a larger dose (say three to six) less frequently.

'TABLOID' EXT. IPECACUANHÆ, each containing the solid ingredients of VIN. IPECACUANHÆ, min. 5 [0.3 c.c.]

[⚞ B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—One to six. In bronchitis and asthma, one may be taken every hour until nausea arises, and then every two hours.

'TABLOID' PULV. IPECACUANHÆ ET OPII (Dover Powder), gr. $\frac{1}{4}$ [0.016 gm.]; and gr. 5 [0.324 gm.] [⚞ B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—One to three of the gr. 5 strength, for an adult. The quarter-grain strength is intended for children.

'TABLOID' HYDRARGYRI Ć CRETÂ ET PULV. IPECACUANHÆ ET OPII, āā gr. $\frac{1}{2}$ [0.032 gm.]; and āā gr. 1 [0.065 gm.]

[⚞ B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—One to five in one dose; or one may be taken, three, four, or five times daily. The Dover Powder prevents the diarrhœa which occasionally arises when Grey Powder has to be regularly taken for many months, as in syphilis.

'TABLOID' BISMUTHI Ć PULV. IPECAC. ET OPII [⚞ B. W. & Co.]

R̄ Bismuthi Subnitratis, gr. 2-1/2 [0.162 gm.]
Pulv. Ipecacuanhæ et Opii, gr. 2-1/2 [0.162 gm.]

DIRECTION.—One to six. In diarrhœa and dysentery good results are often obtained by the frequent administration of small doses of these combined drugs.

Pharmacopœial preparations are U.S.P. unless otherwise stated

Ipecac (continued)**'TABLOID' CODEINÆ ET ACIDI BENZOICI COMP. SINE COCAINA** [B. W. & Co.]

℞ Codeinæ,	gr. 1/10	[0.0065 gm.]
Acidi Benzoici,	gr. 1/2	[0.032 gm.]
Mentholis,	gr. 1/10	[0.0065 gm.]
Pulv. Ipecacuanhæ,	gr. 1/10	[0.0065 gm.]
Ol. Menthæ Piperitæ,	min. 1/16	[0.004 c.c.]
Gummi Rubri,	q.s.	

DIRECTION.—One, dissolved in the mouth, frequently, in irritable cough associated with pharyngitis.

'TABLOID' IPECACUANHÆ C SCILLÂ, [B. W. & Co.]

Each contains approximately: Ipecac and Opium, of each, gr. $\frac{1}{8}$ [0.013 gm.]; Powdered Squill and Powdered Ammoniacum, of each, gr. $\frac{3}{8}$ [0.043 gm.]

DIRECTION.—One to two, taken with a little water, thrice daily, or as required.

'TABLOID' IPECACUANHÆ C ANTIMONII ET POTASSII TARTRATE, $\bar{a}\bar{a}$ gr. $\frac{1}{100}$ [0.00065 gm.] [B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—One, dissolved in the mouth, every fifteen minutes, until free expectoration is induced; then one less frequently, as required.

'TABLOID' ALOINI COMP. (*see Aloin, page 12*)**'TABLOID' 'EPININE' COMP.** (*see 'Epinine,' page 60*)**'TABLOID' 'EPININE' COMP. SINE HEROIN** (*see 'Epinine,' page 60*)**'TABLOID' PASTILLE CODEINE AND BENZOIC ACID COMP.** WITHOUT COCAINE (*see Benzoic Acid, page 26*)**'TABLOID' PASTILLE PECTORAL** (*see Pastilles, page 117*)**'TABLOID' PASTILLE PINE TAR COMP.** (*see Pine Tar, page 117*)**'TABLOID' QUININÆ COMP.** (*see Quinine, page 128*)**'ELIXOID' PICIS COMP.** (*see Pine Tar, page 122*)**Iridin**

Alterative, cathartic and diuretic. Usually combined with other cathartics and cholagogues.

Preparations**'TABLOID' IRIDINI COMP.** [B. W. & Co.]

℞ Iridini,	gr. 2	[0.13 gm.]
Ext. Hyoscyami,	gr. 1/2	[0.032 gm.]
Pil. Rhei Comp.,	gr. 1-1/2	[0.097 gm.]

DIRECTION.—One to two, after food, or at bedtime.

'TABLOID' CASCARÆ SAGRADÆ COMP. (*see Cascara Sagrada, page 41*)**Iron**

Hæmatinic, tonic, astringent, styptic. Action varies according to preparation.

The most generally effective means of administering iron is 'Tabloid' Blaud Pill, in the production of which an important feature is introduced. B. W. & Co. are enabled to associate

Pharmaceutical preparations are U.S.P. unless otherwise stated

Iron (continued)

intimately the ingredients of this preparation without interaction occurring, so that ferrous sulphate and the alkaline carbonate remain as such in the 'Tabloid' product; but immediately it is placed in water, ferrous carbonate is formed. By this method of preparation, nascent ferrous carbonate is formed *in the stomach*. This alone is sufficient to account for the great superiority of the 'Tabloid' product over the ordinary oxidised preparations.

Constipation, often present in anæmia, and sometimes increased by Iron, may be met by the use of 'Tabloid' Blaud Pill and Aloin, or of 'Tabloid' Blaud Pill and Cascara Sagrada. (*See also page 322*)

Preparations

'TABLOID' ALOES ET FERRI. Each represents one of the U.S.P. Pills (*Sugar-coated*) [J.B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—One to two, after food, or at bedtime, repeated as may be necessary.

'TABLOID' ARSENICALIS COMP. [J.B. W. & Co.]

℞ Arseni Trioxidi,	gr. 1/100	[0.00065 gm.]
Ferri Sulph. Exsiccati,	gr. 1	[0.065 gm.]
Calci Sulphidi,	gr. 1/4	[0.016 gm.]
Ext. Gentianæ,	gr. 2	[0.13 gm.]

(*Sugar-coated*)

DIRECTION.—One to two, twice or thrice daily, after food. Used in acne and other skin affections.

'TABLOID' FERRI ET ARSEN. COMP. [J.B. W. & Co.]

℞ Ferri Hypophosphitis,	gr. 2	[0.13 gm.]
Quininæ Sulphatis,	gr. 1	[0.065 gm.]
Arseni Trioxidi,	gr. 1/50	[0.0013 gm.]
Strychninæ Sulphatis,	gr. 1/50	[0.0013 gm.]

(*Sugar-coated*)

DIRECTION.—One to three, taken with a little water, twice or thrice daily, with or after food.

'TABLOID' FERRI ET ARSENI TRIOXIDI ET DIGITALINI

[J.B. W. & Co.]

℞ Ferri Phosphatis Solubilis,	gr. 3	[0.194 gm.]
Arseni Trioxidi,	gr. 1/100	[0.00065 gm.]
Digitalini (Amorph.),	gr. 1/100	[0.00065 gm.]

DIRECTION.—One to three, taken with a little water, twice or thrice daily, with or after food.

'TABLOID' FERRI CARBONATIS SACCHARATI, gr. 5 [0.324 gm.]

[J.B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—One or more, taken with a little water, with or after food.

'TABLOID' FERRI GLYCEROPHOSPHATIS, gr. 3 [0.194 gm.]

[J.B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—One to two, taken with a little water, twice or thrice daily, with or after food.

'TABLOID' FERRI ET QUININÆ CITRATIS, gr. 3 [0.194 gm.]

(*Sugar-coated*)

[J.B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—One to three, taken with a little water, twice or thrice daily, with or after food.

Sugar-coated 'Tabloid' Iron and Quinine Citrate keeps well in tropical climates, where the ordinary preparation in scales cannot be used on account of its instability.

Pharmacopœial preparations are U.S.P. unless otherwise stated

Iron (continued)**'TABLOID' FERRI ET STRYCHININÆ PHOSPHATUM**

[製 B. W. & Co.]

℞ Ferri Phosphatis Solubilis,	gr. 1	[0.065 gm.]
Strychninæ Phosphatis,	gr. 1/32	[0.002 gm.]

(Sugar-coated)

DIRECTION. One, taken whole, with a little water, twice or thrice daily, with or after food.

'TABLOID' FERRI, QUININÆ ET STRYCHININÆ PHOSPHATUM
(Easton Syrup), dr. ½ [1.8 c.c.]; and dr. 1 [3.6 c.c.]

(Sugar-coated)

[製 B. W. & Co.]

Present in a soluble condition the amount of Iron, Quinine and Strychnine contained in corresponding doses of Easton Syrup.

DIRECTION. —One to two of the half-drachm strength, or one of the one-drachm strength, taken with a wineglassful of water, twice or thrice daily, with or after food.

'Tabloid' products of Easton Syrup avoid the nauseous taste of the official preparation, and while the latter quickly becomes unsightly, darkening in colour through oxidation, and losing strength by precipitation, the 'Tabloid' preparation remains unimpaired, even in hot climates.

'TABLOID' FERRI REDUCTI, gr. 2 [0.13 gm.] [製 B. W. & Co.]

Reduced iron is practically without the astringent action of most preparations of iron. It is easily taken, well borne by the stomach, and readily assimilated. It is valuable in cases of chlorosis and anæmia associated with indigestion and constipation.

DIRECTION.—One to three, taken with a little water, twice or thrice daily, with or after food.

'TABLOID' FERRI REDUCTI COMP. [製 B. W. & Co.]

℞ Ferri Reducti,	gr. 2	[0.13 gm.]
Ext. Hyoscyami,	gr. 1	[0.065 gm.]
Ext. Nucis Vomicae,	gr. 1/2	[0.032 gm.]
Olei Carui,	min. 1/4	[0.015 c.c.]

DIRECTION.—One to two, taken with water, twice or thrice daily, with or after food.

'TABLOID' FERRI REDUCTI ET RHEI COMP. [製 B. W. & Co.]

℞ Ferri Reducti,	gr. 2	[0.13 gm.]
Ext. Hyoscyami,	gr. 1	[0.065 gm.]
Ext. Nucis Vomicae,	gr. 1/2	[0.032 gm.]
Pil. Rhei. Comp.,	gr. 1	[0.065 gm.]
Olei Carui,	min. 1/4	[0.015 c.c.]

DIRECTION.—One to two, taken with water, twice or thrice daily with or after food.

'Tabloid' Reduced Iron Compound and 'Tabloid' Reduced Iron and Rhubarb Compound represent excellent combinations for the long-continued administration of iron, as in anæmia associated with constipation. The dose of reduced iron, nux vomica, hyoscyamus and caraway oil is the same in each. To the second formula is added one grain of Pil. Rhei. Comp. The patient should take the desired dose of the product containing the rhubarb until the action of the bowels becomes a little troublesome, when one of the formula without the rhubarb will take the place of one with it. The patient soon learns to regulate exactly the number of each formula to take daily according to the need for aperient help, whilst, whichever is taken, the dose of the essential drug for the relief of the anæmia remains the same. The patient should be told that the anæmia will probably not be benefited unless, or until, there is a regular, full, free daily action of the bowels.

Pharmacopœial preparations are U.S.P. unless otherwise stated

Iron (continued)

'TABLOID' FERRI SULPHATIS EXSICCATI, gr. 3 [0.194 gm.]
[$\frac{11}{16}$ B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—One, taken with a little water, three times daily.

'TABLOID' ZINCI VALERATIS ET FERRI ET ARSENI TRIOXIDI
[$\frac{11}{16}$ B. W. & Co.]

R	Zinci Valeratis,	gr. 2	[0.13 gm.]
	Ferri Reducti,	gr. 1	[0.065 gm.]
	Arseni Trioxidi,	gr. 1/60	[0.00108 gm.]
	Ext. Gentianæ,	gr. 1	[0.065 gm.]

(Sugar-coated)

DIRECTION.—One taken whole, with a little water, twice or thrice daily, after food.

'TABLOID' FERRI VALERATIS, gr. 1 [0.065 gm.]
(Sugar-coated) [$\frac{11}{16}$ B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—One or more, taken whole, with a little water, twice or thrice daily, after food.

'TABLOID' TRIUM VALERATUM [$\frac{11}{16}$ B. W. & Co.]

R	Quininae Valeratis,	gr. 1	[0.065 gm.]
	Ferri Valeratis,	gr. 1	[0.065 gm.]
	Zinci Valeratis,	gr. 1	[0.065 gm.]

(Sugar-coated)

DIRECTION.—One, taken whole, with a little water, twice or thrice daily, after food.

'TABLOID' FERRUGIN. (BLAUD), gr. 5 [0.324 gm.]; and gr. 10
[0.648 gm.] (Sugar-coated) [$\frac{11}{16}$ B. W. & Co.]

Each represents 20% of ferrous carbonate.

DIRECTION.—One, gradually increased if necessary, taken with a little water, twice or thrice daily, with or after food.

'TABLOID' FERRUGIN. (BLAUD) ET ALOINI [$\frac{11}{16}$ B. W. & Co.]

R	Pil. Ferrugin. (Blaud),	gr. 5	[0.324 gm.]
	(= 22.5% Ferri Carbonatis)		
	Aloini,	gr. 1/20	[0.0032 gm.]

(Sugar-coated)

DIRECTION.—One to four, taken with a little water, twice or thrice daily, with or after food.

The aloin corrects any tendency to constipation, and promotes the absorption of the iron.

'TABLOID' FERRUGIN. (BLAUD) ET ARSEN. [$\frac{11}{16}$ B. W. & Co.]

R	Pil. Ferrugin. (Blaud),	gr. 5	[0.324 gm.]
	(= 20% Ferri Carbonatis)		
	Arseni Trioxidi,	gr. 1/64	[0.001 gm.]

(Sugar-coated)

DIRECTION.—One to four, taken with a little water, twice or thrice daily, with or after food.

'TABLOID' FERRUGIN. (BLAUD) ET ARSEN. ET STRYCH.
[$\frac{11}{16}$ B. W. & Co.]

R	Pil. Ferrugin. (Blaud),	gr. 5	[0.324 gm.]
	(= 20% Ferri Carbonatis)		
	Arseni Trioxidi,	gr. 1/100	[0.00065 gm.]
	Strychninæ,	gr. 1/100	[0.00065 gm.]

(Sugar-coated)

DIRECTION.—One to four, taken with a little water, twice or thrice daily, with or after food.

Pharmaceutical preparations are U.S.P. unless otherwise stated

Iron (continued)**'TABLOID' FERRUGIN. (BLAUD) ET CASCARÆ SAGRADÆ**
[$\frac{3}{4}$ B. W. & Co.]

R Pil. Ferrugin. (Blaud),	gr. 5	[0.324 gm.]
(= 20% Ferri Carbonatis)		
Ext. Cascaræ Sagradæ,	gr. 1/2	[0.032 gm.]
(Sugar-coated)		

DIRECTION.—One, gradually increased to four, if necessary, taken with a little water, twice or thrice daily, with or after food.

'TABLOID' FERRUGIN. (BLAUD) ET NUCIS VOMICÆ ET CASCARÆ SAGRADÆ [$\frac{3}{4}$ B. W. & Co.]

R Pil. Ferrugin. (Blaud),	gr. 3	[0.194 gm.]
(= 20% Ferri Carbonatis)		
Ext. Nucis Vomicæ,	gr. 1/20	[0.0065 gm.]
Ext. Cascaræ Sagradæ,	gr. 1	[0.065 gm.]
(Sugar-coated)		

DIRECTION.—One to two, taken with a little water, thrice daily, after food.

'TABLOID' FERRUGIN. (BLAUD) COMP. [$\frac{3}{4}$ B. W. & Co.]

R Pil. Ferrugin. (Blaud),	gr. 20	[0.648 gm.]
(= 20% Ferri Carbonatis)		
Pulv. Capsici,	gr. 1/4	[0.016 gm.]
Aloini et Strychninæ et		
Arseni Trioxidi,	āā gr. 1/30	[0.0022 gm.]
(Sugar-coated)		

DIRECTION.—One, taken with a little water, twice or thrice daily, with or after food.

'TABLOID' GLYCEROPHOSPHIATUM COMP. (= Syrup of Glycerophosphates) dr. $\frac{1}{2}$ [1.8 c.c.] (Sugar-coated) [$\frac{3}{4}$ B. W. & Co.]

Each contains Calcium, Sodium, Potassium, Magnesium and Iron Glycerophosphates, Pepsin, Diastase and Kola, with Strychnine Glycerophosphate, gr. $\frac{1}{800}$, and is equivalent to half a fluidrachm of Syrup of Glycerophosphates.

DIRECTION.—One to four, taken with water, with or after food.

'TABLOID' HYPOPHOSPHITUM COMP., gr. $1\frac{1}{2}$ [0.097 gm.]; and gr. 3 [0.194 gm.] (Plain or sugar-coated) [$\frac{3}{4}$ B. W. & Co.]

Each contains gr. $1\frac{1}{2}$, or gr. 3, of combined Calcium, Potassium, Sodium, Manganese, Iron and Quinine Hypophosphites, with gr. $1\frac{1}{2}$, or gr. $\frac{1}{4}$, of Strychnine Hypophosphite.

DIRECTION.—One to two of the gr. $1\frac{1}{2}$ strength, or one of the gr. 3 strength, taken with a wineglassful of water, twice or thrice daily, with or after food.

'TABLOID' HYPOPHOSPHITUM COMP. ET CREOSOTI
[$\frac{3}{4}$ B. W. & Co.]

Each contains creosote min. 1, with gr. 3 of the combined Hypophosphites of Calcium, Sodium, Potassium, Manganese, Iron and Quinine, and gr. $\frac{1}{4}$ of Strychnine Hypophosphite.

DIRECTION.—One, taken with a little water, with or after food.

'TABLOID' MANGANESII ET FERRI CITRATIS (Solubilis), gr. 3 [0.194 gm.]; and gr. 5 [0.324 gm.] [$\frac{3}{4}$ B. W. & Co.]
(Sugar-coated)

DIRECTION.—One to three of the gr. 3 strength, or one to two of the gr. 5 strength, taken with a little water, twice or thrice daily, with or after food.

Pharmacopœial preparations are U.S.P. unless otherwise stated

Iron (*continued*)**'KEPLER' MALT EXTRACT WITH HÆMOGLOBIN** [^{ms} B. W. & Co.]

Each fluidounce contains Hæmoglobin, gr. 8 $\frac{1}{2}$.

In this combination, the hæmoglobin is presented in a condition which ensures its rapid assimilation without disturbance of digestion.

DIRECTION.—One teaspoonful to two dessertspoonfuls, either alone or mixed with water or milk, twice or thrice daily, after food.

'KEPLER' MALT EXTRACT WITH IRON [^{ms} B. W. & Co.]

Each fluidounce contains Soluble Iron Pyrophosphate, gr. 4.

DIRECTION.—One teaspoonful to two dessertspoonfuls, twice or thrice daily, after food.

'KEPLER' MALT EXTRACT WITH IRON AND QUININE CITRATE [^{ms} B. W. & Co.]

Each fluidounce contains Iron and Quinine Citrate, gr. 7 $\frac{1}{2}$.

DIRECTION.—One teaspoonful to two dessertspoonfuls, twice or thrice daily, after food.

'KEPLER' MALT EXTRACT WITH IRON IODIDE

[^{ms} B. W. & Co.]

Each fluidounce contains Iron Iodide, gr. 2.

DIRECTION.—One teaspoonful to two dessertspoonfuls, twice or thrice daily, after food.

'KEPLER' MALT EXTRACT WITH IRON, QUININE AND STRYCHNINE [^{ms} B. W. & Co.]

Each fluidounce contains Iron Phosphate, gr. $\frac{1}{2}$; Quinine Phosphate, gr. $\frac{3}{8}$; and Strychnine Phosphate, gr. $\frac{1}{64}$.

DIRECTION.—One teaspoonful to two dessertspoonfuls, twice or thrice daily, after food.

'KEPLER' COD LIVER OIL WITH MALT EXTRACT AND IRON IODIDE [^{ms} B. W. & Co.]

Each fluidounce contains Iron Iodide, gr. 2.

DIRECTION.—One teaspoonful to two dessertspoonfuls, twice or thrice daily, after food.

Jalap

Hydragogue cathartic, especially used in dropsy.

Preparations**'TABLOID' JALAPÆ**, gr. 5 [0.324 gm.] [^{ms} B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—One frequently, or a larger number as a purgative. The official average dose is fifteen grains.

'TABLOID' HYDRARGYRI CHLORIDI MITIS ET JALAPÆ

[^{ms} B. W. & Co.]

R̄ Hydrargyri Chloridi Mitis, gr. 1 [0.065 gm.]
Pulv. Jalapæ, gr. 2 [0.13 gm.]

DIRECTION.—One, or more if necessary, at bedtime, as a purgative.

'TABLOID' CATHARTIC. COMP. (*see Cathartic Compound, page 42*)**'TABLOID' LAXATIVE VEGETABLE** (*see Laxative Vegetable, page 91*)**'TABLOID' QUININÆ ET RHEI COMP.** (*well known for many years as 'Tabloid' Livingstone Rouser*) (*see Quinine, page 129*)

Pharmaceutical preparations are U.S.P. unless otherwise stated

Juniper Oil

Carminative, expectorant, disinfectant and diuretic. Used in bronchitis with viscid secretion, and as a respiratory disinfectant, but chiefly in genito-urinary diseases. May be given to assist the removal of dropsical effusions, and to correct the action of drastic purgatives.

Preparation

'TABLOID' OLEI JUNIPERI (CAPSULA), min. 3 [0.18 c.c.]
[B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—One, taken with water, thrice daily, after food.

'Kepler' Cod Liver Oil with Malt Extract

(See Cod Liver Oil with Malt Extract, 'Kepler,' page 48)

'Kepler' Malt Extract

(See Malt Extract, 'Kepler,' page 96)

'Kepler' Malt Extract in Preparation of Humanised Milk (see page 259)

Kidney Substance

Has given good results in various kidney diseases. Stated to increase diuresis and diminish dropsy and albuminuria; polyuria of granular kidney lessened and general condition improved.

Preparation

'TABLOID' KIDNEY SUBSTANCE, gr. 5 [0.324 gm.] [B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—One to three, three times daily, after food.

Kino

Astringent. Used in diarrhoea.

Preparation

'TABLOID' PULV. KINO COMP., N.F., gr. 5 [0.324 gm.]
[B. W. & Co.]

Each contains: Kino, gr. $3\frac{1}{2}$ [0.243 gm.]; Opium, gr. $\frac{1}{4}$ [0.016 gm.]; and Cinnamon, gr. 1 [0.065 gm.]

DIRECTION.—One to four, taken with a little water.

Kissingen Mineral Water Salt

Now prepared as an effervescent 'Tabloid' product; gently aperient; used in chronic internal congestions.

Preparation

'TABLOID' KISSINGEN SALT, EFFERVESCENT, ARTIFICIAL, N.F.
[B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—One, dissolved in two fluidounces of hot water, represents an equal quantity of Kissingen water in all its essential constituents.

Pharmacopœial preparations are U.S.P. unless otherwise stated

Kola Nut

Contains 2 to 2½ per cent. of caffeine, to which its value is chiefly due.

Preparation

'TABLOID' GLYCEROPHOSPHATUM COMP. [B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—One to four, taken with water, with or after meals.

(See *Glycerophosphates*, page 70)

Lactose (see *Milk Sugar*, page 105)

'Laxamel'

A palatable jelly-like preparation of 'Paroleine,' easily taken by those who cannot tolerate the liquid. Intestinal lubricant; useful in constipation. Contains about 83 per cent. of 'Paroleine' by volume. (See also 'Paroleine,' page 116)

Preparation

'LAXAMEL' [B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—One teaspoonful to two dessertspoonfuls, or more, as required.

Laxative Fruit

The unpleasant odour and taste of many purgatives render their administration a matter of considerable difficulty, more especially with children. 'Tabloid' Pastille Laxative Fruit is palatable and pleasantly flavoured, and in the mouth is as acceptable as a sweetmeat. It acts with certainty, and causes neither griping nor other discomfort.

Preparation

'TABLOID' PASTILLE LAXATIVE FRUIT [B. W. & Co.]

Each contains Extract of Senna Fruit, gr. 5 [0.324 gm.]; pleasantly flavoured.

DIRECTION.—One or more, allowed slowly to dissolve in the mouth.

Laxative Vegetable

An excellent laxative or purgative, according to dose. In habitual constipation, one, twice or thrice daily, secures a regular free action; as an occasional purge, three may be taken at bedtime.

Preparation

'TABLOID' LAXATIVE VEGETABLE [B. W. & Co.]

℞ Ext. Colocynthis Comp.,	gr. 1	[0.065 gm.]
Ext. Jalapæ,	gr. 1/2	[0.032 gm.]
Resinæ Podophylli,	gr. 1/4	[0.016 gm.]
Leptandrin,	gr. 1/2	[0.032 gm.]
Ext. Hyoscyami,	gr. 1/4	[0.016 gm.]
Ext. Taraxaci,	gr. 1/4	[0.016 gm.]
Ol. Menthæ Piperitæ,	q.s.	

(Plain or sugar-coated)

DIRECTION.—One to three, at bedtime, as a purgative, or one after food, twice or thrice daily, in chronic constipation.

Pharmacopœial preparations are U.S.P. unless otherwise stated

Lead Acetate

Astringent, sedative; used internally in hæmoptysis, diarrhœa and dysentery; as an injection in gonorrhœa; and generally as a sedative application.

Preparations

'TABLOID' PLUMBI CUM OPIO (N.F. Pill). Each represents one of the N.F. Pills [B. W. & Co.]

(Plain or sugar-coated)

DIRECTION.—One, taken with a little water, every two, three, or four hours, or until the symptoms have abated.

'SOLOID' PLUMBI ET OPII [B. W. & Co.]

℞ Plumbi Acetatis,	gr. 2	[0.13 gm.]
Tinct. Opii,	min. 20	[1.184 c.c.]

DIRECTION.—One, added to one fluidounce of hot water, and shaken gently until disintegration is complete, makes a sedative anodyne lotion of the same strength as Lotio Plumbi et Opii, N.F. The lotion should always be shaken before use.

'ENULE' PLUMBI ET OPII [B. W. & Co.]

℞ Plumbi Acetatis,	gr. 3	[0.194 gm.]
Pulv. Opii,	gr. 1	[0.065 gm.]

DIRECTION.—One, inserted into the rectum, as required.

(See note on 'Enule' Rectal Suppositories, page 56)

Lead Subacetate

Astringent and sedative external application. With 'Soloid' Lead Subacetate, solutions of the basic lead acetate (not the normal lead acetate) can be prepared. Dilute solutions used in ophthalmia and granular conjunctivitis. Should not be used in corneal ulceration or sloughing.

Preparation

'SOLOID' PLUMBI SUBACETATIS, gr. 11.5 [0.745 gm.]

[B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—One, dissolved in 2½ fluidounces of distilled water, yields a 1 per cent. (approx.) solution corresponding to Liq. Plumbi Subacetatis Dilutus.

Lemon Juice

Locally, stimulates secretion of saliva and relieves thirst. Internally, is diuretic and anti-scorbutic; stated to be more efficient than citric acid.

Preparation

'TABLOID' PASTILLE LEMON JUICE [B. W. & Co.]

Leptandrin

Said to promote the flow of bile; does not irritate the bowel. Useful in dyspepsia.

Preparation

'TABLOID' LAXATIVE VEGETABLE (see *Laxative Vegetable*, page 91)

Pharmacopœial preparations are U.S.P. unless otherwise stated

Licorice

Used for masking the taste of nauseous drugs, and as a demulcent, especially to the bronchial mucous membrane.

Preparations

'TABLOID' AMMONII CHLORIDI ET GLYCYRRHIZÆ

[ B. W. & Co.]

℞ Ammonii Chloridi,	gr. 3	[0.194 gm.]
Ext. Glycyrrhizæ,	gr. 2	[0.13 gm.]

DIRECTION.—One, dissolved slowly in the mouth, as often as may be necessary, in catarrhal sore throat.

'TABLOID' AMMONII CHLORIDI COMP. [B. W. & Co.]

℞ Ammonii Chloridi,	gr. 1	[0.065 gm.]
Potassii Chloratis,	gr. 2	[0.13 gm.]
Acidi Benzoici,	gr. 1/4	[0.016 gm.]
Pulv. Cubebæ,	gr. 1/4	[0.016 gm.]
Ext. Glycyrrhizæ,	gr. 1	[0.065 gm.]

DIRECTION.—One, dissolved slowly in the mouth, as often as may be necessary, to relieve irritability of the pharynx or larynx.

'TABLOID' APOMORPHINÆ COMP. [B. W. & Co.]

℞ ApomorphinæHydrochloridi,	gr. 1/50	[0.0013 gm.]
Ammonii Chloridi,	gr. 3	[0.194 gm.]
Ext. Glycyrrhizæ,	gr. 1-1/2	[0.097 gm.]

DIRECTION.—One, dissolved slowly in the mouth, or taken with a little water, every hour or every other hour.

'TABLOID' CUBEÆ COMP. (*see Cubeb*, page 51)

'TABLOID' PASTILLE AMMONIUM CHLORIDE AND LICORICE (*see Ammonium Chloride*, page 14)

'TABLOID' PASTILLE LINSEED, LICORICE AND CHLORODYNE (*see Pastilles*, page 117)

'TABLOID' PASTILLE PECTORAL (*see Pastilles*, page 117)

Lime, Chlorinated, 'Tabloid' Brand

(*See Water Sterilisation*, page 272)

Linseed

Demulcent and sedative.

Preparation

'TABLOID' PASTILLE LINSEED, LICORICE AND CHLORODYNE [B. W. & Co.]

Each contains Morphine Hydrochloride, gr. $1\frac{1}{20}$ [0.00054 gm.]

Lint, 'Tabloid' Brand (*see Dressings in Price List at end*)

Lithium

Stated to form soluble urates; hence prescribed in gout and for uric acid calculus. By adding 'Tabloid' effervescent lithium products to plain water, an effervescing lithia water of known strength is immediately prepared. (*See also page 322*)

Pharmacopœial preparations are U.S.P. unless otherwise stated

Lithium (*continued*)**Preparations****'TABLOID' LITHII BENZOATIS COMP.** [$\frac{M}{F}$ B. W. & Co.]

$\mathcal{R}$ Lithii Benzoatis,	gr. 3	[0.194 gm.]
Sulphuris Præcipitati,	gr. 2	[0.13 gm.]
Quininae Salicylatis,	gr. $\frac{1}{3}$	[0.022 gm.]

(Plain or sugar-coated)

DIRECTION.—One, or more, taken with a little water, twice or thrice daily, after food.

'TABLOID' LITHII CARBONATIS, gr. 2 [0.13 gm.] [$\frac{M}{F}$ B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—One to three, taken with a little water, or powdered and dissolved in aerated water, twice or thrice daily, after food.

'TABLOID' LITHII CITRATIS, gr. 5 [0.324 gm.] (*Effervescentis*) [$\frac{M}{F}$ B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—One to two, powdered, and added to half a tumblerful of water, twice or thrice daily, after food.

'TABLOID' LITHII CITRATIS EFFERVESCENTIS, gr. 60 [3.89 gm.] [$\frac{M}{F}$ B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—One to two, in half to one tumblerful of water. Each 'Tabloid' product consists of sixty grains of the official preparation, representing about three grains of lithium citrate.

'TABLOID' LITHII CITRATIS ET SODII SULPHATIS (*Effervescentis*) [$\frac{M}{F}$ B. W. & Co.]

$\mathcal{R}$ Lithii Citratis,	gr. 5	[0.324 gm.]
Sodii Sulphatis,	gr. 30	[1.944 gm.]

DIRECTION.—One to two, powdered, and added to half a tumblerful of water, twice or thrice daily, after food.

'TABLOID' VICHY SALT EFFERVESCENT (ARTIFICIAL) AND LITHIUM, N.F. [$\frac{M}{F}$ B. W. & Co.]

Each contains $2\frac{1}{2}$ grains of lithium citrate in addition to the essential constituents of Vichy water.

DIRECTION.—One to four, dissolved in half a tumblerful of water.

'TABLOID' LITHII HIPPURATIS, gr. 1 [0.055 gm.] [$\frac{M}{F}$ B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—One or more, taken with a wineglassful of water.

Livingstone Rouser (*now known as 'Tabloid' Quinine and Rhubarb Compound*) (*see Quinine, page 129*)**'Lodal'**

'Lodal' (6 : 7-Dimethoxy-2-methyl-3 : 4-dihydroisoquinolinium Chloride) is an oxidation product of laudanosine. Resembles in physiological actions the alkaloids cotarnine and hydrastinine, which are used to control uterine hæmorrhage.

'Lodal,' injected intravenously in animals, causes a small, distinct, rather persistent rise of blood-pressure, with slowing of heart-beat. This is due to direct action on heart muscle and on plain muscle of arterioles.

Pharmacopœial preparations are U.S.P. unless otherwise stated

Lodal (*continued*)

Action of 'Lodal' on uterus is very similar to that of hydrastinine—causes marked tonic contraction of both pregnant and non-pregnant uterus. Clinically, has given good results in uterine hæmorrhage and pain.

Preparation

'TABLOID' 'LODAL,' gr. 1 [0.065 gm.] [$\frac{3}{4}$ B. W. & Co.]
(*Sugar-coated*)

DIRECTION.—One, taken with a little water, three times daily.

Lotio Nigra

External application for chancre, condylomata and other syphilitic ulcerations; gargle and mouth-wash in leukoplakia and specific throat conditions.

Preparation

'SOLOID' MERCURIAL COMPOUND [$\frac{3}{4}$ B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—One, powdered and shaken with six fluidrachms of distilled water, yields a lotion corresponding to Lotio Nigra, N.F.

'Lubafax' SURGICAL LUBRICANT

[$\frac{3}{4}$ B. W. & Co.]

A lubricant jelly, for use in lubricating surgical instruments or the surgeon's hands. Does not injure the skin, instruments, or rubber attachments; is not sticky or greasy; easily removed by water.

DIRECTION.—As a lubricant, smeared on the hands or on instruments.

Lymphatic Gland

Used in treatment of enlarged tonsils and adenoids.

Preparation

'TABLOID' LYMPHATIC GLAND, gr. 5 [0.324 gm.] [$\frac{3}{4}$ B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—One, three times a day.

Magnesium

Magnesium salts differ considerably in their action. The carbonate is used to neutralise an excess of acid in the stomach, and as a laxative. The formate and glycerophosphate are tonics. The sulphite is used internally in diphtheria and other febrile diseases, locally as a gargle. Magnesium sulphate, an efficient purge, is also commonly given in frequent small doses for biliousness. Flatulent distension occasionally following the use of magnesium salts may be prevented by addition of a carminative, as in 'Tabloid' Magnesium Sulphate Comp. (Effervescent). The sulphates of magnesium and sodium are the principal ingredients in most natural aperient mineral waters. Subcutaneous or subarachnoid injections of sterilised solutions of magnesium sulphate have been used with good results in tetanus. (*See also page 322*)

Pharmacopœial preparations are U.S.P. unless otherwise stated

Magnesium (*continued*)**Preparations**

'TABLOID' MAGNESII CARBONATIS COMP. [⚞ B. W. & Co.]

℞ Magnesii Carbonatis,	gr. 3	[0.194 gm.]
Potassii Bicarbonatis,	gr. 3	[0.194 gm.]
Sodii Bicarbonatis,	gr. 3	[0.194 gm.]

DIRECTION.—One to four, taken with a little water, twice or thrice daily.

'TABLOID' CALCII CARBONATIS COMP. [⚞ B. W. & Co.]

℞ Calcii Carbonatis Præcipitati,	gr. 3-1/2	[0.227 gm.]
Magnesii Carbonatis Ponderosi,	gr. 2-1/2	[0.162 gm.]
Bismuthi Subcarbonatis,	gr. 2	[0.13 gm.]

DIRECTION.—One to four, with a little water, a quarter of an hour before meals, or one may be allowed to dissolve in the mouth occasionally.

(*'Tabloid' Calcium Carbonate Compound was formerly known as 'Tabloid' Antacid*)

'TABLOID' RHEI ET SODII BICARBONATIS ET MAGNESII CARBONATIS [⚞ B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—One to five, taken with a little water, before or after meals.

'TABLOID' MAGNESII SULPHATIS EFFERVESCENTIS, gr. 60
[3.89 gm.] [⚞ B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—One to four, or more, in half a tumblerful of water, preferably an hour before breakfast. The aperient effect is increased if hot water be used, and if the draught be slowly sipped. Each represents thirty grains of magnesium sulphate.

'TABLOID' MAGNESII SULPHATIS COMP. EFFERVESCENTIS
[⚞ B. W. & Co.]

℞ Magnesii Sulphatis,	gr. 15	[0.972 gm.]
Sodii Sulphatis,	gr. 15	[0.972 gm.]
Magnesii Carbonatis,	gr. 5	[0.324 gm.]
Liq. Zingiberis, N.F.,	min. 3-1/2	[0.21 c.c.]

DIRECTION.—One to four, in half a tumblerful of hot or cold water.

'TABLOID' MAGNESII SULPHITIS, gr. 5 [0.324 gm.] [⚞ B. W. & Co.]

This preparation is used to secure the local action of the drug on the throat in diphtheria.

DIRECTION.—One, sucked frequently.

'TABLOID' GLYCEROPHOSPHATUM COMP. (= Syrup of Glycerophosphates) (*see Glycerophosphates, page 70*)

'ELIXOID' GLYCEROPHOSPHATUM (*see Glycerophosphates, page 70*)

'ELIXOID' FORMATUM COMP. (*see Formates, page 70*)

Malt Extract ('Kepler') and its Combinations

'KEPLER' MALT EXTRACT provides, in a concentrated, palatable and digestible form, those constituents essential for replacing tissue waste, and its use is indicated in many conditions in which assimilation and nutrition are impaired.

Pharmacopœial preparations are U.S.P. unless otherwise stated

Malt Extract ('Kepler') and its Combinations (continued)

It is prepared from the finest winter-malted barley, a cereal of great nitrogenous value. It contains the true malt diastatic ferment, and is rich in maltose, phosphates and albuminoids. Its diastase is a powerful aid to the digestion of starchy foods, is less readily destroyed by heat than is animal diastase, and is active at a temperature ten degrees higher than that which destroys the power of the salivary ferment.

Consumptive patients and members of strumous or phthisical families who exhibit a tendency to lose flesh, or who lack appetite and the power to digest ordinary foods, derive the greatest benefit from the regular administration of moderate doses of 'Kepler' Malt Extract or 'Kepler' Cod Liver Oil with Malt Extract. These preparations are of value as galactagogues.

In gastric ulcer and gastric catarrh, in infantile diarrhoea and in the dyspepsia and diarrhoea of phthisis, 'Kepler' Malt Extract may be given with advantage, in frequent small doses, either plain, or with peptonised milk. Children who are thin, pale and below the normal weight, rapidly improve under its continued administration. It may be spread on bread like honey, or between biscuits to form a sandwich, or may be used instead of sugar to sweeten puddings for dyspeptic patients. It may be used also to render cow's milk more suited for infants.

Full details and formula for the preparation of humanised milk by means of 'Kepler' Malt Extract are given on pages 258-261.

Preparations

'KEPLER' MALT EXTRACT [B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—One teaspoonful to two dessertspoonfuls may be given alone, with farinaceous food (*e.g.* added to porridge), or in aerated waters as a beverage, or with milk. It should not be mixed with food in process of cooking, but added only when the food is cool enough to use.

'KEPLER' MALT EXTRACT WITH BEEF AND IRON

[B. W. & Co.]

Each fluidrachm contains Extract of Beef, gr. 1, and Iron and Ammonium Citrate, gr. $\frac{1}{2}$.

DIRECTION.—One teaspoonful to two dessertspoonfuls, twice or thrice daily, with or immediately after food.

'KEPLER' MALT EXTRACT WITH CASCARA SAGRADA

[B. W. & Co.]

Each fluidounce contains Extract of Cascara Sagrada, gr. 6.

DIRECTION. One teaspoonful to two dessertspoonfuls, twice or thrice daily, with or immediately after food.

'KEPLER' MALT EXTRACT WITH GLYCEROPHOSPHATES

[B. W. & Co.]

Each fluidounce contains Calcium Glycerophosphate, gr. 4; Potassium Glycerophosphate, gr. 2; Sodium Glycerophosphate, gr. 2; and Magnesium Glycerophosphate, gr. 2.

DIRECTION.—One teaspoonful to two dessertspoonfuls, twice or thrice daily, with or immediately after food.

Pharmacopœial preparations are U.S.P. unless otherwise stated

Malt Extract ('Kepler') and its Combinations (continued)

'KEPLER' MALT EXTRACT WITH HÆMOGLOBIN [J.B. W. & Co.]

Each fluidounce contains Hæmoglobin, gr. $8\frac{3}{4}$.

Hæmoglobin, the natural iron constituent of the blood, is stated to be absorbed more easily than any other preparation of iron.

In this product 'Kepler' Malt Extract is combined with Hæmoglobin, 'Wellcome' Brand, a scale preparation readily soluble in water, made from fresh blood, and free from fibrin, serum, fat and other undesirable constituents. The hæmoglobin is presented in a condition which ensures its rapid assimilation without disturbance of digestion.

DIRECTION.—One teaspoonful to two dessertspoonfuls, either alone or mixed with water or milk, twice or thrice daily, with or immediately after food.

'KEPLER' MALT EXTRACT WITH HYPHOSPHITES

[J.B. W. & Co.]

Each fluidounce contains Calcium Hypophosphite, gr. 8; Potassium Hypophosphite, gr. 4; and Sodium Hypophosphite, gr. 4.

DIRECTION.—One teaspoonful to two dessertspoonfuls, twice or thrice daily, with or immediately after food.

'KEPLER' MALT EXTRACT WITH IRON [J.B. W. & Co.]

Each fluidounce contains Soluble Iron Pyrophosphate, gr. 4.

DIRECTION.—One teaspoonful to two dessertspoonfuls, twice or thrice daily, with or immediately after food.

'KEPLER' MALT EXTRACT WITH IRON AND QUININE CITRATE [J.B. W. & Co.]

Each fluidounce contains Iron and Quinine Citrate, gr. $7\frac{1}{2}$.

DIRECTION.—One teaspoonful to two dessertspoonfuls, twice or thrice daily, with or immediately after food.

'KEPLER' MALT EXTRACT WITH IRON IODIDE [J.B. W. & Co.]

Each fluidounce contains Iron Iodide, gr. 2.

DIRECTION.—One teaspoonful to two dessertspoonfuls, twice or thrice daily, with or immediately after food.

'KEPLER' MALT EXTRACT WITH IRON, QUININE AND STRYCHNINE [J.B. W. & Co.]

Each fluidounce contains Iron Phosphate, gr. $\frac{1}{2}$; Quinine Phosphate, gr. $\frac{3}{4}$; and Strychnine Phosphate, gr. $\frac{1}{16}$.

DIRECTION.—One teaspoonful to two dessertspoonfuls, twice or thrice daily, with or immediately after food.

'KEPLER' MALT EXTRACT WITH OLIVE OIL [J.B. W. & Co.]

Each fluidounce contains Olive Oil, $\frac{1}{2}$ fl. oz.

DIRECTION.—One teaspoonful to two dessertspoonfuls, twice or thrice daily, with or immediately after food.

'KEPLER' MALT EXTRACT WITH PEPSIN [J.B. W. & Co.]

Each fluidounce contains Pure Pepsin, gr. 4.

DIRECTION.—One teaspoonful to two dessertspoonfuls, twice or thrice daily, with or immediately after food.

'KEPLER' MALT EXTRACT WITH PHOSPHORUS [J.B. W. & Co.]

Each fluidounce contains Pure Phosphorus, gr. $\frac{1}{4}$.

DIRECTION.—One teaspoonful to two dessertspoonfuls, twice or thrice daily, with or immediately after food.

'KEPLER' COD LIVER OIL WITH MALT EXTRACT AND ITS COMBINATIONS (see page 48)

Pharmacopœial preparations are U.S.P. unless otherwise stated

Mammary Gland

Employed to cause contraction of the uterus, in uterine hæmorrhage and discharge. Has been suggested in deficient lactation, atrophy of the breasts, ovarian and tubal disease.

Preparation

'TABLOID' 'MAMOS,' gr. 5 [0.324 gm.] [B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—One, gradually increased, three or four times daily, preferably after food.

Manganese

Of value in anæmia, and associated debilitated conditions. The particular preparation of manganese appears, however, to exert an important influence upon the result. Manganese peroxide is insoluble in water, and only very slightly soluble in dilute acids. The soluble compound of manganese and iron citrate now prepared is of great value in cases of anæmia in which iron alone has failed. (*See also page 322*)

Preparations

'TABLOID' MANGANESII PEROXIDI, gr. 2 [0.13 gm.] [B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—One, gradually increased to five if necessary, taken whole, with a full draught of water, thrice daily, after food.

'TABLOID' MANGANESII CITRATIS (Solubilis), gr. 3 [0.194 gm.]; and gr. 5 [0.324 gm.] [B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—One to three of the three-grain strength, or one to two of the five-grain strength, taken with a little water, twice or thrice daily, with or after food.

'TABLOID' MANGANESII ET FERRI CITRATIS (Solubilis), gr. 3 [0.194 gm.]; and gr. 5 [0.324 gm.] [B. W. & Co.]

(*Sugar-coated*)

DIRECTION. One to three of the three-grain strength, or one to two of the five-grain strength, taken with a little water, twice or thrice daily, with or after food.

Meat (*see Enemata, Nutrient, page 55; and 'Enule' Rectal Suppositories in Price List at end*)

Medicated Cotton,

'Tabloid' Brand

(*See Dressings in Price List at end*)

Medicated Lint, 'Tabloid' Brand

(*See Dressings in Price List at end*)

Medicine Chests and Cases

(*See Chests and Cases in Price List at end*)

Medulla (*see Bone Medulla, page 30*)

Pharmacopœial preparations are U.S.P. unless otherwise stated

Menthol

Internally, stimulant; relieves dyspepsia. Has been found useful in vomiting of pregnancy, in Ménière's disease, asthma, sea-sickness. Externally, a non-poisonous anæsthetic and antiseptic, used for local application in neuralgia. Combined with other agents, it is used as a snuff in early stages of ordinary catarrh. 'Tabloid' Menthol Compound is administered internally in general catarrh; or may be sucked in catarrh of mucous membranes of nose and throat. 'Tabloid' Menthol, gr. $\frac{1}{4}$; 'Tabloid' Pastille Menthol, gr. $\frac{1}{8}$; and 'Tabloid' Pastille Menthol and Eucalyptus are specially adapted for gradual solution in the mouth. Dissolved in 'Paroleine,' menthol forms a useful solution for a nose and throat spray.

Preparations

'TABLOID' MENTHOLIS, gr. $\frac{1}{4}$ [0.016 gm.] [$\frac{1}{4}$ B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—One, dissolved in the mouth, as may be necessary. The official average dose is one grain.

'TABLOID' PASTILLE MENTHOL, gr. $\frac{1}{8}$ [0.002 gm.] [$\frac{1}{8}$ B. W. & Co.]

'TABLOID' PASTILLE MENTHOL AND EUCALYPTUS
[$\frac{1}{8}$ B. W. & Co.]

℞ Mentholis,	gr. 1/20	[0.0032 gm.]
Ol. Eucalypti,	min. 1/2	[0.03 c.c.]

'TABLOID' MENTHOLIS COMP. [$\frac{1}{8}$ B. W. & Co.]

℞ Mentholis,	gr. 1/2	[0.032 gm.]
Sodii Bicarbonatis,	gr. 3	[0.194 gm.]
Saccharini,	gr. 1/6	[0.011 gm.]

DIRECTION.—One to four sucked, or taken with a little water, for the relief of acid dyspepsia. Dissolved slowly in the mouth this product forms a local sedative and anæsthetic application for the throat.

'TABLOID' PHENOLIS ET MENTHOLIS COMP. (CAPSULA)
[$\frac{1}{8}$ B. W. & Co.]

℞ Phenolis,	gr. 1/4	[0.016 gm.]
Mentholis,	gr. 1/2	[0.032 gm.]
Ol. Cajuputi,	min. 1	[0.06 c.c.]

DIRECTION.—One to two, taken whole, with a little water, after food.

INSUFFLATIO MENTHOLIS COMP. (Compound Menthol Snuff,
B. W. & Co.) [$\frac{1}{8}$ B. W. & Co.]

Contains menthol, ammonium chloride, bismuth oxychloride, 'Epinine,' camphor, lycopodium, etc.

The snuff is useful in the early stages of catarrh, and appears to arrest a common cold, if used at the outset. It is also employed in chronic atrophic rhinitis and in hay asthma.

'TABLOID' CODEINE ET ACIDI BENZOICI COMP. SINE COCAINA
(see *Benzoic Acid*, page 26)

'TABLOID' TRINITRINI COMP. (see *Trinitrin*, page 165)

'TABLOID' PASTILLE CODEINE AND BENZOIC ACID COMPOUND
WITHOUT COCAINE (see *Benzoic Acid*, page 26)

'SOLOID' (NASAL) 'EUCALYPTIA' COMPOUND (see *Nasal and Naso-Pharyngeal Products*, page 109)

'SOLOID' NASO-PHARYNGEAL COMPOUND (see *Nasal and Naso-Pharyngeal Products*, page 110)

Pharmacopœial preparations are U.S.P. unless otherwise stated

Menthol Pocket Inhaler

(B. W. & Co.)

(See Inhalers in Price List at end)

Mercury

Action differs widely according to preparation employed. Used as alterative, anti-syphilitic, cholagogue and purgative, antiphlogistic, antiseptic and bactericide. (See also page 323)

Preparations

MERCURIAL CREAM, BLUE (Lambkin Formula), 'WELLCOME' BRAND, in 2 oz. bottles [B. W. & Co.]

Contains 10 per cent. of Metallic Mercury.

DIRECTION.—Min. 16, injected intramuscularly.

'HYPOLOID' GREY OIL (see Grey Oil, page 71)

MERCURY IODIDE—GREEN (Hydrargyri Iodidum Viride; Proto-Iodide of Mercury; Mercurous Iodide)

'TABLOID' HYDRARGYRI IODIDI VIRIDIS, gr. $\frac{1}{8}$ [0.008 gm.] [B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—One, increased if necessary, taken with a little water, twice or thrice daily, after food. The dose is gr. $\frac{1}{8}$ to gr. 1.

Potassium iodide should not be administered with mercurous iodide, because of the formation of irritant mercuric iodide which takes place when these substances are mixed in the presence of moisture.

MERCURY IODIDE—RED (Hydrargyri Iodidum Rubrum; Biniiodide of Mercury; Red Mercuric Iodide)

'TABLOID' HYDRARGYRI IODIDI RUBRI, gr. $\frac{1}{20}$ [0.0032 gm.] and gr. $\frac{1}{16}$ [0.004 gm.] [B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—One, taken with a little water, twice or thrice daily, after food. (See also Mercuric Potassium Iodide, page 103)

'TABLOID' ARSENI ET HYDRARGYRI IODIDI (= Donovan Solution, min. 5 [0.3 c.c.]) [B. W. & Co.]

Each contains Arsenous Iodide and Mercuric Iodide, of each, gr. $\frac{1}{16}$ (approx.), and represents min. 5 [0.3 c.c.] of Liquor Arseni et Hydrargyri Iodidi.

DIRECTION.—One to four, dissolved in a wineglassful of water.

MERCURY IODIDE—YELLOW (Hydrargyri Iodidum Flavum; Yellow Mercurous Iodide; Pure Mercurous Iodide)

'TABLOID' HYDRARGYRI IODIDI FLAVI, gr. $\frac{1}{8}$ [0.008 gm.] [B. W. & Co.]

It is well known that the colour of ordinary green mercurous iodide is due to an admixture of metallic mercury (in uncertain proportion) with the true yellow mercurous iodide; and that, consequently, such a preparation is somewhat variable in its therapeutic action. 'Tabloid' Hydrargyri Iodidi Flavi is a pure mercurous iodide, and a definite chemical salt. It must not be confounded with the yellow physical modification of mercuric iodide, which is unstable and readily changes back to the red. It contains no free mercury, and experience has shown that it is sufficiently stable if ordinary care be taken for its preservation. Therapeutic trials, which have been extended over several years, have likewise demonstrated its efficiency and reliability.

DIRECTION.—One, increased if necessary, taken with a little water, twice or thrice daily, after food.

Pharmacopœial preparations are U.S.P. unless otherwise stated

Mercury (continued)

MERCURY PERCHLORIDE (Hydrargyri Perchloridum; Hydrargyri Chloridum Corrosivum; Corrosive Mercuric Chloride; Mercury Bichloride; Mercuric Chloride; Corrosive Sublimate)

For Internal Use

'TABLOID' HYDRARGYRI PERCHLORIDI (HYDRARG. CHLOR. CORROSIV.), gr. $\frac{1}{100}$ [0.00065 gm.]; and gr. $\frac{1}{8}$ [0.004 gm.] [B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—'Tabloid' Hydrargyri Perchloridi, gr. $\frac{1}{100}$, is used in morning diarrhœa, and in the diarrhœa excited by food. It should be taken after each meal, with a little water. The dose of gr. $\frac{1}{8}$ is that commonly used in the continued treatment of syphilis.

'TABLOID' HYDRARGYRI PERCHLORIDI (HYDRARG. CHLOR. CORROSIV.), gr. $\frac{1}{32}$ [0.002 gm.], ET POTASSII IODIDI, gr. $2\frac{1}{2}$ [0.162 gm.] [B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—One to two, dissolved in a large wineglassful of water, twice or thrice daily, after food.

'TABLOID' HYDRARGYRI PERCHLORIDI (HYDRARG. CHLOR. CORROSIV.), gr. $\frac{1}{8}$ [0.004 gm.], ET POTASSII IODIDI, gr. 5 [0.324 gm.] [B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—One, dissolved in a large wineglassful of water, twice or thrice daily, after food.

(See also *Mercuric Potassium Iodide*, page 103)

For Intramuscular Use

'TABLOID' HYPOD. HYDRARGYRI PERCHLORIDI (HYDRARG. CHLOR. CORROSIV.), gr. $\frac{1}{80}$ [0.00125 gm.]; and gr. $\frac{1}{30}$ [0.0022 gm.] [B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—A solution of one to two of the gr. $\frac{1}{80}$ strength, or of one of the gr. $\frac{1}{30}$ strength, injected intramuscularly, the needle being plunged deeply into the gluteal muscle.

For External Use

'SOLOID' HYDRARGYRI PERCHLORIDI (HYDRARG. CHLOR. CORROSIV.), gr. 1.825 [0.118 gm.] [B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—One, in four fluidounces of water, makes a solution of corrosive sublimate, the strength of which is 1 in 1000. One in one pint (16 fluidounces) of water, makes a 1 in 4000 solution.

'SOLOID' HYDRARGYRI PERCHLORIDI (HYDRARG. CHLOR. CORROSIV.), gr. 7.3 [0.473 gm.] [B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—One, in one pint (16 fluidounces) of water, makes a solution of corrosive sublimate, the strength of which is 1 in 1000.

'SOLOID' HYDRARGYRI PERCHLORIDI (HYDRARG. CHLOR. CORROSIV.), gr. 14.6 [0.946 gm.] [B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—One, in one pint (16 fluidounces) of water, makes a solution of corrosive sublimate, the strength of which is 1 in 500.

Pharmacopœial preparations are U.S.P. unless otherwise stated

Mercury (continued)*For External Use (continued)*

'SOLOID' OPHTHAL. (J) HYDRARGYRI PERCHLORIDI
(HYDRARG. CHLOR. CORROSIV.), gr. $\frac{1}{1000}$ [0.00065 gm.]
[J.B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—One, in five minims of water (yielding a solution approximating to 1 in 5000), makes an efficient antiseptic for use in conjunctivitis, ophthalmia, iritis, inflammation of the lachrymal duct, granular lids and ulcers of the cornea.

MERCURY PILL (see Blue Pill, page 29)**MERCURIC POTASSIUM IODIDE (formerly known as IODIC-HYDRARG.)**

Forms a convenient means of using the powerful antiseptic properties of mercury biniodide in solution. Used for all the purposes for which corrosive sublimate would be employed, it is said to be less toxic and to possess greater germicidal powers. Mercuric potassium iodide does not corrode plated instruments unless used in a stronger solution than 1 in 2000; it neither roughens nor irritates the skin.

'SOLOID' MERCURIC POTASSIUM IODIDE, gr. 1.825 [0.118 gm.];
and gr. 7.3 [0.473 gm.] [J.B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—Gr. 1.825 in four fluidounces, or gr. 7.3 in one pint (16 fluidounces) of water, makes a solution the strength of which is 1 in 1000. A strength of 1 in 1000 of water may be used for washing wounds, and 1 in 2000 to 1 in 5000 for disinfecting and preparing instruments, for disinfecting hands and for vaginal douches. The strength 1 in 500 of rectified or methylated spirit may be used for disinfecting the skin previous to operation.

This preparation, when dissolved, forms what is frequently known as Mercury Biniodide Solution. The colour of 'Soloid' Mercuric Potassium Iodide is due to a harmless ingredient added as a safeguard against errors.

'TABLOID' MERCURIC POTASSIUM IODIDE, gr. $\frac{1}{6}$ [0.011 gm.]
[J.B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—One, dissolved in a large wineglassful of water, after food.

MERCURY SALICYLATE

'HYPOLOID' MERCURY SALICYLATE, 0.1 gm. [gr. $\frac{1}{2}$], in 1 c.c.
[J.B. W. & Co.]

MERCURY SUBCHLORIDE (see Calomel, page 35)**MERCURY SUCCINIMIDE**

Used for intramuscular injections in syphilis. It is freely soluble in water, does not coagulate albumin, and is less liable than other preparations of mercury to cause local irritation. It has also been used with good results in tuberculosis.

'TABLOID' HYPOD. HYDRARGYRI SUCCINIMIDI, gr. $\frac{1}{10}$ [0.0065 gm.];
and gr. $\frac{1}{2}$ [0.013 gm.] [J.B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—One, of either strength, dissolved in sterile water and injected deeply into the muscles in the gluteal region.

MERCURY WITH CHALK (GREY POWDER)

Pharmacopœial preparations are U.S.P. unless otherwise stated

Mercury (continued)

'TABLOID' HYDRARGYRI CUM CRETÂ, gr. $\frac{1}{4}$ [0.016 gm.]; gr. $\frac{1}{2}$ [0.022 gm.]; gr. $\frac{3}{4}$ [0.032 gm.]; gr. 1 [0.065 gm.]; gr. 2 [0.13 gm.]; gr. 3 [0.194 gm.]; and gr. 5 [0.324 gm.] [B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—The dose ranges from gr. $\frac{1}{4}$ to gr. 5, the smaller dose being given at frequent intervals.

'TABLOID' HYDRARGYRI CUM CRETÂ ET OPII ET QUININÆ [B. W. & Co.]

R Hydrargyri cum Cretâ, gr. 1-1/2 [0.097 gm.]
Ext. Opii, gr. 1/6 [0.011 gm.]
Quininæ Sulphatis, gr. 1-1/2 [0.097 gm.]

DIRECTION.—One to three, taken with water and repeated according to the indications of the case.

'TABLOID' HYDRARGYRI CUM CRETÂ ET PULV. IPECACUANHÆ ET OPII, āā gr. $\frac{1}{2}$ [0.032 gm.]; and āā gr. 1 [0.065 gm.] [B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—One to five, in one dose; or one may be taken three, four, or five times daily. The Dover powder prevents the diarrhœa which occasionally arises when grey powder has to be taken regularly for many months, as in syphilis.

'TABLOID' HYDRARGYRI CUM CRETÂ, gr. 1 [0.065 gm.], ET PULV. OPII, gr. $\frac{1}{6}$ [0.011 gm.] [B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—One to five, in one dose; or one may be taken three, four or five times daily.

'TABLOID' HYDRARGYRI CUM CRETÂ, gr. $\frac{1}{2}$ [0.032 gm.], ET SODII BICARBONATIS, gr. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ [0.162 gm.] [B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—One, or more, taken with water.

'TABLOID' HYDRARGYRI CUM CRETÂ, gr. 1 [0.065 gm.], ET SODII BICARBONATIS, gr. 5 [0.324 gm.] [B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—One, or more, taken with water.

Methylene Blue (Methylthionine Hydrochloride)

Has been used in cancer, Bright's disease, remittent fevers, rheumatoid arthritis, diphtheria, hysteria, cystitis and gonorrhœa.

Preparation

'TABLOID' METHYLENE BLUE, gr. 2 [0.13 gm.] [B. W. & Co.]
(Sugar-coated)

DIRECTION.—One to two, taken with a little water, twice or thrice daily, after food.

Microscopic Stains, 'Soloid' Brand

The tendency of solutions of the aniline dyes to decompose has been a source of trouble in microscopic work. By means of 'Soloid' Microscopic Stains fresh solutions can readily be prepared as required. (See also page 273)

Milk, 'Enule' Rectal

Suppositories of

(See *Enemata*, Nutrient, page 55; and 'Enule' Rectal Suppositories in Price List at end)

Pharmacopœial preparations are U.S.P. unless otherwise stated

Milk, Humanised (*see page 259*)

Milk Sugar (Lactose)

A valuable nutrient. Largely used as a vehicle for medicaments in minute doses. 'Tabloid' Milk Sugar is adapted for saturation with tinctures, etc.

Preparation

'TABLOID' SACCHARI LACTIS, gr. 3 [0.194 gm.]. [B. W. & Co.]

May be used for saturating with any liquid medicament, as desired.

Mineral Water Salts,

Effervescent [B. W. & Co.]

'Tabloid' Artificial Mineral Water Salts contain in small bulk the essential constituents of the natural waters whose names they bear. By their compactness and portability they render possible a continuous course of mineral water treatment where otherwise it would be impossible. One 'Tabloid' product in a stated quantity of water represents an equal volume of the Carlsbad, Vichy, or other natural water prescribed. The use of hot water probably increases the efficiency of the salt.

'Tabloid' Brand Mineral Water Salts (Effervescent, Artificial)

See Therapeutic Notes: Carlsbad, page 40; Kissingen, page 90; Seltzer, page 135; Vichy, page 178; and also 'Tabloid' Brand Products, in Price List at end.

Morphine

Anodyne, hypnotic, diaphoretic; used to lessen pain and induce sleep. The principal salts are the acetate, hydrochloride, hypophosphite, meconate, sulphate and tartrate. The hypophosphite is notable for its remarkable solubility—1 in 3 of water—enabling the drug to be injected in a very small quantity of liquid. The sulphate and hydrochloride dissolve more quickly than the hypophosphite, but require a much greater quantity of water. Morphine diminishes secretions, except that of sweat glands, and lessens peristalsis; acts more quickly than opium, is more certain in its action as an anodyne and soporific, and is specially suitable for subcutaneous injection. Administered as an 'Enule' Rectal Suppository, morphine is rapidly absorbed. The suppository is believed to be the best form for the administration of morphine in delirium tremens. Morphine with hyoscine used as an analgesic in obstetrics and general surgery. Morphine should not be used in bronchial inflammation, cerebral congestion, advanced kidney diseases, nor for young children, except with great caution. (*See also page 323*).

Pharmaceutical preparations are U.S.P. unless otherwise stated

Morphine (*continued*)**Preparations****MORPHINE HYDROCHLORIDE**

'TABLOID' PASTILLE LINSEED, LICORICE AND CHLORODYNE
[$\text{B. W. \& Co.}$]

Each contains Morphine Hydrochloride, gr. $1\frac{1}{2}$ [0.00054 gm.]

'TABLOID' HYPOD. MORPHINÆ HYDROCHLORIDI, gr. $\frac{1}{4}$
[0.011 gm.]; gr. $\frac{1}{4}$ [0.016 gm.]; gr. $\frac{1}{3}$ [0.022 gm.]; and gr. $\frac{1}{2}$ [0.032 gm.]
[$\text{B. W. \& Co.}$]

DIRECTION.—One, or more, injected hypodermically. The official average dose is gr. $\frac{1}{4}$ [0.016 gm.]

'TABLOID' HYPOD. ANÆSTHETIC. COMP. (A) [$\text{B. W. \& Co.}$]

R Cocainæ Hydrochloridi,	gr. $\frac{1}{10}$	[0.0065 gm.]
Morphinæ Hydrochloridi,	gr. $\frac{1}{50}$	[0.0013 gm.]
Sodii Chloridi,	gr. $\frac{9}{10}$	[0.058 gm.]

'TABLOID' HYPOD. ANÆSTHETIC. COMP. (B) [$\text{B. W. \& Co.}$]

R Cocainæ Hydrochloridi,	gr. $\frac{1}{5}$	[0.013 gm.]
Morphinæ Hydrochloridi,	gr. $\frac{1}{50}$	[0.0013 gm.]
Sodii Chloridi,	gr. $\frac{9}{10}$	[0.058 gm.]

DIRECTION.—One, of the required strength, dissolved in 105 minims of sterile water, injected hypodermically.

'TABLOID' HYPOD. MORPHINÆ HYDROCHLORIDI ET ATROPINÆ SULPHATIS [$\text{B. W. \& Co.}$]

R Morphinæ Hydrochloridi,	gr. $\frac{1}{6}$	[0.011 gm.]
Atropinæ Sulphatis,	gr. $\frac{1}{70}$	[0.0009 gm.]

DIRECTION.—One, dissolved in water and injected hypodermically, as may be necessary.

'ENULE' MORPHINÆ HYDROCHLORIDI, gr. $\frac{1}{4}$ [0.016 gm.]; gr. $\frac{1}{2}$
[0.032 gm.]; and gr. I [0.065 gm.] [$\text{B. W. \& Co.}$]

'ENULE' MORPHINÆ ET BELLADONNÆ [$\text{B. W. \& Co.}$]

R Morphinæ Hydrochloridi,	gr. $\frac{1}{4}$	[0.016 gm.]
Ext. Belladonnæ,	gr. $\frac{1}{2}$	[0.032 gm.]

'Enule' Rectal Suppositories containing morphine and belladonna are sedative and anodyne. They relieve the pain following defæcation in fissure of the anus, in irritable conditions of the rectum generally and in cancer of the lower bowel. They are used in urethral cases before or after catheterisation, in prostatitis, in cystitis, and in conditions of the deep urethra associated with pain or discomfort.

(See note on 'Enule' Rectal Suppositories, page 56)

'HYPOLOID' MORPHINÆ HYDROCHLORIDI 0.01 gramme
[gr. $\frac{1}{8}$], in 1 c.c.; and 0.02 gramme [gr. $\frac{1}{4}$], in 1 c.c.
[$\text{B. W. \& Co.}$]

DIRECTION.—One c.c., of the required strength, injected hypodermically.

MORPHINE HYPOPHOSPHITE

'TABLOID' HYPOD. MORPHINÆ HYPOPHOSPHITIS, gr. $\frac{1}{4}$
[0.016 gm.]; gr. $\frac{1}{3}$ [0.022 gm.]; gr. $\frac{1}{2}$ [0.032 gm.]; and gr. I
[0.065 gm.] [$\text{B. W. \& Co.}$]

DIRECTION.—One, of the required strength, dissolved in water and injected hypodermically.

Pharmacopœial preparations are U.S.P. unless otherwise stated

Morphine (continued)**MORPHINE MECONATE**

'TABLOID' HYPOD. MORPHINÆ MECONATIS, gr. $\frac{1}{8}$ [0.008 gm.];
gr. $\frac{1}{6}$ [0.011 gm.]; gr. $\frac{1}{4}$ [0.016 gm.]; and gr. $\frac{1}{2}$ [0.022 gm.]

[$\mathbb{H}$ B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—One, or more, dissolved in water and injected hypodermically.

MORPHINE SULPHATE

'TABLOID' MORPHINÆ SULPHATIS, gr. $\frac{1}{20}$ [0.0032 gm.]; gr. $\frac{1}{8}$ [0.008 gm.]; and gr. $\frac{1}{4}$ [0.016 gm.] [$\mathbb{H}$ B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—One, or more, taken with a little water. The official average dose is gr. $\frac{1}{4}$ [0.016 gm.]

'TABLOID' MORPHINÆ ET STRYCHNINÆ ET BELLADONNÆ [$\mathbb{H}$ B. W. & Co.]

R Morphinæ Sulphatis, gr. $\frac{1}{12}$ [0.0054 gm.]
Strychninæ Sulphatis, gr. $\frac{1}{60}$ [0.00168 gm.]
Ext. Belladonnæ, gr. $\frac{1}{20}$ [0.0032 gm.]

DIRECTION.—One, taken with a little water, in the early stages of catarrh; a second in one hour, a third in two hours, and a fourth in three hours.

'TABLOID' MORPHINÆ ET EMETINÆ [$\mathbb{H}$ B. W. & Co.]

R Morphinæ Sulphatis, gr. $\frac{1}{40}$ [0.0016 gm.]
Emetinæ Hydrobromidi, gr. $\frac{1}{80}$ [0.0008 gm.]

DIRECTION.—One, dissolved in the mouth occasionally, as required.

'TABLOID' HYPOD. MORPHINÆ SULPHATIS, gr. $\frac{1}{12}$ [0.0054 gm.];
gr. $\frac{1}{6}$ [0.008 gm.]; gr. $\frac{1}{4}$ [0.011 gm.]; gr. $\frac{1}{2}$ [0.016 gm.]; gr. $\frac{1}{3}$ [0.022 gm.]; gr. $\frac{1}{2}$ [0.032 gm.]; and gr. 1 [0.065 gm.]

[$\mathbb{H}$ B. W. & Co.]

'TABLOID' HYPOD. [$\mathbb{H}$ B. W. & Co.]

"	{	MORPHINÆ SULPHATIS,	gr. $\frac{1}{12}$ [0.0054 gm.]
"	{	ATROPINÆ SULPHATIS,	gr. $\frac{1}{260}$ [0.00026 gm.]
"	{	MORPHINÆ SULPHATIS,	gr. $\frac{1}{8}$ [0.008 gm.]
"	{	ATROPINÆ SULPHATIS,	gr. $\frac{1}{260}$ [0.00032 gm.]
"	{	MORPHINÆ SULPHATIS,	gr. $\frac{1}{6}$ [0.011 gm.]
"	{	ATROPINÆ SULPHATIS,	gr. $\frac{1}{180}$ [0.00036 gm.]
"	{	MORPHINÆ SULPHATIS,	gr. $\frac{1}{4}$ [0.016 gm.]
"	{	ATROPINÆ SULPHATIS,	gr. $\frac{1}{160}$ [0.00043 gm.]
"	{	MORPHINÆ SULPHATIS,	gr. $\frac{1}{3}$ [0.022 gm.]
"	{	ATROPINÆ SULPHATIS,	gr. $\frac{1}{120}$ [0.00054 gm.]
"	{	MORPHINÆ SULPHATIS,	gr. $\frac{1}{3}$ [0.022 gm.]
"	{	ATROPINÆ SULPHATIS,	gr. $\frac{1}{80}$ [0.00108 gm.]
"	{	MORPHINÆ SULPHATIS,	gr. $\frac{1}{2}$ [0.032 gm.]
"	{	ATROPINÆ SULPHATIS,	gr. $\frac{1}{100}$ [0.00065 gm.]

The following table shows at a glance the dose of each drug in the 'Tabloid' Hypodermic combinations of morphine sulphate and atropine sulphate. The atropine prevents constipation and nausea, and increases the sedative action of the morphine:—

Morphine Sulphate, gr. with	$\frac{1}{12}$	$\frac{1}{6}$	$\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{1}{3}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{3}$	$\frac{1}{2}$
Atropine Sulphate, gr.	$\frac{1}{260}$	$\frac{1}{260}$	$\frac{1}{180}$	$\frac{1}{160}$	$\frac{1}{120}$	$\frac{1}{60}$	$\frac{1}{100}$

Morphine (continued)**'TABLOID' HYPOD. MORPHINÆ SULPHATIS ET STRYCHNINÆ SULPHATIS** [⌘ B. W. & Co.]

℞ Morphinæ Sulphatis, gr. 1/4 [0.016 gm.]
Strychninæ Sulphatis, gr. 1/60 [0.0016 gm.]

DIRECTION.—One, dissolved in water and injected hypodermically, as may be necessary.

This product is useful in phthisis with cough and heart-failure; in some cases of hæmorrhage; before an anæsthetic for operation; and after abdominal operation, for the relief of pain and distension.

'TABLOID' HYPOD. HYOSCINÆ COMP. (A) [⌘ B. W. & Co.]

℞ Hyoscinæ Hydrobromidi, gr. 1/100 [0.00065 gm.]
Morphinæ Sulphatis, gr. 1/6 [0.011 gm.]
Atropinæ Sulphatis, gr. 1/180 [0.00036 gm.]

DIRECTION.—One, dissolved in water and injected hypodermically.

'TABLOID' HYPOD. HYOSCINÆ COMP. (B) [⌘ B. W. & Co.]

℞ Hyoscinæ Hydrobromidi, gr. 1/100 [0.00065 gm.]
Morphinæ Sulphatis, gr. 1/4 [0.016 gm.]
Atropinæ Sulphatis, gr. 1/150 [0.00043 gm.]

DIRECTION.—One, dissolved in water and injected hypodermically.

'TABLOID' HYPOD. ERGOTININÆ CITRATIS ET MORPHINÆ SULPHATIS [⌘ B. W. & Co.]

℞ Ergotinæ Citratæ, gr. 1/100 [0.00065 gm.]
Morphinæ Sulphatis, gr. 1/6 [0.011 gm.]

DIRECTION.—One, dissolved in water and injected hypodermically. To be repeated if necessary.

'TABLOID' HYPOD. ERGOTOXINÆ ET MORPHINÆ SULPHATIS [⌘ B. W. & Co.]

℞ Ergotoxinæ, gr. 1/100 [0.00065 gm.]
Morphinæ Sulphatis, gr. 1/6 [0.011 gm.]

DIRECTION.—One to two, dissolved in water and injected hypodermically or intramuscularly.

MORPHINE TARTRATE**'TABLOID' HYPOD. MORPHINÆ TARTRATIS**, gr. $\frac{1}{4}$ [0.016 gm.] [⌘ B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—One, dissolved in water and injected hypodermically. To be repeated if necessary.

Mucin

The principal constituent of mucus; used as a topical application in atrophic rhinitis and pharyngitis, in which it may be painted freely over the affected surfaces. Given internally in conditions where bismuth is usually prescribed, and probably has a protective action on the irritated gastric mucous membrane. Used in flatulent dyspepsia with constipation, and in gastric ulcer.

Preparations**MUCIN (Scales)** [⌘ B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—Five to ten grains, taken with a little water, before and after each meal.

'ELIXOID' MUCINI [⌘ B. W. & Co.]

Each fluidrachm contains, in suspension, Mucin gr. $2\frac{1}{2}$ [0.162 gm.]

DIRECTION.—One to four teaspoonfuls, before and after each meal.

'TABLOID' MUCINI COMP. [⌘ B. W. & Co.]

℞ Mucini, gr. 5 [0.324 gm.]
Sodii Bicarbonatis, gr. 5 [0.324 gm.]

DIRECTION.—Two, taken with a little water, before and after each meal.

Pharmacopœial preparations are U.S.P. unless otherwise stated

Myrrh

Stomachic, carminative, emmenagogue and expectorant, used in amenorrhœa and chronic bronchitis. Given also with purgatives to prevent griping.

Preparations

'TABLOID' ALOES ET MYRRHÆ. Each represents one of the U.S.P. Pills. (*Plain or sugar-coated*) [‡ B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—One to two, after food or at bedtime, repeated as necessary.

'TABLOID' NUCIS VOMICÆ COMP. (*see Nux Vomica, page 111*)

'TABLOID' PIL. RHEI COMP. (*see Rhubarb, page 132*)

'TABLOID' ZINCI VALERATIS ET ASAFÆTIDÆ COMP. (*see Zinc, page 180*)

Nasal and Naso-Pharyngeal Products, 'Soloid' Brand

Preparations

'SOLOID' (NASAL) ALKALINE COMPOUND [‡ B. W. & Co.]

℞ Sodii Boratis,	gr. 5	[0.324 gm.]
Sodii Chloridi,	gr. 5	[0.324 gm.]

DIRECTION.—One, powdered, and dissolved in two fluidounces of warm water, forms a non-irritant, antiseptic alkaline spray or douche for the nose, throat or mouth.

'SOLOID' (NASAL) ANTISEPTIC AND ALKALINE COMPOUND [‡ B. W. & Co.]

℞ Sodii Bicarbonatis,	gr. 5	[0.324 gm.]
Phenolis,	gr. 1/2	[0.032 gm.]
Sodii Boratis,	gr. 5	[0.324 gm.]

DIRECTION.—One, powdered, and dissolved in two to three fluidounces of warm water, forms a spray or douche for the nose, throat or mouth.

'SOLOID' (NASAL) 'EUCALYPTIA' COMPOUND [‡ B. W. & Co.]

℞ Sodii Bicarbonatis,	gr. 8	[0.518 gm.]
Sodii Boratis,	gr. 8	[0.518 gm.]
Sodii Benzoatis,	gr. 1/3	[0.022 gm.]
Sodii Salicylatis,	gr. 1/3	[0.022 gm.]
Ol. Eucalypti,	min. 1/6	[0.01 c.c.]
Thymolis,	gr. 1/6	[0.011 gm.]
Mentholis,	gr. 1/12	[0.0054 gm.]
Ol. Gaultheriæ,	min. 1/12	[0.005 c.c.]

DIRECTION.—One, powdered, and dissolved in two to three fluidounces of warm water, forms a spray or douche for the nose, throat or mouth.

'SOLOID' (NASAL) PHENOL COMPOUND [‡ B. W. & Co.]

℞ Sodii Bicarbonatis,	gr. 12	[0.778 gm.]
Phenolis,	gr. 1-1/2	[0.097 gm.]
Sodii Chloridi,	gr. 2	[0.13 gm.]

DIRECTION.—One, powdered, and dissolved in eight fluidounces of warm water, is used in ozœna, tonsillitis, diphtheria and specific fevers; for cleansing the nose in cases of paralysis of the muscles of deglutition; and as a mouth-wash in cleft palate.

Pharmacopœial preparations are U.S.P. unless otherwise stated

Nasal and Naso-Pharyngeal Products, 'Soloid' Brand (continued)

'SOLOID' (NASAL) SODIUM BICARBONATE COMPOUND

[$\frac{3}{4}$ B. W. & Co.]

$\mathcal{R}$ Sodii Bicarbonatis,	gr. 5	[0.324 gm.]
Sodii Boratis,	gr. 5	[0.324 gm.]
Sodii Chloridi,	gr. 5	[0.324 gm.]

DIRECTION.—One, powdered, and dissolved in two fluidounces of warm water, forms a spray or douche for the nose, throat or mouth.

'SOLOID' (NASAL) SODIUM BICARBONATE COMPOUND, SACCHARATED [$\frac{3}{4}$ B. W. & Co.]

$\mathcal{R}$ Sodii Bicarbonatis,	gr. 5	[0.324 gm.]
Sodii Boratis,	gr. 5	[0.324 gm.]
Sodii Chloridi,	gr. 5	[0.324 gm.]
Sacchari Albi,	gr. 5	[0.324 gm.]

DIRECTION.—One, powdered, and dissolved in two fluidounces of warm water, forms a spray or douche for the nose, throat or mouth.

'SOLOID' NASO-PHARYNGEAL COMPOUND [$\frac{3}{4}$ B. W. & Co.]

$\mathcal{R}$ Sodii Chloridi,	gr. 7	[0.454 gm.]
Sodii Boratis,	gr. 2-1/2	[0.162 gm.]
Acidi Borici,	gr. 3/4	[0.049 gm.]
Sodii Benzoatis,	gr. 1/2	[0.032 gm.]
Mentholi,	gr. 1/50	[0.0013 gm.]
Thymoli,	gr. 1/100	[0.00065 gm.]
Cocainæ Hydrochloridi,	gr. 1/6	[0.011 gm.]
Ol. Gaultheriæ,	min. 1/20	[0.003 c.c.]

DIRECTION.—One, powdered, and dissolved in one to three fluidounces of tepid water, forms a solution of suitable strength for sniffing up the nostrils, or for use as a gargle or spray. The cocaine renders it specially useful in irritable conditions of the nose and throat. It has been reported that a solution of two in ten fluidounces of water has been used with extremely satisfactory results as a lotion for conjunctivitis.

Nitroglycerin (see Trinitrin, page 165)

'Nizin'

A zinc salt of sulphanilic acid; an antiseptic readily soluble in water; non-irritating and non-toxic in strengths recommended.

Injections of two to six grains to the fluidounce have proved very successful in acute gonorrhœa; weaker solutions used in gonorrhœal ophthalmia, conjunctivitis and other eye affections.

Preparations

'NIZIN' [$\frac{3}{4}$ B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—Two to six grains, in one fluidounce of water, make an antiseptic solution suitable for injection.

'SOLOID' 'NIZIN,' gr. 2 [0.13 gm.]: and gr. 20 [1.296 gm.]

[$\frac{3}{4}$ B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—As a urethral or vaginal injection, and as a local application, one to three of the gr. 2 strength in one fluidounce, or of the gr. 20 strength in ten fluidounces, of water; as an eye-lotion, gr. 2, in two fluidounces of water.

Pharmacopœial preparations are U.S.P. unless otherwise stated

Nuclein

A preparation of yeast. Stimulates formation of leucocytes; used indirectly as bactericide, especially in septicæmic conditions.

Preparation

'HYPOLOID' NUCLEINI, 0.03 gm. [gr. $\frac{1}{2}$], in 1 c.c.

[$\frac{1}{2}$ B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—The contents of one container injected subcutaneously.

Nutritive Suppositories (*see Enemata, Nutrient, page 55; and 'Enule' Rectal Suppositories, page 56*)

Nux Vomica

General tonic. Increases appetite; acts as laxative.

Preparations

'TABLOID' NUCIS VOMICÆ, each containing the solid ingredients of TINCT. NUCIS VOMICÆ, min. 1 [0.06 c.c.]; min. 5 [0.3 c.c.]; and min. 10 [0.6 c.c.] [$\frac{1}{2}$ B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—One to fifteen minims, according to the action needed.

'TABLOID' NUCIS VOMICÆ COMP. [$\frac{1}{2}$ B. W. & Co.]

℞ Ext. Nucis Vomicæ,	gr. $\frac{1}{2}$	[0.032 gm.]
Aloini,	gr. $\frac{1}{2}$	[0.032 gm.]
Ferri Sulphatis,	gr. $\frac{1}{2}$	[0.032 gm.]
Pulv. Myrrhæ,	gr. $\frac{1}{2}$	[0.032 gm.]
Pulv. Saponis,	gr. $\frac{1}{2}$	[0.032 gm.]

(Sugar-coated)

DIRECTION.—One to two, increased if necessary to three, regularly, for the relief of chronic constipation, half an hour before or after the last meal of the day.

'TABLOID' CODEINÆ ET NUCIS VOMICÆ [$\frac{1}{2}$ B. W. & Co.]

℞ Codeinæ Phosphatis,	gr. 1	[0.065 gm.]
Ext. Nucis Vomicæ,	gr. $\frac{1}{4}$	[0.016 gm.]

DIRECTION.—One, after food, or at bedtime.

In this formula the nux vomica is used to prevent the constipation which occasionally follows the continued use of codeine in diabetes mellitus.

'TABLOID' COLCHICINÆ ET NUCIS VOMICÆ COMP.

[$\frac{1}{2}$ B. W. & Co.]

℞ Colchicinæ,	gr. $\frac{1}{70}$	[0.0009 gm.]
Ext. Nucis Vomicæ,	gr. $\frac{1}{4}$	[0.016 gm.]
Ext. Hyoscyami, Vir., P.B., 1898,	gr. $\frac{1}{2}$	[0.032 gm.]
Ext. Gentianæ,	q.s.	

DIRECTION.—One, taken with a little water, every three or four hours.

'TABLOID' CASCARÆ SAGRADÆ COMP. (*see Cascara Sagrada, page 41*)

'TABLOID' CASCARÆ SAGRADÆ ET GENTIANÆ COMP. (*see Cascara Sagrada, page 41*)

'TABLOID' FERRI REDUCTI COMP. (*see Iron, page 85*)

'TABLOID' FERRI REDUCTI ET RHEI COMP. (*see Iron, page 85*)

Oil of Juniper (*see Juniper Oil, page 90*)

Oil of Sandal Wood (*see Sandal Wood Oil, page 134*)

Pharmacopœial preparations are U.S.P. unless otherwise stated

Olive Oil (*see Malt Extract, 'Kepler,' with Olive Oil, page 98*)

'Opa' LIQUID DENTIFRICE [B. W. & Co.]

An efficient and valuable liquid dentifrice, and a pleasant and stimulating mouth-wash, containing aromatic and antiseptic constituents. Destroys septic matter, restores and preserves the natural whiteness of the teeth; does not injure structure of teeth or gums, nor affect the delicacy of the sense of taste.

DIRECTION.—As a dentifrice, a few drops are sprinkled on the tooth-brush; as a mouth-wash, a few drops are diluted with a wineglassful of tepid water.

Ophthalmic Medication

'TABLOID' and 'SOLOID' Ophthalmic products are convenient and reliable. All mydriatics, myotics, antiseptics and anæsthetics commonly used in ophthalmic practice may be obtained as 'Tabloid' and 'Soloid' preparations. The 'Tabloid' Ophthalmic products are convenient for direct application to the eye. The patient should be requested to look towards the nose while the minute disc is placed in the outer corner of the eye. Complete solution will take place in 30 seconds. Another method is to draw down the lower eyelid, place the product on the conjunctiva and hold down the lid for 30 seconds, after which time solution will have taken place, and the lid may be released. With the 'Soloid' products, suitable quantities of fresh active solutions of desired strength are readily made.

'Tabloid' Brand Ophthalmic Products [B. W. & Co.]

See Therapeutic Notes: Alum, page 13; Argylol, page 19; Atropine, page 22; Cocaine, page 44; Dionin, page 53; 'Epinine,' page 56; Eupphthalmine, page 67; Fluorescein, page 67; Homatropine, page 74; Hyoscine, page 75; Physostigmine, page 120; Pilocarpine, page 121; Tropacocaine, page 165; Zinc Sulphate, page 179.

For full list, see Ophthalmic Products, 'Tabloid' Brand, in Price List at end.

'Soloid' Brand Ophthalmic Products [B. W. & Co.]

'SOLOID' products enable fresh, active solutions to be prepared quickly and easily. Ready-made solutions are apt to decompose, and may become inactive or irritating.

For 'Soloid' products suitable for Ophthalmic use, *see Argylol, page 19; Atropine, page 22; Boric Acid, page 31; Cocaine, page 44; Copper Sulphate, page 50; Eucaine, page 65; Homatropine, page 74; Lead Subacetate, page 92; Mercury Perchloride, page 102; 'Nizin,' page 110; Silver Nitrate, page 145; Zinc Sulphate, page 179.*

Pharmacopœial preparations are U.S.P. unless otherwise stated

Ophthalmic Reaction (see page 287)

Opium

Anodyne and narcotic; in large doses, tends to cause constipation. The principal alkaloid of opium is morphine, but other alkaloids present, such as narcotine, while having slight activity by themselves, increase the sedative action of morphine, without increasing its depressant action on the respiratory centre. Opium must be given only with great care to young children, in bronchitis with free secretion, in kidney failure, and in brain congestion.

Preparations

'TABLOID' OPII, gr. $\frac{1}{2}$ [0.032 gm.]; and gr. I [0.065 gm.]
[B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—One of the gr. $\frac{1}{2}$ strength, for repeated administration; for a single dose, one to two grains.

'TABLOID' OPII GRANULATI, each containing the solid ingredients of TINCT. OPII (Laudanum), min. 5 [0.3 c.c.]; and min. 10 [0.6 c.c.] [B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—Two to fifteen minims for repeated administration; for a single dose, twenty to thirty minims.

'TABLOID' ASAFETIDÆ ET OPII COMP. (see *Asafetida*, page 22)

'TABLOID' BISMUTHI ET PULV. IPECACUANHÆ ET OPII (see *Bismuth*, page 27)

'TABLOID' HYDRARGYRI CUM CRETÂ ET OPII ET QUININÆ
[B. W. & Co.]

R	Hydrargyri cum Cretâ,	gr. 1-1/2	[0.097 gm.]
	Ext. Opii,	gr. 1/6	[0.011 gm.]
	Quininæ Sulphatis,	gr. 1-1/2	[0.097 gm.]

DIRECTION.—One to three, taken with water and repeated according to the indications of the case.

'TABLOID' HYDRARGYRI CUM CRETÂ, gr. I [0.065 gm.], ET PULV. OPII, gr. $\frac{1}{6}$ [0.011 gm.] [B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—One to five, in one dose; or one may be taken three, four or five times daily.

'TABLOID' HYDRARGYRI CUM CRETÂ ET PULV. IPECACUANHÆ ET OPII, ãã gr. $\frac{1}{2}$ [0.032 gm.]; and ãã gr. I [0.065 gm.]
[B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—One to five, in one dose; or one may be taken three, four or five times daily. The Dover powder prevents the diarrhœa which occasionally arises when grey powder has to be taken regularly for many months, as in syphilis.

'TABLOID' IPECACUANHÆ c̄ SCILLÂ (see *Ipecac*, page 83)

'TABLOID' PULV. IPECACUANHÆ ET OPII (Dover Powder), gr. $\frac{1}{4}$ [0.016 gm.]; and gr. 5 [0.324 gm.] [B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—One to three of the five-grain strength for an adult. The quarter-grain strength is intended for children.

Pharmacopœial preparations are U.S.P. unless otherwise stated

Opium (*continued*)

'TABLOID' PLUMBI CUM OPIO (N.F. Pill). Each represents one of the N.F. Pills [B. W. & Co.]

(*Plain or sugar-coated*)

DIRECTION.—One, taken with a little water, every two, three or four hours, or until the symptoms have abated.

'TABLOID' PULV. KINO COMP., N.F., gr. 5 [0.324 gm.] [B. W. & Co.]

Each contains: Kino, gr. $3\frac{3}{4}$ [0.243 gm.]; Opium, gr. $\frac{1}{4}$ [0.016 gm.]; and Cinnamon, gr. 1 [0.065 gm.]

DIRECTION.—One to four, taken with a little water.

'TABLOID' OPII CAMPHORATI, each containing the solid ingredients of TINCT. OPII CAMPHORATA (Paregoric), min. 2 [0.12 c.c.]; min. 5 [0.3 c.c.]; and min. 15 [0.9 c.c.] [B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—The official average dose is two fluidrachms.

'ENULE' EXT. OPII, gr. 1 [0.065 gm.] [B. W. & Co.]

'ENULE' GALLÆ ET OPII [B. W. & Co.]

Each contains gr. $\frac{1}{4}$ [0.016 gm.] of Opium Extract, and gr. 3 [0.194 gm.] of Tannic Acid, equivalent to gr. 5 [0.324 gm.] of galls.

'ENULE' PLUMBI ET OPII [B. W. & Co.]

R Plumbi Acetatis, gr. 3 [0.194 gm.]
Pulv. Opii, gr. 1 [0.065 gm.]

(*See note on 'Enule' Rectal Suppositories, page 56*)

'SOLOID' PLUMBI ET OPII [B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—One, added to one fluidounce of hot water, and shaken gently until disintegration is complete, makes a lotion of the same strength as Lotio Plumbi et Opii, N.F. The lotion should always be shaken before use.

'SOLOID' OPTHAL. (AF) ZINCI SULPHATIS COMP. (*see Zinc, page 179*)

The following table gives the equivalent of OPIUM contained in each 'Tabloid,' 'Soloid,' or 'Enule' product:—

	Of Opium
'TABLOID' ASAFETIDÆ ET OPII COMP., gr. 4	... gr. 1
„ BISMUTHI ET PULV. IPECAC. ET OPII, gr. 5	gr. 1/4
„ HYDRARG. CUM CRETÂ ET PULV. IPECAC. ET OPII, āā gr. $\frac{1}{2}$	... gr. 1/20
„ HYDRARG. CUM CRETÂ ET PULV. IPECAC. ET OPII, āā gr. 1	... gr. 1/10
„ HYDRARG. CUM CRETÂ ET PULV. OPII	gr. 1/6
„ HYDRARG. CUM CRETÂ ET OPII ET QUININÆ ...	... gr. 1/3
„ IPECACUANHÆ CUM SCILLÂ	... gr. 1/5
„ OPII, gr. $\frac{1}{2}$...	... gr. 1/2
„ „ gr. 1 ...	... gr. 1
„ PIL. PLUMBI CUM OPIO, N.F. ...	... gr. 1

Pharmacopœial preparations are U.S.P. unless otherwise stated

Opium (*continued*)

	Of Opium
'TABLOID' PULV. IPECAC. ET OPII, gr. $\frac{1}{4}$...	gr. $\frac{1}{40}$
" " " " gr. 5 ...	gr. $\frac{1}{2}$
" " KINO COMP., N.F., gr. 5 ...	gr. $\frac{1}{4}$
" OPII CAMPHORATI, <i>containing the solid ingredients of</i> TINCT. OPII CAMPH.,	min. 2 gr. $\frac{1}{131}$
" " " " " " min. 5 gr. $\frac{1}{52}$	
" " " " " " min. 15 gr. $\frac{3}{52}$	
" OPII GRANULATI, <i>containing the solid ingredients of</i> TINCT. OPII	min. 5 gr. $\frac{1}{2}$
" " " " " " min. 10 gr. 1	
'SOLOID' OPIITHAL. (AF) ZINCI SULPHATIS COMP.	gr. $\frac{1}{170}$
" PLUMBI ET OPII ...	gr. 2
'ENULE' EXT. OPII, gr. 1 ...	gr. 2
" GALLÆ ET OPII ...	gr. $\frac{1}{2}$
" PLUMBI ET OPII ...	gr. 1

Ovarian Substance

Used in amenorrhœa and dysmenorrhœa, in nervous symptoms of the menopause and after removal of the ovaries. Has given good results in hæmophilia.

Preparation

'TABLOID' 'VARIUM' (*formerly known as* 'Tabloid' Ovarian Substance), gr. 5 [0.324 gm.] [$\frac{384}{1000}$ B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—One to two, gradually increased to four or five, twice or thrice daily, preferably after food.

Ox Bile (Purified)

Aids absorption of fats, stimulates peristalsis. Useful in catarrhal jaundice, biliary fistula, dyspepsia with constipation and flatus.

Preparation

'TABLOID' FELLIS BOVINI PURIFICATI, gr. 4 [0.259 gm.]
(Keratin-coated) [$\frac{384}{1000}$ B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—One to four, taken with a little water, twice or thrice daily, immediately after food.

Pancreatin (*see* 'Tabloid' 'Pepana,' page 118)**Papain**

A vegetable ferment having solvent action on albumins. Forms, only in small amounts, true peptones such as are obtained after digesting proteins with pepsin or pancreatin.

Preparation

'TABLOID' PAPAIN, gr. 2 [0.13 gm.] [$\frac{384}{1000}$ B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—One to four, taken with a little water, twice or thrice daily, immediately after food.

Pharmacopœial preparations are U.S.P. unless otherwise stated

Paraform

A polymer of formic aldehyde, also known as *triformal*. Valuable disinfectant, sometimes used in surgery, but chiefly for fumigation. 'Soloid' Paraform should be volatilised on a dish by means of a spirit-lamp, and the disinfected space left undisturbed for at least twelve hours. Paraform is also used in dentistry, as a filling and as a dressing for root canals.

Preparation

'SOLOID' PARAFORM, gr. 5 [0.324 gm.] [J.B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—For disinfecting, volatilise one for every thirty cubic feet of space.

'Paroleine' [J.B. W. & Co.]

A pure, neutral, colourless, tasteless and odourless liquid paraffin, employed as a solvent and vehicle for essential oils and other remedies prescribed for application, in the form of sprays, to the mucous membrane of the respiratory tract, by means of a naso-pharyngeal atomiser. 'Paroleine' medicated with menthol, 'Pinol,' 'Eucalyptia,' carbolic acid or camphor is employed in inflammatory and catarrhal conditions of the nose and throat. 'Paroleine' is also used for lubricating catheters and other instruments, and as a skin emollient. Alkaloids such as cocaine (not the salts) may be dissolved in a small quantity of oleic acid, and mixed with 'Paroleine' to the desired dilution. Internally, 'Paroleine' is given with excellent results in constipation, especially when this arises from insufficiency of lubricating material which may be due, in part, at least, to insufficient production of healthy mucus. It should be noted that its viscosity conforms to the standard laid down in investigations published in the medical press.* (See also 'Laxamel,' page 91)

DIRECTION.—One to three teaspoonfuls, or more.

Pastilles, 'Tabloid' Brand

'Tabloid' Pastilles dissolve slowly and uniformly, so ensuring the prolonged local application, to the mouth and throat, of medicaments presented in a most pleasant condition, whilst they may also be employed, in suitable cases, to obtain a general action. The demulcent basis of the pastille increases the value of the active ingredients.

Preparations

'TABLOID' PASTILLE AMMONIUM CHLORIDE AND LICORICE

Each contains Ammonium Chloride, gr. 1 [0.065 gm.] [J.B. W. & Co.]

'TABLOID' PASTILLE CODEINE AND BENZOIC ACID COMPOUND WITHOUT COCAINE [J.B. W. & Co.]

℞ Acidi Benzoici,	gr. 1/2	[0.032 gm.]
Codeinæ,	gr. 1/10	[0.0065 gm.]
Mentholis,	gr. 1/10	[0.0065 gm.]
Pulv. Ipecacuanhæ,	gr. 1/10	[0.0065 gm.]
Gummi Rubri,	gr. 1/2	[0.032 gm.]
Ol. Menthæ Piperitæ,	q.s.	

*Paraffinum Liquidum, B.P., *The Lancet* London, Eng., October, 1915

Pastilles, 'Tabloid' Brand (*continued*)

'TABLOID' PASTILLE GLYCERIN [‡ B. W. & Co.]

'TABLOID' PASTILLE GLYCERIN AND BLACK CURRANT
[‡ B. W. & Co.]

'TABLOID' PASTILLE GLYCERIN, TANNIN AND BLACK CURRANT
[‡ B. W. & Co.]

Each contains Tannin, gr. $\frac{1}{2}$ [0.032 gm.]

'TABLOID' PASTILLE GLYCERIN, TANNIN, CAPSICUM AND
BLACK CURRANT [‡ B. W. & Co.]

Each contains Tannin, gr. $\frac{1}{2}$ [0.032 gm.], and the equivalent of Tinct.
Capsici, min. $\frac{3}{8}$ [0.02 c.c.], equal to Pulv. Capsici, gr. $\frac{3}{8}$
[0.0024 gm.]

'TABLOID' PASTILLE LAXATIVE FRUIT [‡ B. W. & Co.]

Each contains Extract of Senna Fruit, gr. 5 [0.324 gm.], pleasantly
flavoured. A palatable and efficient laxative.

'TABLOID' PASTILLE LEMON JUICE [‡ B. W. & Co.]

'TABLOID' PASTILLE LINSEED, LICORICE AND CHLORODYNE
[‡ B. W. & Co.]

Each contains Morphine Hydrochloride, gr. $\frac{1}{16}$ [0.00054 gm.]

'TABLOID' PASTILLE MENTHOL, gr. $\frac{1}{8}$ [0.008 gm.] [‡ B. W. & Co.]

'TABLOID' PASTILLE MENTHOL AND EUCALYPTUS
[‡ B. W. & Co.]

R	Mentholis,	gr. $\frac{1}{20}$	[0.0032 gm.]
	Ol. Eucalypti,	min. $\frac{1}{2}$	[0.03 c.c.]

'TABLOID' PASTILLE PECTORAL [‡ B. W. & Co.]

Each contains ammoniated glycyrrhizin, squill, tolu, senega, ipecac, wild
black cherry, etc.

A palatable product, affording a pleasant and convenient means of
exhibiting demulcents, sedatives and expectorants, in catarrhal respiratory
affections.

'TABLOID' PASTILLE PINE TAR COMPOUND [‡ B. W. & Co.]

Each contains pine tar, terebene, benzoin, tolu, ipecac, etc.

Presents in an acceptable condition the active principles of pure fragrant
pine tar, in combination with other antiseptics, disinfectants and stimulating
expectorants.

'TABLOID' PASTILLE 'PINOL,' min. I [0.00 c.c.] [‡ B. W. & Co.]

Pelletierine Tannate

Used for tapeworm. (*See also page 323*)

Preparation

'TABLOID' PELLETERINÆ TANNATIS, gr. 2 [0.13 gm.]
[‡ B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—One to four, for an adult, fasting. The dose should be
followed in two hours by one fluidounce of castor oil.

Pharmaceutical preparations are U.S.P. unless otherwise stated

'Pepana'—GASTRO-ENTERIC DIGESTIVE

PURE SUGAR COATING

PEPSIN

PANCREATIN & CALCIUM

LACTOPHOSPHATE

KERATIN COATING



Used in cases in which the pancreatic as well as the gastric digestion is impaired. When it is administered, the external sugar coating dissolves in the stomach, thus exposing the pepsin, whilst the pancreatin, being enclosed in a keratin coating, insoluble in acid media, remains unaffected until it meets the alkaline intestinal secretion, in which the keratin dissolves, and the pancreatin is liberated.

Preparation

'TABLOID' 'PEPANA' [B. W. & Co.]

℞ Pepsini,	gr. i	[0.065 gm.]
Pancreatini,	gr. i	[0.065 gm.]
Calcii Lactophosphatis,	gr. i	[0.065 gm.]
(Sugar-coated)		

DIRECTION.—One to three, taken whole, with a little water, twice or thrice daily, after food.

Peppermint Oil

Aromatic, stimulant, carminative; allays nausea; mitigates griping effect of purgatives. The principal constituent is menthol. *The oil used in the preparation of the B. W. & Co. products is of the finest quality.*

Preparations

'TABLOID' CODEINÆ ET ACIDI BENZOICI COMP. SINE COCAINA
(see *Benzoic Acid*, page 26)

'TABLOID' PASTILLE CODEINE AND BENZOIC ACID COMPOUND
WITHOUT COCAINE (see *Benzoic Acid*, page 26)

'TABLOID' 'COFFEE-MINT' (see '*Coffee-Mint*,' page 49)

'TABLOID' 'GINGAMENT' (see '*Gingament*,' page 69)

'TABLOID' LAXATIVE VEGETABLE (see *Laxative Vegetable*,
page 91)

'TABLOID' SODA-MINT (see *Soda-Mint*, page 147)

Pepsin

The enzyme of the gastric juice; used as an aid to weak digestive power, in constitutional debility, convalescence or old age.

Preparations

'TABLOID' PEPSINI ET BISMUTHI ET CARBONIS LIGNI

[B. W. & Co.]

℞ Pepsini,	gr. 2	[0.13 gm.]
Bismuthi Subcarbonatis,	gr. 2	[0.13 gm.]
Carbonis Ligni,	gr. 2	[0.13 gm.]

DIRECTION.—One to three, powdered, and taken in a little water, twice or thrice daily, with or after food.

Pharmacopæial preparations are U.S.P. unless otherwise stated

Pepsin (*continued*)**'TABLOID' PEPSINI ET BISMUTHI ET STRYCHNINÆ**[$\frac{3}{4}$ B. W. & Co.]

℞ Pepsini,	gr. 2	[0.13 gm.]
Bismuthi Subcarbonatis,	gr. 3	[0.194 gm.]
Strychninæ Sulphatis,	gr. 1/100	[0.00065 gm.]

DIRECTION.—One to three, taken with a little water, twice or thrice daily, with or after food.

'TABLOID' PEPSINI ET STRYCHNINÆ [$\frac{3}{4}$ B. W. & Co.]

℞ Pepsini,	gr. 2	[0.13 gm.]
Strychninæ Sulphatis,	gr. 1/100	[0.00065 gm.]

DIRECTION.—One to three, taken with a little water, twice or thrice daily, with or after food.

'TABLOID' 'PEPANA' (*see 'Pepana,' page 118*)**'TABLOID' GLYCEROPHOSPHATUM COMP.** (*see Glycerophosphates, page 70*)**'KEPLER' MALT EXTRACT WITH PEPSIN** (*see Malt Extract, page 98*)**Phenacetin** (Acetphenetidin)

Used, alone and with caffeine, in headache, neuralgia (especially of the fifth nerve), the pains of progressive nervous diseases and of inoperable cancer, the early stages of influenza, acute articular rheumatism.

Preparations**'TABLOID' PHENACETINI, gr. 5** [0.324 gm.] [$\frac{3}{4}$ B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—One to two, powdered, and taken, for preference, in a hot fluid, and repeated if necessary.

'TABLOID' PHENACETINI COMP. [$\frac{3}{4}$ B. W. & Co.]

℞ Phenacetini,	gr. 4	[0.259 gm.]
Caffeinæ,	gr. 1	[0.065 gm.]

DIRECTION.—One to three, repeated after an interval, if necessary.

'TABLOID' PHENACETINI ET QUININÆ COMP. [$\frac{3}{4}$ B. W. & Co.]

℞ Phenacetini,	gr. 3	[0.194 gm.]
Quininæ Hydrobromidi,	gr. 1/2	[0.032 gm.]
Caffeinæ,	gr. 2/3	[0.043 gm.]

DIRECTION.—One to three, repeated after an interval, if necessary.

'TABLOID' PHENACETINI ET SALOLIS [$\frac{3}{4}$ B. W. & Co.]

℞ Phenacetini,	gr. 2-1/2	[0.162 gm.]
Salolis,	gr. 2-1/2	[0.162 gm.]

DIRECTION.—One to three, powdered, and given in milk or water.

Phenazone (*see Antipyrine, page 18*)**'Phenofax' BRAND CARBOLIC ACID OINTMENT**[$\frac{3}{4}$ B. W. & Co.]

Presents three per cent. of pure phenol in a soothing and emollient combination. (*See also Carbolic Acid, page 39*)

Pharmacopœial preparations are U.S.P. unless otherwise stated

Phenol (*see Carbolic Acid, page 39*)**Phenolsulphonates** (*see Sulphocarbolates, page 158*)**Phosphates** (*see Iron, page 85*)**Phosphorus**

Tonic, alterative; used in bone diseases, especially rickets and osteomalacia.

Preparations**'KEPLER' MALT EXTRACT WITH PHOSPHORUS** [$\frac{3}{4}$ B. W. & Co.]

Each fluidounce contains Pure Phosphorus, gr. $\frac{1}{4}$ [0.001 gm.]

DIRECTION.—One teaspoonful to two dessertspoonfuls, twice or thrice daily, with or immediately after food.

'KEPLER' COD LIVER OIL WITH MALT EXTRACT AND PHOSPHORUS [$\frac{3}{4}$ B. W. & Co.]

Each fluidounce contains Pure Phosphorus, gr. $\frac{1}{4}$ [0.001 gm.]

DIRECTION.—One teaspoonful to two dessertspoonfuls, twice or thrice daily, with or immediately after food.

Photographic Chemicals,**'Tabloid' and 'Soloid' Brands**

(*See Photographic Products in Price List at end*)

Physostigmine (Eserine)

A powerful myotic; maximum contraction attained in about twenty minutes. Effect usually lasts about two hours. In continuous use, the myotic effect becomes more prolonged as time goes on. In glaucoma, diminishes tension and consequent pain. Used in some forms of corneal ulcer, perforating keratitis (when the ulcer is marginal) and paralysis of the iris and ciliary muscle, *e.g.* after diphtheria. In painful diseases of the eye, and in photophobia, used to diminish the entrance of light; for such purposes the combination with tropacocaine provides additional anodyne power. Sometimes administered concurrently with atropine to control the powerful effect of that drug, and also used to remove the effect of atropine after the latter has been used to paralyse the pupil and accommodation for the estimation of refraction. Powerfully stimulates intestinal peristalsis. Has been suggested as a hypodermic purgative, but the fact that it produces vomiting and griping in purgative doses has prevented its general use. In paralytic distension of the bowel it was formerly the only remedy available, but has been displaced of recent years by the use of pituitary extract. (*See also page 323*)

Pharmacopœial preparations are U.S.P. unless otherwise stated

Physostigmine (*continued*)**Preparations**

'TABLOID' HYPOD. PHYSOSTIGMINÆ SALICYLATIS,

gr. $\frac{1}{100}$ [0.00065 gm.] [B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—One to three as may be necessary.

'TABLOID' OPHTHAL. (AD) PHYSOSTIGMINÆ SALICYLATIS,

gr. $\frac{1}{4000}$ [0.00016 gm.] [B. W. & Co.]

'TABLOID' OPHTHAL. (GG) PHYSOSTIGMINÆ SALICYLATIS,

gr. $\frac{1}{2000}$ [0.00032 gm.] [B. W. & Co.]

'TABLOID' OPHTHAL. (F) PHYSOSTIGMINÆ SALICYLATIS,

gr. $\frac{1}{800}$ [0.00125 gm.] [B. W. & Co.]

'TABLOID' OPHTHAL. (G) PHYSOSTIGMINÆ SALICYLATIS,

gr. $\frac{1}{500}$ [0.002 gm.], ET TROPACOCAINÆ HYDROCHLORIDI,

gr. $\frac{1}{100}$ [0.0065 gm.] [B. W. & Co.]

Picric Acid (*see Urine Analysis, page 263, and
'Soloid' Brand products in Price List at end*)

Picrotoxin

Used in epilepsy, chronic alcoholism, night-sweats of phthisis. In phthisis, should be given for three or four nights, discontinued for a night or two and then resumed.

Preparation

'TABLOID' HYPOD. PICROTOXINI, gr. $\frac{1}{60}$ [0.00166 gm.]

[B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—One to two, injected at bedtime. The dose ranges from gr. $\frac{1}{100}$ to gr. $\frac{1}{25}$. Picrotoxin is more readily soluble in warm water than in cold.

Pig Bile (Purified)

More closely resembles human bile than does ox bile. Internally, aids absorption of fat and increases peristalsis. Used in catarrhal jaundice, biliary fistula, dyspepsia with constipation and flatus.

Preparation

'TABLOID' FELLIS PORCINI PURIFICATI, gr. 4 [0.259 gm.]

(Keratin-coated) [B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—One to four, taken with a little water, twice or thrice daily, immediately after food.

Pilocarpine

Increases salivary secretion, produces profuse sweating, increases secretion from nasal and bronchial mucous membranes and promotes activity of gastric and intestinal secretory glands. Locally, stimulates the endings of the third nerve of the eye, and so causes contraction of the pupil, spasm of accommodation

Pharmacopæial preparations are U.S.P. unless otherwise stated

Pilocarpine (*continued*)

and indistinct vision. Its effects are rapidly developed; recovery commences in about one hour and a half, and is generally complete in twenty-four hours. As a myotic, it is less irritating than physostigmine, though less powerful. Its action is antagonised by atropine. Diaphoretic in bronchial catarrh, and uræmic convulsions. Must be used with caution, as it causes inhibition of the heart. Externally, frequently used in lotions for the hair. (*See also page 323*)

Preparations

'TABLOID' PILOCARPINÆ NITRATIS, gr. $\frac{1}{10}$ [0.0065 gm.]; and gr. $\frac{1}{4}$ [0.016 gm.] [B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—One or more. A small dose may be repeated frequently, or a large dose given in one administration, according to the indication of the case.

'TABLOID' HYPOD. PILOCARPINÆ NITRATIS, gr. $\frac{1}{10}$ [0.0065 gm.]; gr. $\frac{1}{6}$ [0.011 gm.]; gr. $\frac{1}{3}$ [0.022 gm.]; and gr. $\frac{1}{2}$ [0.032 gm.] [B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—One, of the required strength, repeated after an interval, if necessary.

'TABLOID' OPHTHAL. (AE) PILOCARPINÆ NITRATIS, gr. $\frac{1}{3000}$ [0.000022 gm.] [B. W. & Co.]

'TABLOID' OPHTHAL. (K) PILOCARPINÆ NITRATIS, gr. $\frac{1}{4000}$ [0.00016 gm.] [B. W. & Co.]

'TABLOID' OPHTHAL. (M) PILOCARPINÆ NITRATIS, gr. $\frac{1}{5000}$ [0.00013 gm.], ET COCAINÆ HYDROCHLORIDI, gr. $\frac{1}{2000}$ [0.00032 gm.] [B. W. & Co.]

This combination is employed for the absorption of opacities and inflammatory products. The presence of the cocaine prevents the pain sometimes caused by pilocarpine.

Pine Tar

Expectorant and stimulating disinfectant. Used alone, or combined with demulcents, sedatives and expectorants, in chronic bronchitis and bronchorrhœa, and to allay pulmonary irritation.

Preparations

'TABLOID' PICIS, gr. I [0.065 gm.] [B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—One, or more, sucked when the cough is troublesome.

'TABLOID' PICIS ET CODEINÆ [B. W. & Co.]

Rx	Picis Liquidæ,	gr. I	[0.065 gm.]
	Codeinæ,	gr. $\frac{1}{8}$	[0.008 gm.]

DIRECTION.—One to four, in a single dose; or one may be taken four to six times daily. It is agreeably sweetened with 'Saxin,' and may be slowly sucked.

Pharmacopœial preparations are U.S.P. unless otherwise stated

Pine Tar (*continued*)

'TABLOID' PASTILLE PINE TAR COMPOUND [B. W. & Co.]

Each contains pine tar, terebene, benzoin, tolu, ipecac, etc.

Presents in an acceptable condition the active principles of pure fragrant pine tar, in combination with other antiseptics, disinfectants, and stimulating expectorants.

'ELIXOID' PICIS COMP. [B. W. & Co.]

A pleasantly-flavoured product, containing tar, tolu, 'Pinol,' terpin hydrate, wild black cherry, and ipecac in a convenient and acceptable form.

DOSE.—Half to two fluidrachms.

'Pinol'

The distilled essence of *Abies sibirica*; valuable stimulant, disinfectant and antiseptic in respiratory affections. The 'Tabloid' Pastille affords a pleasant means of securing prolonged continuous local action.

Preparations

'PINOL' [B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—For internal use, two to five drops in water or on sugar; for inhalation, five drops added to hot water (140° F.), and the vapour inhaled; for fumigation, a few drops vaporised on a hot plate.

'TABLOID' PASTILLE 'PINOL,' min. 1 [0.09 c.c.] [B. W. & Co.]

'ELIXOID' PICIS COMP. (*see Pine Tar, page 122*)

'Pinol-Eucalyptia' Dry Inhaler (B. W. & Co.)

(*See Inhalers in Price List at end*)

Piperazine

Said to be a stronger solvent of uric acid than any salt of lithium. As it is depressant in some cases, doses should be small at first, and only gradually increased.

Preparations

'TABLOID' PIPERAZINE, gr. 5 [0.324 gm.] [B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—One to two, powdered, and dissolved in plain or aerated water, twice or thrice daily, after food.

'TABLOID' PIPERAZINE, gr. 5 [0.324 gm.] (Effervescentis)
[B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—One to two, powdered, and dissolved in half a tumblerful of water, twice or thrice daily, after food.

Piperine

The crystallised alkaloid of *Piper nigrum*, used in dyspepsia and flatulence as a stomachic and carminative. Also prescribed as a genito-urinary disinfectant and stimulant; recommended in the treatment of hæmorrhoids.

Pharmacopœial preparations are U.S.P. unless otherwise stated

Piperine (*continued*)**Preparation**

‘TABLOID’ HYDRARGYRI CHLORIDI MITIS ET PIPERINÆ

[$\mathbb{H}$ B. W. & Co.]

R̄ Hydrargyri Chloridi Mitis,	gr. 1/2	[0.032 gm.]
Piperinæ,	gr. 1/2	[0.032 gm.]

DIRECTION.—One, or more, taken with water.

Pituitary Gland

‘Tabloid’ Pituitary Gland is used in acromegaly, in which the pituitary gland is usually diseased. Has also been found useful, in doses of gr. 2, night and morning, in asthma. (*See also ‘Infundin,’ page 79*)

Preparations‘TABLOID’ PITUITARY GLAND, gr. 2 [0.13 gm.] [$\mathbb{H}$ B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—One to two, gradually increased if necessary, three or four times daily, preferably after food.

‘TABLOID’ THREE GLANDS (*see Three Glands, page 163*)**Plummer Pill** (*see Calomel, page 35*)**Podophyllin** (Resina Podophylli)

Cholagogue, purgative. Large doses said to be less effective than repeated small doses. (*See also page 323*)

Preparations‘TABLOID’ PODOPHYLLINI, gr. $\frac{1}{4}$ [0.016 gm.] [$\mathbb{H}$ B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—One to four, taken with a little water, after food, or at bedtime.

‘TABLOID’ PODOPHYLLINI COMP. [$\mathbb{H}$ B. W. & Co.]

R̄ Resinæ Podophylli,	gr. 1/6	[0.011 gm.]
Pil. Rhei Comp.,	gr. 2-1/2	[0.162 gm.]
Ext. Hyoscyami,	gr. 1-1/4	[0.081 gm.]

(Gelatin-coated)

DIRECTION.—One to three, taken with a little water, after food, or at bedtime.

‘TABLOID’ PODOPHYLLINI ET EUONYMINI [$\mathbb{H}$ B. W. & Co.]

R̄ Resinæ Podophylli,	gr. 1/4	[0.016 gm.]
Ext. Euonymi,	gr. 1	[0.065 gm.]

DIRECTION.—One to two, once or twice daily, after food, or at bedtime.

‘TABLOID’ LAXATIVE VEGETABLE (*see Laxative Vegetable, page 91*)**Potassium Bicarbonate**

Used in acute rheumatism (generally along with sodium salicylate), acute and chronic gout, acid dyspepsia and various conditions associated with the uric acid diathesis. Renders urine alkaline.

Pharmacopœial preparations are U.S.P. unless otherwise stated

Potassium Bicarbonate (*continued*)**Preparations**

'TABLOID' POTASSII BICARBONATIS, gr. 5 [0.324 gm.] [$\frac{1}{2}$ B.W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—One to six, taken with a little water, twice or thrice daily, after food.

'TABLOID' SODII SALICYLATIS, gr. 5 [0.324 gm.], ET POTASSII BICARBONATIS, gr. 5 [0.324 gm.] [$\frac{1}{2}$ B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—One to six, taken with water, twice or thrice daily, after food.

'TABLOID' SODII SULPHATIS COMP. EFFERVESCENTIS (*see Sodium Sulphate, page 151*)

'TABLOID' MAGNESII CARBONATIS COMP. (*see Magnesium Carbonate, page 96*)

Potassium Bromide

Nerve sedative and hypnotic. Used in large doses for epilepsy.

Preparations

'TABLOID' POTASSII BROMIDI, gr. 5 [0.324 gm.]; and gr. 10 [0.648 gm.] [$\frac{1}{2}$ B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—Five to thirty grains, dissolved in a large wineglassful of water, after food, or at bedtime.

'TABLOID' TRI-BROMID. EFFERVESC. [$\frac{1}{2}$ B. W. & Co.]

℞ Potassii Bromidi,	0.4 gramme [gr. 6]
Sodii Bromidi,	0.4 gramme [gr. 6]
Ammonii Bromidi,	0.2 gramme [gr. 3]
Salis Effervescentis,	q.s.

DIRECTION.—One to two, powdered, and dissolved in half a tumblerful of water, after food.

Potassium Chlorate

Valued for its local action in aphthous conditions and pharyngitis. Combined with borax, or with borax and cocaine, used in catarrhal conditions of the throat with hoarseness and free secretion of mucus. Internally, given in ulcerative stomatitis, gastric ulcer, to patients liable to miscarriage, and as a galactagogue. The 'Tabloid' preparations, slowly sucked, are more useful than gargles or throat paints, as, owing to the slowness of their solution in the mouth, the ingredients are retained in contact with the mucous membrane.

Preparations

'TABLOID' POTASSII CHLORATIS, gr. 5 [0.324 gm.] [$\frac{1}{2}$ B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—One, slowly dissolved in the mouth, whenever necessary.

'TABLOID' POTASSII CHLORATIS ET BORACIS [$\frac{1}{2}$ B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—One, sucked frequently, in catarrhal sore throat, or any relaxed or inflamed condition of the mucous membrane.

'TABLOID' AMMONII CHLORIDI COMP. (*see Ammonium Chloride, page 14*)

Pharmacopæial preparations are U.S.P. unless otherwise stated

Potassium Citrate

Febrifuge, diaphoretic and refrigerant, alkaline diuretic; used in nocturnal incontinence due to acid concentrated urine.

Preparation

'TABLOID' QUININÆ BISULPHATIS ET POTASSII CITRATIS (Effervescentis) [B. W. & Co.]

R	Quininæ Bisulphatis,	gr. 1	[0.065 gm.]
	Potassii Citratis,	gr. 15	[0.972 gm.]

DIRECTION.—One to two, powdered, and dissolved in one to two large wineglassfuls of water, twice or thrice daily.

Potassium Glycerophosphate

(see *Glycerophosphates*, page 70)

Potassium Iodide

Used in syphilis, rheumatism and chronic poisoning by lead or mercury, and, in small doses, as a saline expectorant in bronchial catarrh and asthma.

Preparations

'TABLOID' POTASSII IODIDI, gr. 1 [0.065 gm.]; gr. 3 [0.194 gm.]; and gr. 5 [0.324 gm.] [B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—One to six of the three-grain strength, or one to four of the five-grain strength, dissolved in a large wineglassful of water or milk, after food. The one-grain strength is prepared with a considerable addition of a palatable vehicle, so that it may be dissolved in the mouth.

'TABLOID' HYDRARGYRI PERCHLORIDI, gr. $\frac{1}{32}$ [0.002 gm.], ET POTASSII IODIDI, gr. $2\frac{1}{2}$ [0.162 gm.] [B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—One to two, dissolved in a large wineglassful of water, twice or thrice daily, after food.

'TABLOID' HYDRARGYRI PERCHLORIDI, gr. $\frac{1}{16}$ [0.004 gm.], ET POTASSII IODIDI, gr. 5 [0.324 gm.] [B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—One, dissolved in a large wineglassful of water, twice or thrice daily, after food.

'SOLOID' POTASSIUM IODIDE AND STARCH (see *Water Sterilisation*, page 272)

Potassium Nitrate

Diaphoretic, diuretic. Used in catarrhal sore throat; contained in many preparations for inhalation in asthma.

Preparation

'TABLOID' POTASSII NITRATIS, gr. 5 [0.324 gm.] [B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—One to four, powdered, and dissolved in a large wineglassful of water; or one may be slowly sucked occasionally.

Pharmacopœial preparations are U.S.P. unless otherwise stated

Potassium Permanganate

Antiseptic, deodorant and disinfectant; used in amenorrhœa, in cholera, and, locally, in gonorrhœa and snake-bite; antidote in morphine and opium poisoning.

Preparations

'TABLOID' POTASSII PERMANGANATIS, gr. 1 [0.065 gm.]; and gr. 2 [0.13 gm.] [⌘ B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—One to three grains, dissolved in water, after food, followed by at least half a tumblerful of water. Potassium permanganate should never be taken in the solid form, but always in solution. 'Tabloid' Potassium Permanganate is readily soluble in water.

'TABLOID' POTASSII PERMANGANATIS, gr. 2 [0.13 gm.]
(Keratin-coated) [⌘ B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—For use in treatment of cholera, supplementing hypertonic saline infusion. One to be taken every fifteen minutes, until the stools become green, then less frequently.

'TABLOID' HYPOD. POTASSII PERMANGANATIS, gr. 2 [0.13 gm.]
[⌘ B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—One, or more, dissolved in a little water, and injected locally in snake-bite.

'SOLOID' POTASSII PERMANGANATIS, gr. 1 [0.065 gm.]; and gr. 5 [0.324 gm.] [⌘ B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—Used for the immediate preparation of antiseptic and disinfectant solutions. One of the one-grain strength, dissolved in two to four fluidounces of water, or one of the five-grain strength, dissolved in ten to twenty fluidounces of water, may be used as an injection or gargle. For the latter purpose, however, it has the disadvantage of staining the teeth and lips.

'SOLOID' POTASSII PERMANGANATIS ET ALUMINIS
[⌘ B. W. & Co.]

℞ Potassii Permanganatis, gr. 3 [0.194 gm.]
Aluminis, gr. 5 [0.324 gm.]

DIRECTION.—As a lotion or injection, in the strength of one to about five fluidounces of water.

Quassin

The bitter principle of quassia wood; valuable in treatment of thread-worms.

Preparation

'ENULE' QUASSIN AMORPH., gr. ½ [0.032 gm.] [⌘ B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—One, administered on each of several successive nights.

Quinine

Anti-malarial, antipyretic, tonic, stomachic, antiseptic. 'Tabloid' products of quinine are readily absorbed, even when there is considerable derangement of the digestive organs. To produce a rapid effect, quinine may be given by hypodermic injection. The bihydrochloride is chiefly used for this purpose. (See also page 323)

Pharmacopœial preparations are U.S.P. unless otherwise stated

Quinine (continued)**Preparations****'TABLOID' QUININÆ AMMONIATÆ (Sugar-coated) [⚡ B. W. & Co.]**

Each product contains quinine and ammonium bicarbonate to correspond with one fluidrachm of the tincture.

DIRECTION.—One, taken whole, with a little water.

'TABLOID' QUININÆ COMP. [⚡ B. W. & Co.]

℞ Cinchonæ Alkaloidorum,	gr. 1	[0.065 gm.]
Acetanilidi (Antifebrini),	gr. 1-1/5	[0.078 gm.]
Camphoræ Monobromatæ,	gr. 1/5	[0.013 gm.]
Pulv. Ipecacuanhæ,	gr. 1/8	[0.008 gm.]
Ext. Cascaræ Sagradæ,	gr. 1/4	[0.016 gm.]

DIRECTION.—One, every hour, in the early stages of catarrh.

QUININE BIHYDROCHLORIDE (Acid Quinine Hydrochloride)**'TABLOID' QUININÆ BIHYDROCHLORIDI, gr. 2 [0.13 gm.]; gr. 3 [0.194 gm.]; gr. 5 [0.324 gm.]; (Plain or sugar-coated); and gr. 10 [0.648 gm.] (Plain) [⚡ B. W. & Co.]**

DIRECTION.—One to ten grains, taken with water.

'TABLOID' HYPOD. QUININÆ BIHYDROCHLORIDI, gr. 1 [0.065 gm.]; gr. 3 [0.194 gm.]; and gr. 5 [0.324 gm.] [⚡ B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—One to five grains, repeated when necessary.

QUININE BISULPHATE (Soluble Quinine Sulphate)**'TABLOID' QUININÆ BISULPHATIS, gr. 1/2 [0.032 gm.]; gr. 1 [0.065 gm.]; gr. 2 [0.13 gm.]; gr. 3 [0.194 gm.]; gr. 4 [0.259 gm.]; gr. 5 [0.324 gm.]; (Plain or sugar-coated); and gr. 10 [0.648 gm.] (Plain) [⚡ B. W. & Co.]**

DIRECTION.—The dose ranges from one grain, as a tonic, to ten grains as an anti-periodic and antipyretic. Much larger doses are advised by certain authorities, and are taken for the prevention, or in the treatment, of malaria. It is not uncommon for twenty to sixty grains to be taken when an attack threatens or begins; no bad effects follow such doses so long as the lower bowel is frequently emptied.

In hot climates a loss of weight is caused by evaporation of the water of crystallisation, so that a five-grain product may weigh only four to four-and-a-half grains.

'TABLOID' HYPOD. QUININÆ BISULPHATIS, gr. 5 [0.324 gm.] [⚡ B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—One, dissolved in water, and injected hypodermically.

'TABLOID' QUININÆ ET CAMPHORÆ [⚡ B. W. & Co.]

℞ Quininæ Bisulphatis,	gr. 1	[0.065 gm.]
Camphoræ,	gr. 1/5	[0.013 gm.]

DIRECTION.—One every hour, or every other hour, in the early stages of catarrh.

'TABLOID' QUININÆ ET CAMPHORÆ ET ACONITI [⚡ B. W. & Co.]

℞ Quininæ Bisulphatis,	gr. 1/4	[0.016 gm.]
Camphoræ,	gr. 1/4	[0.016 gm.]
Ext. Aconiti,		

(= Tinct. Aconiti, min. 1 [0.06 c.c.])

DIRECTION.—One every hour, or every other hour, in the early stages of catarrh.

Pharmacopœial preparations are U.S.P. unless otherwise stated

Quinine (continued)**'TABLOID' QUININÆ BISULPHATIS ET POTASSII CITRATIS (Effervescentis) [製 B. W. & Co.]**

℞ Quininæ Bisulphatis, gr. 1 [0.065 gm.]
Potassii Citratis, gr. 15 [0.972 gm.]

DIRECTION.—One to two, powdered, and dissolved in one to two large wineglassfuls of water, twice or thrice daily.

'TABLOID' QUININÆ ET STRYCHNINÆ [製 B. W. & Co.]

℞ Quininæ Bisulphatis, gr. 1 [0.065 gm.]
Strychninæ Sulphatis, gr. 1/60 [0.00168 gm.]

DIRECTION.—One to three, taken with water, twice or thrice daily, after food.

'TABLOID' QUININÆ ET ARSENI TRIOXIDI ET STRYCHNINÆ [製 B. W. & Co.]

℞ Quininæ Bisulphatis, gr. 1 [0.065 gm.]
Arseni Trioxidi, gr. 1/20 [0.0032 gm.]
Strychninæ, gr. 1/30 [0.0022 gm.]

DIRECTION.—One, taken with a little water, with or after food.

'TABLOID' QUININÆ ET RHEI COMP. [製 B. W. & Co.]

(Well known for many years as 'Tabloid' Livingstone Rouser)

℞ Pulv. Jalapæ, gr. 1-1/2 [0.097 gm.]
Hydrargyri Chloridi Mitis, gr. 1 [0.065 gm.]
Pulv. Rhei, gr. 1-1/2 [0.097 gm.]
Quininæ Bisulphatis, gr. 1 [0.065 gm.]

DIRECTION.—One to three, at bedtime, as a purgative.

'ENULE' QUININÆ BISULPHATIS, gr. 5 [0.324 gm.] [製 B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—The rectal administration of quinine is of great value in cases of malaria associated with gastritis, for it is found that quinine thus administered is often well borne, even when it cannot be taken by the mouth. One may be given every three, four, or six hours.

'TABLOID' TONIC COMP. (see Iron, page 88)**QUININE CITRATE****'TABLOID' FERRI ET QUININÆ CITRATIS, gr. 3 [0.194 gm.] (Sugar-coated) [製 B. W. & Co.]**

DIRECTION.—One to three, taken with a little water, twice or thrice daily, with or after food.

Whereas 'Tabloid' Iron and Quinine Citrate keeps well in tropical climates, the ordinary preparation in scales cannot be used because of its instability.

QUININE HYDROBROMIDE

This salt of quinine is specially suitable for administration to patients who are subject to quinism.

'TABLOID' QUININÆ HYDROBROMIDI, gr. 1 [0.065 gm.]; gr. 2 [0.13 gm.]; gr. 3 [0.194 gm.]; gr. 4 [0.259 gm.]; and gr. 5 [0.324 gm.] (Plain or sugar-coated) [製 B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—The dose ranges from one grain, as a tonic, to ten grains, as an anti-periodic and antipyretic.

'TABLOID' HYPOD. QUININÆ HYDROBROMIDI, gr. 1/2 [0.032 gm.] [製 B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—One to four, hypodermically, repeated when necessary. Quinine hydrobromide is more readily soluble in warm water than in cold.

'TABLOID' PHENACETINI ET QUININÆ COMP. (see Phenacetin, page 119)

Pharmacopœial preparations are U.S.P. unless otherwise stated

Quinine (*continued*)**QUININE HYDROCHLORIDE**

'TABLOID' QUININÆ HYDROCHLORIDI, gr. 1 [0.065 gm.]; gr. 2 [0.13 gm.]; gr. 3 [0.194 gm.]; gr. 4 [0.259 gm.]; and gr. 5 [0.324 gm.]
(*Plain or sugar-coated*) [⌘ B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—One, or more, taken with a little water, twice or thrice daily, after food. The full dose is ten grains.

In cases of malaria associated with hæmoglobinuria (blackwater fever), the hydrochloride is preferable to the other salts.

QUININE PHOSPHATE

'TABLOID' FERRI, QUININÆ ET STRYCHNINÆ PHOSPHATUM
(= Easton Syrup), dr. $\frac{1}{2}$ [1.8 c.c.]; and dr. 1 [3.6 c.c.]
(*Sugar-coated*) [⌘ B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—One to two of the dr. $\frac{1}{2}$ strength, or one of the dr. 1 strength, taken with a wineglassful of water, twice or thrice daily, with or after food.

'ELIXOID' FERRI, QUININÆ ET STRYCHNINÆ PHOSPHATUM,
[⌘ B. W. & Co.]

Each fluidounce contains Iron Phosphate, gr. 4 [0.259 gm.]; Quinine Phosphate, gr. 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ [0.207 gm.]; and Strychnine Phosphate, gr. $\frac{1}{4}$ [0.008 gm.]

DIRECTION.—One to two fluidrachms, in a little water, twice or thrice daily, between or after meals.

QUININE SALICYLATE

'TABLOID' QUININÆ SALICYLATIS, gr. 1 [0.065 gm.]; gr. 3 [0.194 gm.]; and gr. 5 [0.324 gm.] [⌘ B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—One to six of the gr. 1 strength, one to two of the gr. 3 strength, or one of the gr. 5 strength, taken with a little water, twice or thrice daily, between or after meals.

'TABLOID' GUAIACI ET QUININÆ COMP. [⌘ B. W. & Co.]

℞ Guaiaci,	gr. 2	[0.13 gm.]
Sulphuris Præcipitati,	gr. 2	[0.13 gm.]
Quininæ Salicylatis,	gr. $\frac{1}{2}$	[0.032 gm.]

DIRECTION.—One to four, taken whole, with a little water, twice or thrice daily, after food.

'TABLOID' LITHII BENZOATIS COMP. [⌘ B. W. & Co.]

℞ Lithii Benzoatis,	gr. 3	[0.194 gm.]
Sulphuris Præcipitati,	gr. 2	[0.13 gm.]
Quininæ Salicylatis,	gr. $\frac{1}{3}$	[0.022 gm.]

(*Plain or sugar-coated*)

DIRECTION.—One, or more, taken with a little water, twice or thrice daily, after food.

QUININE SULPHATE

'TABLOID' QUININÆ SULPHATIS, gr. 1 [0.065 gm.]; gr. 2 [0.13 gm.]; gr. 3 [0.194 gm.]; gr. 4 [0.259 gm.]; and gr. 5 [0.324 gm.]
[⌘ B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—The dose ranges from one grain, as a tonic, to ten grains or more, as an anti-periodic and antipyretic.

'TABLOID' QUININÆ ET BELLADONNÆ ET CAMPHORÆ
[⌘ B. W. & Co.]

℞ Quininæ Sulphatis,	gr. $\frac{1}{4}$	[0.016 gm.]
Ext. Belladonnæ,	gr. $\frac{1}{8}$	[0.008 gm.]
Camphoræ,	gr. $\frac{1}{4}$	[0.016 gm.]

DIRECTION.—One, every hour, in the early stages of catarrh.

Pharmacopœial preparations are U.S.P. unless otherwise stated

Quinine (*continued*)

'TABLOID' FERRI ET ARSEN. COMP. (*see Iron, page 84*)

'TABLOID' HYDRARGYRI CUM CRETÂ ET OPII ET QUININÆ
[$\mathbb{H}$ B. W. & Co.]

R Hydrargyri cum Cretâ,	gr. 1-1/2	[0.097 gm.]
Ext. Opii,	gr. 1/6	[0.011 gm.]
Quininæ Sulphatis,	gr. 1-1/2	[0.097 gm.]

DIRECTION.—One to three, taken with water, and repeated according to the indications of the case.

QUININE VALERATE

'TABLOID' QUININÆ VALERATIS, gr. 2 [0.13 gm.]
(*Sugar-coated*) [$\mathbb{H}$ B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—One to two, taken with a little water, twice or thrice daily, after food.

'TABLOID' TRIUM VALERATUM [$\mathbb{H}$ B. W. & Co.]

R Quininæ Valeratis,	gr. 1	[0.065 gm.]
Ferri Valeratis,	gr. 1	[0.065 gm.]
Zinci Valeratis,	gr. 1	[0.065 gm.]

(*Sugar-coated*)

DIRECTION.—One, taken whole, with a little water.

Red Gum

Used in relaxed throat of ordinary catarrh.

Preparations

'TABLOID' GUMMI RUBRI [$\mathbb{H}$ B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—One, allowed to dissolve slowly in the mouth, when required.

'TABLOID' CODEINÆ ET ACIDI BENZOICI COMP. SINE COCAINA,
(*see Benzoic Acid, page 26*)

'TABLOID' PASTILLE CODEINE AND BENZOIC ACID COMPOUND
WITHOUT COCAINE (*see Benzoic Acid, page 26*)

Residuum Rubrum

Dried residue of ox-blood; used in anæmia, osteo-arthritis and scurvy.

Preparation

'TABLOID' RESIDUI RUBRI, gr. 5 [0.324 gm.] [$\mathbb{H}$ B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—One, thrice daily, taken with a little water, after food.
The dose should be rapidly increased until four are taken thrice daily.

Rhubarb

Purgative, cholagogue, hepatic stimulant, with subsequent astringent action.

Preparations

'TABLOID' RHEI, gr. 3 [0.194 gm.] [$\mathbb{H}$ B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—One to four or more (according to the action required), taken with water, after food. The official average dose is fifteen grains.

Pharmacopœial preparations are U.S.P. unless otherwise stated

Rhubarb (*continued*)

'TABLOID' PIL. RHEI COMP. Each product represents one of the U.S.P. Pills [J&B B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—One to two, taken with a little water, after food, or at bedtime.

'TABLOID' PULV. RHEI COMP. (Gregory Powder), gr. 5 [0.324 gm.] [J&B B. W. & Co.]

Each contains: Rhubarb, gr. $1\frac{1}{4}$ [0.081 gm.]; Magnesium Oxide, gr. $3\frac{1}{4}$ [0.21 gm.]; and Ginger, gr. $\frac{1}{2}$ [0.032 gm.]

DIRECTION.—One to four, or more.

'TABLOID' RHEI ET SODII BICARBONATIS [J&B B. W. & Co.]

R Pulv. Rhei,	gr. 3	[0.194 gm.]
Sodii Bicarbonatis,	gr. $1\frac{1}{2}$	[0.097 gm.]
Pulv. Zingiberis,	gr. $\frac{1}{2}$	[0.032 gm.]

DIRECTION.—One to five, taken with a little water, before or after meals.

'TABLOID' RHEI ET SODII BICARBONATIS ET MAGNESII CARBONATIS [J&B B. W. & Co.]

R Pulv. Rhei,	gr. 1	[0.065 gm.]
Sodii Bicarbonatis,	gr. $1\frac{1}{2}$	[0.097 gm.]
Magnesium Carbonatis Pond.,	gr. 2	[0.13 gm.]
Pulv. Zingiberis,	gr. $\frac{1}{2}$	[0.032 gm.]

DIRECTION.—One to five, taken with a little water, before or after meals.

'TABLOID' PIL. HYDRARGYRI ET RHEI COMP. [J&B B. W. & Co.]

R Pil. Hydrargyri,	gr. $2\frac{1}{2}$	[0.162 gm.]
Pil. Rhei Comp.,	gr. $2\frac{1}{2}$	[0.162 gm.]

DIRECTION.—One to two, at bedtime, as a laxative or mild purgative.

'TABLOID' BISMUTHI SUBNITRATIS ET RHEI ET SODII BICARBONATIS [J&B B. W. & Co.]

R Bismuthi Subnitratis,	gr. 3	[0.194 gm.]
Pulv. Rhei,	gr. 1	[0.065 gm.]
Sodii Bicarbonatis,	gr. 2	[0.13 gm.]

DIRECTION.—One to four, taken with a little water, twice or thrice daily, after food.

'TABLOID' HYDRARGYRI CHLORIDI MITIS ET RHEI ET COLOCYNTHIDIS COMP. (*see Calomel, page 35*)

'TABLOID' IRIDINI COMP. (*see Iridin, page 83*)

'TABLOID' PODOPHYLLINI COMP. (*see Podophyllin, page 124*)

'TABLOID' QUININÆ ET RHEI COMP. (*well known for many years as 'Tabloid' Livingstone Rouser*) (*see Quinine, page 129*)

'TABLOID' FERRI REDUCTI ET RHEI COMP. (*see Iron, page 85*)

'TABLOID' ZINCI VALERATIS COMP. (*see Zinc, page 180*)

Saccharin

A sweetening agent which passes through the system unchanged. Used where sugar is contra-indicated. 'Tabloid' 'Saxin,' the purest and most powerful sweetening agent known, is, however, often preferred. 'Saxin' is about 600 times sweeter than sugar (*see page 135*).

Pharmacopœial preparations are U.S.P. unless otherwise stated

Saccharin (*continued*)**Preparations**

'TABLOID' SACCHARINI, gr. $\frac{1}{2}$ [0.032 gm.] [$\frac{1}{2}$ B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—One or more may be used in place of as many lumps of sugar, for sweetening tea, coffee, or cocoa.

'TABLOID' MENTHOLIS COMP. (*see Menthol*, page 100)

Salicin

Analgesic, anti-rheumatic, antipyretic. Stated to be of value in psoriasis.

Preparation

'TABLOID' SALICINI, gr. 5 [0.324 gm.] [$\frac{1}{2}$ B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—One to four, taken with a little water, twice or thrice daily, after food. The official average dose is fifteen grains.

Salicylic Acid

Antiseptic, antipyretic. Externally, an excellent adjunct to dusting powders, and used for application to painful joints in acute rheumatism; in various skin troubles, such as eczema and seborrhœa; in cancerous ulcerations; and (well diluted) as an application to tender or perspiring feet. Internally, used in acute rheumatism, malaria and (taken during meals) fermentative dyspepsia with acidity and flatulence. The salicylic acid used in 'Tabloid' products is physiologically pure.

Preparations

'TABLOID' ACIDI SALICYLICI, gr. 3 [0.194 gm.]; and gr. 5 [0.324 gm.] [$\frac{1}{2}$ B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—One to four or more of either strength, taken with a little water, with or after food. The official average dose is seven-and-a-half grains.

Saline Solutions

Transfusion of blood from arm to arm in cholera, collapse from hæmorrhage, and other conditions, has now commonly been superseded by the intravenous injection, at blood heat, of sterile water made isotonic by the addition of the salts of blood plasma in their natural proportions. The procedure consists in the injection, by a simple infusion apparatus, of water (previously boiled) at a temperature of 100° F., containing sodium chloride, or the salts of sodium, potassium and calcium combined, as in the formulæ on page 134.

The saline solution may be injected into the rectum by the aid of a funnel attached to an india-rubber tube fitted with a rectal enema nozzle. Continuous rectal infusions of large quantities of normal saline, with the patient propped up almost into a sitting position, have become a recognised treatment for diffuse peritonitis; and in hæmorrhage in typhoid fever, marked benefit has followed the repeated rectal injection of saline solutions. The 'Soloid' preparations afford a convenient means of making saline solutions.

Pharmacopœial preparations are U.S.P. unless otherwise stated

Saline Solutions (*continued*)**Preparations**

'SOLOID' SODII CHLORIDI, gr. 32 [2.1 gm.] [$\frac{3}{4}$ B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—Two, dissolved in one pint (16 fl. oz.) of boiled (sterile) water, to make a saline solution containing 0.9 per cent. of Sodium Chloride, for intravenous or rectal injection at 100° F. (37.8° C.).

'SOLOID' SODII CHLORIDI, gr. 64 [4.15 gm.] [$\frac{3}{4}$ B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—One, dissolved in one pint (16 fl. oz.) of boiled (sterile) water, to make a saline solution for intravenous or rectal injection at 100° F. (37.8° C.).

'SOLOID' SALIN. COMP., No. 2 [$\frac{3}{4}$ B. W. & Co.]

R	Calcii Chloridi,	0.05	gramme	[gr. $\frac{3}{4}$]
	Potassii Chloridi,	0.05	gramme	[gr. $\frac{3}{4}$]
	Sodii Chloridi,	2.25	gramme	[gr. 35]
	Sodii Bicarbonatis,	0.025	gramme	[gr. $\frac{3}{8}$]
	Dextrosi,	0.25	gramme	[gr. $\frac{3}{4}$]

DIRECTION.—One, dissolved in 250 c.c. of boiled (sterile) water, to make a saline solution for intravenous or rectal injection at 100° F. (37.8° C.).

'SOLOID' CALCII CHLORIDI COMP. (*see Calcium Chloride, page 33*)

Salol (Phenyl Salicylate)

Liberates salicylic acid and phenol in the body. Used in rheumatism; as an intestinal antiseptic in dysentery, cholera and typhoid; and in septic conditions of the urinary tract.

Preparations

'TABLOID' SALOLIS, gr. 5 [0.324 gm.] [$\frac{3}{4}$ B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—One to three, powdered, and taken in milk or water. The official average dose is seven-and-a-half grains.

'TABLOID' PHENACETINI ET SALOLIS (*see Phenacetin, page 119*)

Sandal Wood Oil

A valuable stimulating expectorant, disinfectant and diuretic, excreted by the lungs and kidneys. Relieves cough of chronic bronchitis; largely used in gonorrhœa, to disinfect urine, and to allay irritation of bladder and urethra. Also prescribed in chronic cystitis.

The 'Tabloid' products, which contain the pure oil, obviate the nauseous taste of fluid preparations, and prevent eructation, pain in the back, and other discomforts which may follow the administration of impure sandal wood oil.

Preparations

'TABLOID' OLEI SANTALI (CAPSULA), min. 5 [0.3 c.c.]; and min. 10 [0.6 c.c.] [$\frac{3}{4}$ B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—One to six of the min. 5 strength, or one to three of the min. 10 strength, taken with water, thrice daily, after food.

Sanitary Towels, 'Tabloid' Brand
(*see Price List at end*)

Pharmacopœial preparations are U.S.P. unless otherwise stated

Santonin

Anthelmintic for the *Ascaris lumbricoides*.

Preparations

'TABLOID' SANTONINI, gr. $\frac{1}{2}$ [0.032 gm.]; gr. I [0.065 gm.]; gr. 2 [0.13 gm.]; and gr. 3 [0.194 gm.] [$\frac{3}{4}$ B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—The dose for children is half-a-grain to three grains, followed by castor oil or other purgative. Some children, however, are very susceptible to the action of santonin, and a full dose should never be given at first.

'TABLOID' SANTONINI ET HYDRARGYRI CHLORIDI MITIS [$\frac{3}{4}$ B. W. & Co.]

R Santonini, gr. I [0.065 gm.]
Hydrargyri Chloridi Mitis, gr. I [0.065 gm.]

DIRECTION.—One to three. Some children are exceedingly susceptible to the action of santonin, so that only a small dose should be given at first. The administration of calomel combined with santonin usually renders the subsequent use of castor oil unnecessary.

'ENULE' SANTONINI, gr. 3 [0.194 gm.] [$\frac{3}{4}$ B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—One, inserted at bedtime, and a dose of castor oil given in the morning.

'TABLOID' BISMUTHI SUBSANTONATIS COMP. [$\frac{3}{4}$ B. W. & Co.]

R Bismuthi Subsantonatis, gr. 4 [0.259 gm.]
Phenolphthaleini, gr. $\frac{1}{2}$ [0.097 gm.]
(Chocolate basis)

DIRECTION.—For children, one to two, taken whole, chewed or sucked, at bedtime; for adults, correspondingly larger doses may be given.

'Saxin'

A sweetening agent far more powerful and more delicate in flavour than saccharin, and about 600 times sweeter than sugar. Undergoes no change in the system, therefore used in dietary of patients suffering from gout, glycosuria, diabetes and obesity.

Preparation

'TABLOID' 'SAXIN,' gr. $\frac{1}{4}$ [0.076 gm.] [$\frac{3}{4}$ B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—One or more may be used in place of as many lumps of sugar, for sweetening tea, coffee, or cocoa.

Scopolamine Hydrobromide

(see *Hyoscine Hydrobromide*, page 75)

Seltzer Mineral Water Salt

The waters from the Selters (Nassau) springs are used for their refrigerant, tonic, diuretic and aperient properties. The 'Tabloid' product contains the essential constituents of Seltzer mineral water in correct proportions.

Preparation

'TABLOID' SELTZER SALT, EFFERVESCENT, ARTIFICIAL [$\frac{3}{4}$ B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—One to two, dissolved in half a tumblerful of water, form an agreeable and slightly alkaline draught.

Pharmacopœial preparations are U.S.P. unless otherwise stated

Senna

A gentle and pleasant laxative, especially suitable in pregnancy and for children.

Preparation

'TABLOID' PASTILLE LAXATIVE FRUIT [B. W. & Co.]

Each contains Extract of Senna Fruit, gr. 5 [0.324 gm.], pleasantly flavoured.

Sera and Serum-Therapy

[B. W. & Co.]

'Wellcome' Brand Sera are prepared under U.S.A. Government Licence, No. 18, in the Wellcome Physiological Research Laboratories, Brockwell Hall, London (Eng.). Their preparation is supervised by a staff of highly-qualified experts.

Diphtheria Antitoxin.—The statistics of the Metropolitan Asylums Board, London (Eng.), as to diphtheria show clearly a regular percentage decrease in mortality as the result of a regular increase in the percentage of cases treated with antitoxin. In 1912, for instance, there were 5,219 admissions for diphtheria, the death-rate being 6.2 per cent., as compared with a case-mortality of 33.2 per cent. for five years previous to the introduction of diphtheria antitoxin.

So overwhelming, indeed, is the evidence in support of the use of diphtheria antitoxin that the Board has now discontinued, as unnecessary, the diphtheria mortality charts which they previously published (*Lancet* [London, Eng.], September 13, 1913).

Many other reports and statistics confirm the value of antitoxin as a curative and prophylactic agent in diphtheria (see, for example, *Intercolonial Medical Journal*, Feb., 1909; *Lancet* [London, Eng.], May 15, 1909).

Experiments on animals have shown that the amount of antitoxin necessary to save life increases at a rapid rate, according to the length of time elapsing between the injection of the diphtheria virus and the administration of the curative serum; and this is amply confirmed by the results of treatment in hospitals.

Apart from the production of serum rashes, etc. (see page 142), the only limit to the administration of antitoxin is the bulk of the fluid in which it is contained. Therefore a large dose should be given at the earliest possible moment whenever there is reason to suspect diphtheria; and in cases which progress unfavourably, the treatment may be REPEATED IN ABOUT SIX HOURS, giving at least double the initial dose. For ordinary cases in which no special danger is apprehended, an interval of 24 hours may be allowed. Far less, however, is to be expected from repeated injections at intervals than from one strong dose given at the

Pharmacopœial preparations are U.S.P. unless otherwise stated

Sera and Serum-Therapy (continued)

outset of the attack. In no case should either the initial administration of antitoxin, or the repetition of the dose, be delayed until the result of a bacteriological examination has been made known.

Dose.—The dose for a case of moderate severity should never be less than 5000 units, and in more severe cases 5000 to 20,000 units at least should be given at once. Larger doses are recommended by most authorities and are essential after the first day. Thus in ordinary cases of diphtheria, if the first dose of antitoxin be delayed until the second day, the dose should be increased three-fold, and still larger doses are necessary if treatment be delayed to the third or fourth day. In the case of patients receiving antitoxin for the first time on the fifth or sixth day, or even later, 20,000 to 50,000 units should at once be injected. These doses should be given **IRRESPECTIVE OF AGE**, because diphtheria is very fatal to young children.

As a prophylactic, 1000 units may be administered. The protection given is, however, only temporary, the immunity lasting probably about three weeks at the most.

Serum may show a cloudiness or precipitate after some time, but this does not indicate impaired value. It should be carefully noted that, when once a phial is opened, it is highly undesirable, owing to the risk of contamination, to reserve a portion of the contents for future use. It should all be used at the time on one or more patients.

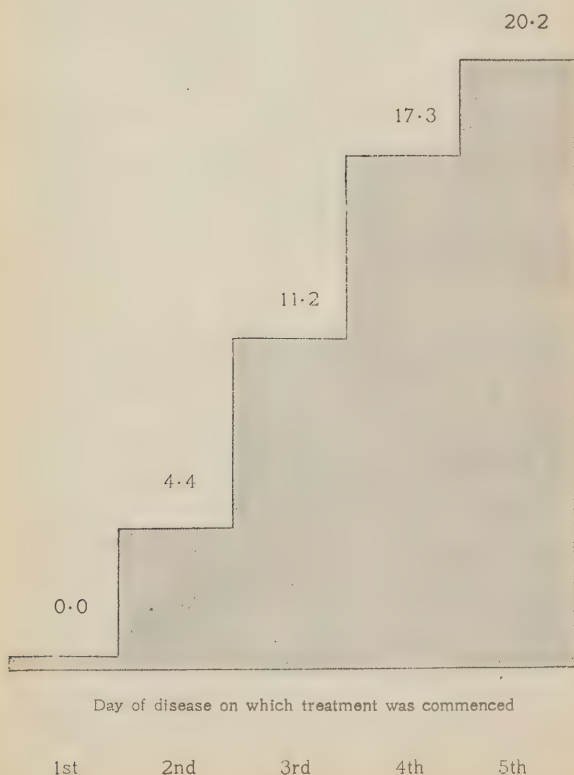
Concentrated Diphtheria Antitoxin.—The Concentrated Diphtheria Antitoxin prepared at the Wellcome Physiological Research Laboratories is issued in syringe-containers, which contain an amount of antitoxin sufficiently in excess of that stated on the label to compensate for any deterioration in strength that may take place up to the date indicated on the package. Careful tests of Concentrated Diphtheria Antitoxin, 'Wellcome,' have shown that, after the date mentioned on the wrapper, it contains a number of units in excess of that stated, unless it has been subjected to abnormally high temperatures for prolonged periods. If the serum is kept at a temperature not above 15° C. (60° F.) the rate of deterioration is very slow, and the allowance made in issuing the product is much more than adequate.

The standard used in testing the serum prepared at the Wellcome Physiological Research Laboratories is verified at frequent intervals by comparison with the official standards issued from Washington and Frankfort.

By eliminating, from the serum, proteins which have no antitoxic value, a large reduction of volume in relation to unit value is possible without affecting the physical properties of the serum

PERCENTAGE MORTALITY IN CASES OF DIPHTHERIA
TREATED WITH ANTITOXIN. DIVIDED ACCORDING
TO THE DAY OF DISEASE ON WHICH TREATMENT
COMMENCED.

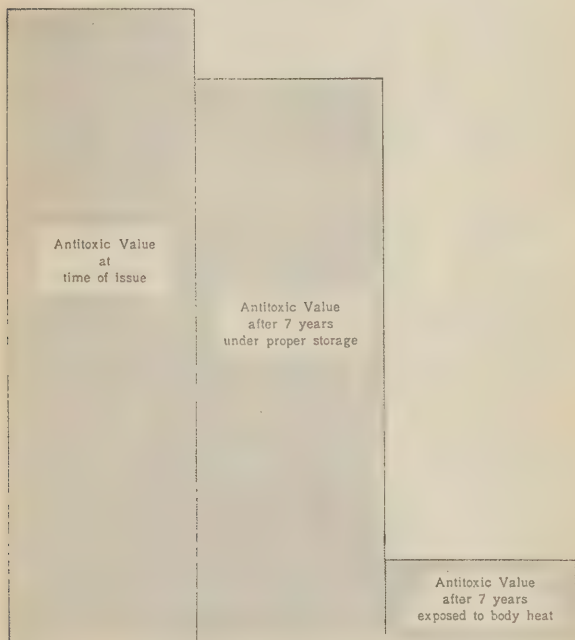
Figures obtained at Brook Hospital, Woolwich (Eng.)
1897-1902



KEEPING QUALITIES OF DIPHTHERIA ANTITOXIN

If diphtheria antitoxic serum is kept at a temperature not exceeding 15° C. (60° F.) the rate of deterioration is less than 5% a year. With increased temperature the rate of deterioration increases markedly, and at 37° C. becomes nearly 50% a year.

The diagram below shows the results of actual tests upon samples of the same serum kept for seven years at different temperatures.



This sample was kept in a cupboard with an average temperature of 10° C. in winter and 14° C. in summer.

This sample was kept in a warm incubator at 37° C.

Sera and Serum-Therapy (*continued*)

in such a way as to render it less easily absorbed. At the same time the elimination of useless protein diminishes the tendency to produce the incidental symptoms, rashes, etc. There is even evidence that some of the proteins thus eliminated are specially concerned in the production of the severer type of eruption sometimes seen after serum injections. It has been stated that with sera concentrated by the process now in use at the Wellcome Physiological Research Laboratories, the rashes, etc., are not only diminished in frequency, but, when they do occur, are of a mild urticarial type. There is some evidence to suggest that a wrong diagnosis of "mild post-diphtheritic scarlatina" has been caused by the fine desquamation which occasionally follows the rashes resulting from the use of serum. The possibility of such a confusion would appear to furnish an additional reason for employing a preparation with which such rashes are rare. In the production of 'Wellcome' Brand Concentrated Diphtheria Antitoxin a great elimination of useless proteins is secured, and the reduction of volume, though considerable, is not carried to such a length as to render the product viscid and thereby delay absorption. In this product, 1000 antitoxin units are presented in 1 c.c. or less of fluid, as compared with the 2.5 c.c. required to contain the same number of units in the case of an average unconcentrated serum.

Tetanus Antitoxic Serum.—Obtained from horses immunised against tetanus toxin. Although some cases of tetanus have, without doubt, been distinctly benefited by this remedy, in many others the serum has failed. The nature of the disease explains this failure, and shows the necessity for commencing treatment at the earliest possible moment. Recent recoveries after doses of 150,000 to 200,000 units suggest that in the past the dosage has been much too small. On the occurrence of symptoms it is probably advisable to give intravenously 10,000 to 20,000 units of the serum, or 10,000 to 50,000 units subcutaneously, the higher amounts being used in severe cases and in those with a short incubation period. A dose of 10,000 to 20,000 units may be given daily until the symptoms begin to abate. Repeated subdural injections have proved beneficial in apparently hopeless conditions. On the whole, this serum has been of more use as a prophylactic than as a curative agent. In septic wounds liable to contamination with tetanus organisms a prophylactic injection of tetanus antitoxin should always be given. The usual prophylactic dose is 1500 units, given subcutaneously.

Anti-streptococcus Serum, Poly-valent.—Published accounts show that this serum has produced very beneficial results in many instances, particularly in puerperal fever, erysipelas, and severe cases of scarlet fever.

Pharmacopœial preparations are U.S.P. unless otherwise stated

Sera and Serum-Therapy (continued)

Gonorrhœal rheumatism and purpura hæmorrhagica are stated to have benefited by rectal administration. Evidence is accumulating that administration of large doses early in the disease is necessary for the best results.

Anti-streptococcus Serum, Puerperal Fever.—Prepared by means of streptococci obtained from severe and fatal cases of puerperal fever. Bacteriological diagnosis is important in these cases, because fatal puerperal fever may be associated with infection by other organisms such as the *B. coli communis*.

Anti-streptococcus Serum, Erysipelas.—Prepared from cultures obtained from cases of erysipelas.

Anti-streptococcus Serum, Scarlatina.—Streptococci have been isolated from the nose, throat, ears, etc., of cases of scarlatina, and are probably responsible for the worst symptoms of septic scarlatina. This serum is prepared from strains of streptococci found in septic cases of scarlet fever; it has been found of very great value in severe cases, and has apparently saved patients when the symptoms pointed to a fatal issue.

Anti-streptococcus Serum, Rheumatic Fever.—Obtained from cultures of cocci from several cases of acute rheumatism and rheumatoid arthritis.

Anti-colon bacillus Serum.—Prepared from many strains of *B. coli* obtained from severe and fatal cases of peritonitis and puerperal fever. Has been reported to have therapeutic value in both these conditions.

Anti-staphylococcus Serum, Poly-valent.—Prepared from various strains of *Staphylococcus albus*, *aureus* and *citreus*, all obtained from pus.

Anti-gonococcus Serum.—Prepared from strains of gonococci obtained from urethritis and gonorrhœal conjunctivitis. Specially indicated in generalised gonorrhœal infections, such as gonorrhœal rheumatism and endocarditis.

Anti-meningococcus Serum.—Prepared from various strains of the *Diplococcus intracellularis meningitidis* of Weichselbaum. Intraspinal injections give best results.

Anti-dysentery Serum.—Prepared by injecting horses with killed cultures of Shiga's, Flexner's and Kruse's bacilli. Useful in bacillary dysentery.

Anti-typhoid Serum.—Prepared from horses immunised against cultures of *Bacillus typhosus* from several cases of typhoid fever.

Pharmacopœial preparations are U.S.P. unless otherwise stated

Sera and Serum-Therapy (*continued*)

Dosage of Sera.—The dosage of diphtheria antitoxin and of tetanus antitoxic serum has already been considered (*see pages 137 and 140*). With other antitoxic sera and with anti-bacterial sera in general, authorities agree that early administration of large doses is necessary for the best results. Probably in most instances 25 c.c. should be regarded as the minimum dose of any serum in the subjoined list other than diphtheria antitoxin and tetanus antitoxic serum, whilst 50 c.c. to 100 c.c. are likely to produce greater benefit.

Prevention of "Serum Sickness."—In some cases the administration of sera produces skin rashes (often urticarial in nature), pruritus, joint pains and other undesirable effects—a train of symptoms known as "Serum Sickness." Such may follow the use of normal horse serum, and cannot, therefore, be attributed to the antitoxic or bactericidal elements of an anti-serum. Persons suffering from asthma appear to be especially liable to "Serum Sickness," and in such cases serum should be administered only with great caution.

The administration of calcium salts has often proved successful in preventing or relieving the condition. For this purpose, calcium lactate is eminently suitable. It is non-irritating, readily soluble, easily absorbed without causing gastric derangement. 'Tabloid' Calcium Lactate, gr. 5, affords a ready and convenient means of administering the pure salt. Before the first injection of a serum, one to three or more 'Tabloid' products powdered and dissolved in water, should be given one hour before food. This may be repeated twice or thrice daily for two or three days. Should the administration of serum be continued, 'Tabloid' Calcium Lactate may be again prescribed.

If administration by the mouth be difficult, *e. g.* in diphtheria, the 'Tabloid' products may be dissolved in water and given by rectal injection.

It has also been stated that the administration of concentrated diphtheria antitoxin reduces the liability to "Serum Sickness."

It has been found in recent years, as a result of animal experiment, that an injection of serum produces a condition of "Supersensitiveness" to further injections of serum from the same species, which commences about ten days after the first injection, and lasts for some time—even for years. The term "anaphylaxis" has also been applied to this process of sensitisation. On the other hand, if a second injection be given within a week of the first, the tendency is rather to produce immunity against the toxic effects of the serum. A certain number of cases are on record which seem to point to the development of an analogous supersensitive condition in a proportion of patients who have had previous injections of horse serum, so that renewed

Sera and Serum-Therapy (*continued*)

administration of serum produces an exaggerated or accelerated reaction. It is therefore recommended that when a course of injections of serum is administered, for any reason, the second dose should be given within a few days of the first, and similarly for subsequent injections. If a patient is to be injected with serum, who has previously been the subject of serum treatment, a small preliminary hypodermic injection should, when possible, be given a few hours before the main injection, especially when the latter is to be intraspinal or intravenous.

Methods of Administration of Sera

1.—HYPODERMIC AND INTRAMUSCULAR INJECTION. Hypodermic injection is the usual method, but when rapidity of absorption is specially desirable, many workers prefer intramuscular injection.

2.—INTRAVENOUS INJECTION is to be adopted in desperate cases, or whenever an even more rapid action is desired than can be obtained by intramuscular injection. The serum should be given diluted with two or three pints of saline solution.

3.—INTRASPINAL INJECTION has been used for anti-meningococcus serum in cases of cerebro-spinal meningitis, and better results have been obtained than by other methods of administration.

4.—RECTAL ADMINISTRATION in the case of anti-streptococcus serum, polyvalent, has been stated by some observers to give results which compare favourably with those obtained by hypodermic injection.

5.—ORAL ADMINISTRATION, according to some observers, has also given good results. Larger doses should in any case be given when the method of oral or rectal administration is adopted, but it is quite uncertain to what extent the serum is absorbed under these conditions.

Antitoxic and other Sera

Burroughs Wellcome & Co. act as the distributing agents for the Antitoxic and other Sera, prepared at the **WELLCOME PHYSIOLOGICAL RESEARCH LABORATORIES**, Brockwell Hall, Herne Hill, London (Eng.). All orders for the UNITED STATES OF AMERICA should be sent to 18/20, EAST FORTY-FIRST STREET, NEW YORK CITY; for CANADA, to 101-109, CORISTINE BUILDING, ST. NICHOLAS AND ST. PAUL STS., MONTREAL; for AUSTRALASIA, to 481, KENT STREET, SYDNEY, N.S.W.; for SOUTH AFRICA, to 5, LOOP STREET, CAPE TOWN; for ITALY, to 26, VIA LEGNANO, MILAN; for CHINA, to 44, SZECHUEN ROAD, SHANGHAI; for ARGENTINA, to CALLE ALSINA 758, BUENOS AIRES; for INDIA to COOK'S BUILDING, HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY; and for the BRITISH ISLES and other countries to the Head Offices: SNOW HILL BUILDINGS, LONDON (ENG.).

Pharmacopœial preparations are U.S.P. unless otherwise stated

*Tele- Sera and Serum-Therapy (continued)

graphic
and CableTRADE
MARK

'WELLCOME' BRAND—

Code Roots	„	CONCENTRATED DIPHTHERIA ANTITOXIN—				
KOBIV		In syringe containers of 1000 Ehrlich units				
KOBOG	„	„	2000	„	„	} 1000 units in 1 c.c. or less
KOCAD	„	„	3000	„	„	
KOCOM	„	„	4000	„	„	
KOGUV	„	„	5000	„	„	
„		TETANUS ANTITOXIC SERUM—				
LIGUP		In hermetically-sealed phials containing 1500 units				
LOBIM		In syringe-containers of 10 c.c. containing 1500 units				
HIPIM	„	ANTI-STREPTOCOCCUS SERUM, POLYVALENT—				
		In hermetically-sealed phials containing 10 c.c.				
	„	„	„	„	„	25 c.c.
LINIK		In syringe-containers of 10 c.c.				
HIPOB	„	ANTI-STREPTOCOCCUS SERUM, ERYSIPELAS—				
		In hermetically-sealed phials containing 25 c.c.				
HIRAZ	„	ANTI-STREPTOCOCCUS SERUM, PUERPERAL FEVER—				
		In hermetically-sealed phials containing 10 c.c.				
	„	„	„	„	„	25 c.c.
HIREX	„	ANTI-STREPTOCOCCUS SERUM, PYOGENES—				
		In hermetically-sealed phials, containing 25 c.c.				
HIRID	„	ANTI-STREPTOCOCCUS SERUM, RHEUMATIC FEVER—				
		In hermetically-sealed phials containing 25 c.c.				
HIROS	„	ANTI-STREPTOCOCCUS SERUM, SCARLATINA—				
		In hermetically-sealed phials containing 25 c.c.				
HISEW	„	ANTI-STAPHYLOCOCCUS SERUM, POLYVALENT—				
		In hermetically-sealed phials containing 10 c.c.				
	„	„	„	„	„	25 c.c.
HISIT	„	ANTI-GONOCOCCUS SERUM—				
		In hermetically-sealed phials containing 25 c.c.				
HISUK	„	ANTI-MENINGOCOCCUS SERUM—				
		In hermetically-sealed phials containing 25 c.c.				
HIRUB	„	ANTI-COLON BACILLUS SERUM—				
		In hermetically-sealed phials containing 10 c.c.				
	„	„	„	„	„	25 c.c.
HITAX	„	ANTI-DYSENTERY SERUM—				
		In hermetically-sealed phials containing 25 c.c.				
JOVOF	„	ANTI-TYPHOID SERUM—				
		In hermetically-sealed phials containing 25 c.c.				
„		HÆMOLYTIC SERUM (<i>see Price List at end</i>)				

* For method of using Code Roots, see page 145

Pharmacopœial preparations are U.S.P. unless otherwise stated

Sera and Serum-Therapy (*continued*)

When therapeutic sera, tuberculins, or vaccines are ordered by telegram, it is often undesirable to use the words "Diphtheria," etc. A telegraphic and cable code for ordering these products has therefore been adopted. It consists of ROOTS and TERMINATIONS. The ROOTS appear in the margin opposite the names of the products they indicate. The TERMINATIONS (*see below*) indicate quantities and sizes.

EXAMPLES:—

Send six syringe-containers of 'Wellcome' Brand Concentrated Diphtheria Antitoxin, each containing 5000 units = *KOCUVASEDO*.

Send five phials of 'Wellcome' Brand Anti-gonococcus Serum, each containing 25 c.c. = *FIVE HISITENOBA*

TERMINATIONS

			One	Three	Six	1 Doz.
Regular size	...	...	<i>ARYCE</i>	<i>ASATA</i>	<i>ASEDO</i>	<i>ASEZA</i>
10 c.c.	...	...	<i>ENEWE</i>	<i>ENEYU</i>	<i>ENEZA</i>	<i>ENGRA</i>
25 c.c.	...	...	<i>ENOBA</i>	<i>ENOGU</i>	<i>ENRIO</i>	<i>ENTAO</i>

Use PLAIN CAPITAL LETTERS in code messages to avoid errors
in transmission

Sewage Analysis (*see page 270, and 'Soloid' Brand products in Price List at end*)

Silver Nitrate

Used in urethral, ophthalmic and general surgery.

Preparations

'SOLOID' ARGENTI NITRATIS, gr. 1 [0.065 gm.]; and gr. 5 [0.324 gm.]
[^{off} B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—In ulcers of the cornea, a strength of from two to ten grains to the fluidounce is employed. In acute ophthalmia, a few drops of a solution of one or two grains to the fluidounce may be used twice or thrice daily. For washing out the bladder, a strength of one grain in one pint is used, gradually increased if it be well borne. 'Soloid' Silver Nitrate should be dissolved in warm distilled water, which has been previously boiled and allowed to cool. If ordinary tap-water be used, much of the silver may be precipitated.

Pharmacopial preparations are U.S.P. unless otherwise stated

Slippery Elm (*Ulmus Fulva*)

Mucilage of slippery elm is largely used as a demulcent and sedative astringent. Alone, or with phenol, is used locally in pharyngitis and other throat affections, internally in diarrhoea and dysentery. Stated to have also a nutritive value.

Preparations

'TABLOID' ULMI FULVÆ [B. W. & Co.]

Each represents gr. 5 [0.324 gm.] of mucilage of Slippery Elm.

DIRECTION.—One, slowly dissolved in the mouth; or one taken whole with water, as required.

'TABLOID' ACIDI CARBOLICI (PHENOLIS) ET ULMI FULVÆ [B. W. & Co.]

Each contains Carbolic Acid, gr. $\frac{1}{2}$ [0.032 gm.]

DIRECTION.—One, slowly dissolved in the mouth; or one to two, taken whole with water, twice or thrice daily, after food.

Smelling Salts (*see Ammonia, Aromatic, page 13*)

'Soamin' (Sodium Para-aminophenyl- arsonate)

An organic preparation of slight toxic action as compared with the inorganic arsenical preparations. Contains 22.8 per cent. of arsenium (As); soluble in three parts of water at body temperature and in five parts at 60° F. Used in syphilis, malaria, trypanosomiasis and other protozoal diseases.

Has also given good results in skin diseases, such as psoriasis and lichen; in pellagra; in anæmias; in cerebro-spinal fever; and as a palliative in malignant disease.

Owing to the occasional occurrence of optic atrophy after the use of the arylarsonates, great care should be exercised in their administration. (*For precautions to be taken, see 'Soamin' Booklet*)

Preparations

'SOAMIN' [B. W. & Co.]

'TABLOID' 'SOAMIN,' gr. 1 [0.065 gm.]; and gr. 3 [0.194 gm.] [B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—

For Oral Administration

Gr. $\frac{1}{4}$ to gr. 1 [0.016 gm. to 0.065 gm.], dissolved in water, twice to thrice daily, after food.

Caution.—The maximum daily dose for oral administration should not exceed three grains.

For Hypodermic or Intramuscular Injection

Gr. 1 to gr. 3, dissolved in sterile water, on alternate days.

Pharmacopœial preparations are U.S.P. unless otherwise stated

Soap (Curd)

Preparation

'ENULE' SAPONIS COMP. [$\frac{M}{\text{B}}$ B. W. & Co.]

$\mathcal{R}$ Saponis Animalis,	gr. 7	[0.454 gm.]
Sodii Sulphatis Exsiccati,	gr. 7	[0.454 gm.]

DIRECTION.—One, inserted into the rectum, for the relief of constipation.

(See note on 'Enule' Rectal Suppositories, page 56)

Soda-Mint (Neutralising)

'Tabloid' Soda-Mint is an active and agreeable neutralising agent in dyspeptic acidity, flatulence and nausea. Extensively used in cases of insomnia due to acid dyspepsia. Especial care should be taken, in prescribing this 'Tabloid' product, to guard against the substitution of crude imitations, which sometimes cause intense nausea.

Preparation

'TABLOID' SODA-MINT (*Neutralising*) [$\frac{M}{\text{B}}$ B. W. & Co.]

$\mathcal{R}$ Sodii Bicarbonatis,	gr. 4	[0.259 gm.]
Ammonii Bicarbonatis,	gr. $\frac{1}{12}$	[0.0054 gm.]
Ol. Menthae Piperitæ,	q.s.	

DIRECTION.—One to four, or more, taken with, or dissolved in, a little water, or one dissolved slowly in the mouth from time to time.

Sodium Arsenate

Used internally and hypodermically, with or without iron, in malaria, trypanosomiasis (for which, however, the organic preparations of arsenic are to be preferred), severe forms of anæmia and other diseases of the blood, and various conditions of malnutrition. For asthma, it may be inhaled by smoking cigarettes made from bibulous paper saturated with a solution of the drug.

Preparations

'TABLOID' SODII BROMIDI COMP. [$\frac{M}{\text{B}}$ B. W. & Co.]

$\mathcal{R}$ Sodii Bromidi,	gr. 2	[0.13 gm.]
Strontii Bromidi,	gr. 2	[0.13 gm.]
Ammonii Bromidi,	gr. 1	[0.065 gm.]
Sodii Arsenatis Exsiccati,	gr. $\frac{1}{60}$	[0.00168 gm.]

DIRECTION.—One to six, dissolved in a large wineglassful of water, after food, or at bedtime. The dose of sodium arsenate allows of thirty grains of the mixed bromides being given.

'HYPOLOID' FERRI ET ARSEN. [$\frac{M}{\text{B}}$ B. W. & Co.]

$\mathcal{R}$ Ferri Citratis Viridis,	0.05 gramme	[gr. $\frac{3}{4}$]
Sodii Arsenatis Exsiccati,	0.002 gramme	[gr. $\frac{1}{32}$]
Aquam,	ad 1 c.c.	

In hermetically-sealed containers of 1 c.c. of sterile solution suitable for hypodermic injection.

DIRECTION.—The contents of one to three containers, injected hypodermically or intramuscularly.

Pharmacopœial preparations are U.S.P. unless otherwise stated

Sodium Bicarbonate

Stomachic and antacid.

Preparations

'TABLOID' SODII BICARBONATIS, gr. 5 [0.324 gm.]; and gr. 10 [0.648 gm.] [^{MS} B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—One, or more, taken with a little water, before or after meals, according to the condition to be treated. The official average dose is fifteen grains.

'SOLOID' SODII BICARBONATIS, gr. 44 [2.85 gm.] [^{MS} B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—One, dissolved in five fluidounces of soft water, forms approximately, a two per cent. solution.

'TABLOID' SODA-MINT (*Neutralising*) [^{MS} B. W. & Co.]

℞ Sodii Bicarbonatis,	gr. 4	[0.259 gm.]
Ammonii Bicarbonatis,	gr. 1/12	[0.0054 gm.]
Ol. Menthæ Piperitæ,	q.s.	

DIRECTION.—One to four, or more, taken with, or dissolved in, a little water, or one dissolved slowly in the mouth from time to time.

'TABLOID' 'COFFEE-MINT' [^{MS} B. W. & Co.]

℞ Sodii Bicarbonatis,	gr. 3	[0.194 gm.]
Ammonii Bicarbonatis,	gr. 1/16	[0.004 gm.]
Ext. Coffeæ,	gr. 1/2	[0.032 gm.]
Cerii Oxalatis,	gr. 1/4	[0.016 gm.]
Ol. Menthæ Piperitæ,	q.s.	

DIRECTION.—One, or more, taken with a little water, or one dissolved slowly in the mouth from time to time.

'TABLOID' BISMUTHI SUBNITRATIS ET SODII BICARBONATIS [^{MS} B. W. & Co.]

℞ Bismuthi Subnitratis,	gr. 2-1/2	[0.162 gm.]
Sodii Bicarbonatis,	gr. 2-1/2	[0.162 gm.]

DIRECTION.—One to four, or more, taken with a little water, twice or thrice daily, after food.

This combination acts powerfully in gastric catarrh, following the abuse of alcohol.

'TABLOID' BISMUTHI SUBNITRATIS ET RHEI ET SODII BICARBONATIS [^{MS} B. W. & Co.]

℞ Bismuthi Subnitratis,	gr. 3	[0.194 gm.]
Pulv. Rhei,	gr. 1	[0.065 gm.]
Sodii Bicarbonatis,	gr. 2	[0.13 gm.]

DIRECTION.—One to four, taken with a little water, twice or thrice daily, after food.

'TABLOID' 'GINGAMENT' (NEUTRALISING COMPOUND) [^{MS} B. W. & Co.]

℞ Sodii Bicarbonatis,	gr. 5	[0.324 gm.]
Ammonii Bicarbonatis,	gr. 1/12	[0.0054 gm.]
Gingerini,		
Saccharini,		
Ol. Menthæ Piperitæ,	āā	q.s.

DIRECTION.—One or more, taken with a little water, or one dissolved slowly in the mouth, from time to time.

'TABLOID' RHEI ET SODII BICARBONATIS (*see Rhubarb, page 132*)

'TABLOID' RHEI ET SODII BICARBONATIS ET MAGNESII CARBONATIS (*see Rhubarb, page 132*)

Pharmacopœial preparations are U.S.P. unless otherwise stated

Sodium Bicarbonate (*continued*)

'TABLOID' HYDRARGYRI CUM CRETÂ ET SODII BICARBONATIS
(*see Mercury, page 104*)

'TABLOID' HYDRARGYRI CHLORIDI MITIS ET SODII BICARBONATIS
(*see Calomel, page 36*)

'TABLOID' MENTHOLIS COMP. (*see Menthol, page 100*)

'TABLOID' MUCINI COMP. (*see Mucin, page 108*)

'TABLOID' MAGNESII CARBONATIS COMP. (*see Magnesium, page 96*)

(*See also Nasal and Naso-Pharyngeal Products, page 109*)

Sodium Bromide

In epilepsy, where bromides have to be given regularly, the salts of sodium, strontium and ammonium are less depressant and irritating than the potassium salt. Sodium bromide has been specially recommended for neurasthenia in women.

Preparations

'TABLOID' SODII BROMIDI, gr. 5 [0.324 gm.]; and gr. 10 [0.648 gm.]
[⁵⁰⁰/₁₀₀ B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—Five to thirty grains, dissolved in a large wineglassful of water, after food or at bedtime.

'TABLOID' SODII BROMIDI COMP. [⁵⁰⁰/₁₀₀ B. W. & Co.]

R Sodii Bromidi,	gr. 2	[0.13 gm.]
Strontii Bromidi,	gr. 2	[0.13 gm.]
Ammonii Bromidi,	gr. 1	[0.065 gm.]
Sodii Arsenatis Exsiccati,	gr. 1/60	[0.0016 gm.]

DIRECTION.—One to six, dissolved in a large wineglassful of water, after food or at bedtime. The dose of sodium arsenate allows of thirty grains of the mixed bromides being given.

'TABLOID' TRI-BROMID. EFFERVESC. [⁵⁰⁰/₁₀₀ B. W. & Co.]

R Potassii Bromidi,	0.4 gramme	[gr. 6]
Sodii Bromidi,	0.4 gramme	[gr. 6]
Ammonii Bromidi,	0.2 gramme	[gr. 3]
Salis Effervescentis,	q.s.	

DIRECTION.—One to two, powdered, and dissolved in half a tumblerful of water, after food.

Sodium Cacodylate

An organic compound of arsenic; used in syphilis, chronic skin affections, pernicious anæmia, tuberculosis generally, etc.

Preparation

'TABLOID' SODII CACODYLATIS, gr. $\frac{1}{4}$ [0.016 gm.] [⁵⁰⁰/₁₀₀ B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—One to two, increased if necessary to four, taken with a little water.

Sodium Chloride (*see Saline Solutions, page 133; Calcium Chloride Compound, page 33; and Nasal Products, page 109*)

Pharmacopœial preparations are U.S.P. unless otherwise stated

Sodium Citrate

Febrifuge, diaphoretic, refrigerant and alkaline diuretic. For these purposes, however, the potassium salt is generally preferred. Milk treated with sodium citrate forms in the stomach a light, flocculent, finely-divided, easily digested curd. In vomiting, diarrhoea, griping, wasting, and rickets in children, in neurasthenia, pneumonia, phthisis and other diseases in adults, milk thus treated is well borne and easily assimilated. Also administered during weaning. Often prescribed for patients who are on a milk diet for a long period, *e.g.* in typhoid fever, to counteract any tendency to thrombosis due to the calcium salts in milk.

The exact quantity of sodium citrate is most readily provided by prescribing the 'Tabloid' product.

A lotion of sodium citrate combined with sodium chloride, or a poultice of sodium citrate, has been used with good results in old-standing callous ulcers to promote a flow of lymph to the part, and so assist healing.

Preparations

'TABLOID' SODII CITRATIS, gr. 2 [0.13 gm.]; and gr. 5 [0.324 gm.]
[⁵⁴⁴ B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—Two grains, dissolved in a little water, are added to each fluidounce of milk.

'SOLOID' SODII CITRATIS ET SODII CHLORIDI [⁵⁴⁴ B. W. & Co.]

R	Sodii Citratis,	gr. 3	[0.194 gm.]
	Sodii Chloridi,	gr. 16	[1.037 gm.]

DIRECTION.—One, dissolved in one fluidounce of water, for use as a lotion.

Sodium Formate (*see Formates, page 68*)

Sodium Glycerophosphate (*see Glycerophosphates, page 70*)

Sodium Nitrite

Used in treatment of arterial hypertension (particularly in granular kidney), in angina pectoris, and in epileptiform convulsions.

Preparation

'TABLOID' SODII NITRITIS, gr. 1 [0.065 gm.] [⁵⁴⁴ B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—One to two, dissolved in a wineglassful of water.

Sodium Phosphate

A gentle, pleasant purgative, useful for children.

Preparation

'TABLOID' SODII PHOSPHATIS EFFERVESCENTIS, gr. 60 [3.99 gm.]
[⁵⁴⁴ B. W. & Co.]

Each represents gr. 30 (approx.) of Sodium Phosphate.

DIRECTION.—As a purgative, two to four, in half a tumblerful of water; as a hepatic stimulant for children, one or more. As an alterative, one may be taken regularly, dissolved in a tumblerful of water.

Pharmacopœial preparations are U.S.P. unless otherwise stated

Sodium Acid Phosphate

Administered, with Hexamethylenetetramine, to acidify urine
(*see Hexamethylenetetramine, page 73*)

Preparation

'TABLOID' SODII PHOSPHATIS ACIDI, gr. 10 [0.648 gm.]

[$\sharp$ B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—One to six, administered with 'Uromine.'

Sodium Salicylate

Used in acute rheumatism, and in various troubles of the gouty and rheumatic diatheses; in fermentative dyspepsia, as a liver stimulant; and, in full doses, in glycosuria of gouty origin. Combination with potassium bicarbonate increases the anti-rheumatic action, prevents gastric irritation and vomiting, and promotes toleration of the salicylate. The sodium salicylate used for 'Tabloid' products is physiologically pure. (*See also page 323*)

Preparations

'TABLOID' SODII SALICYLATIS, gr. 3 [0.194 gm.]; and gr. 5 [0.324 gm.]
[$\sharp$ B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—One or more of either strength, dissolved in a large wineglassful of water, twice or thrice daily, after food. The official average dose is fifteen grains.

'TABLOID' SODII SALICYLATIS NATURALIS, gr. 3 [0.194 gm.];
and gr. 5 [0.324 gm.] [$\sharp$ B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—One, or more, dissolved in a large wineglassful of water, twice or thrice daily, after food. The official average dose is fifteen grains.

'TABLOID' SODII SALICYLATIS, gr. 5 [0.324 gm.] (Effervescentis)
[$\sharp$ B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—One to three, or more, powdered, and dissolved in half a tumblerful of water, twice or thrice daily, after food.

'TABLOID' SODII SALICYLATIS, gr. 5 [0.324 gm.], ET POTASSII
BICARBONATIS, gr. 5 [0.324 gm.] [$\sharp$ B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—One to six, dissolved in a large wineglassful of water, twice or thrice daily, after food.

Sodium Sulphate

Excites peristaltic action in stomach and intestines; purgative and hepatic stimulant; of value in mucous enteritis.

Preparations

'TABLOID' SODII SULPHATIS EFFERVESCENTIS, gr. 60 [3.89 gm.]
[$\sharp$ B. W. & Co.]

Each represents gr. 30 [1.944 gm.] of Sodium Sulphate.

DIRECTION.—One to two, powdered, and dissolved in half a tumblerful of water, repeated if necessary. As a simple purgative, the dose may be increased to three or four.

Pharmacopœial preparations are U.S.P. unless otherwise stated

Sodium Sulphate (*continued*)

‘TABLOID’ SODII SULPHATIS COMP. EFFERVESCENTIS

[⁵⁸⁵/₅₈₇ B. W. & Co.]

R Sodii Sulphatis Exsiccati,	gr. 30	[1.944 gm.]
Potassii Bitartratis,	gr. 10	[0.648 gm.]
Potassii Bicarbonatis,	gr. 2-1/2	[0.162 gm.]
Ess. Zingiberis,	q.s.	
Salis Effervescentis,	q.s.	

DIRECTION.—One to two, powdered, and dissolved in half a tumblerful of water.

‘TABLOID’ LITHII CITRATIS ET SODII SULPHATIS (Effervescentis) [⁵⁸⁵/₅₈₇ B. W. & Co.]

R Lithii Citratis,	gr. 5	[0.324 gm.]
Sodii Sulphatis,	gr. 30	[1.944 gm.]

DIRECTION.—One to two, powdered, and added to half a tumblerful of water, twice or thrice daily, after food.

‘TABLOID’ MAGNESII SULPHATIS COMP. EFFERVESCENTIS
(*see Magnesium, page 96*)‘ENULE’ SAPONIS COMP. [⁵⁸⁵/₅₈₇ B. W. & Co.]

R Saponis Animalis,	gr. 7	[0.454 gm.]
Sodii Sulphatis Exsiccati,	gr. 7	[0.454 gm.]

DIRECTION.—One, inserted into the rectum, for the relief of constipation.

Sodium Sulphocarbolate

(Sodium Phenolsulphonate)

Used internally in tonsillitis, flatulent dyspepsia, phthisis and pneumonia, and as an intestinal antiseptic.

Preparation

‘TABLOID’ SODII SULPHOCARBOLATIS, gr. 5 [0.324 gm.]

[⁵⁸⁵/₅₈₇ B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—One to three, dissolved in a little water, thrice daily, after food.

Sodium Thiosulphate

‘Tabloid’ Brand

(See *Water Sterilisation, page 272*)TRADE MARK ‘Soloid’ BRAND Products [⁵⁸⁵/₅₈₇ B. W. & Co.]

‘SOLOID’ Brand products provide portable and reliable antiseptics, astringents and anæsthetics; also convenient and accurate stains for microscopic work, test solutions for water, sewage and urine analyses, and nutrient media for the cultivation of micro-organisms.



TRADE MARK

Solutions are best prepared immediately before use. ‘Soloid’ products can be safely and easily carried in the pocket, and need only be dissolved in the requisite quantity of water according to the strength desired. Such solutions are more active and reliable than those which have, by keeping, been exposed to the risk of contamination or deterioration.

Pharmacopœial preparations are U.S.P. unless otherwise stated

'Soloid' Brand Products (*continued*)

The word 'Soloid' is a trade mark or brand which designates fine products issued by Burroughs Wellcome & Co. To avoid substitution, and to ensure the supply of pure and reliable products, 'Soloid' Brand should always be specified when prescribing or ordering.

A percentage table showing the quantity of water required to make solutions of different percentage strengths from the 'Soloid' products will be found on *page 303*. Further details of 'Soloid' products are given under the note on each drug, in its alphabetical position in the THERAPEUTIC NOTES.

For list of 'Soloid' Brand products see Price List at end

Sparteine Sulphate

Slows the heart but weakens the force of the beat, and may cause slight rise of blood-pressure by vaso-constriction. (*See also page 323*)

Preparations

'TABLOID' SPARTEINÆ SULPHATIS, gr. I [0.065 gm.]
[B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—One, taken with a little water, twice or thrice daily.

'TABLOID' HYPOD. SPARTEINÆ SULPHATIS, gr. $\frac{1}{2}$ [0.032 gm.]
[B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—One to two, hypodermically, repeated if necessary.

Spleen Substance

Has been used in malaria, anæmia, and conditions showing involvement of the spleen; also given in tuberculosis.

Preparation

'TABLOID' SPLEEN SUBSTANCE, gr. 5 [0.324 gm.]
[B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—One, gradually increased to four, three or four times a day, preferably after food.

Splint Outfit, 'Tabloid' Brand

(*see Price List at end*)

Squill

Used as heart- tonic and diuretic in cardiac dropsy; stimulating expectorant in chronic bronchitis. In large doses, causes vomiting and purging. Produces more marked vaso-constriction, and therefore greater rise of blood-pressure, than digitalis.

Preparations

'TABLOID' IPECACUANHÆ C̄ SCILLĀ [B. W. & Co.]

Each contains approximately: Ipecac and Opium of each gr. $\frac{1}{2}$ [0.013 gm.].

Powdered Squill and Powdered Ammoniacum, of each, gr. $\frac{1}{2}$ [0.043 gm.]

DIRECTION.—One to two, taken with a little water, as required.

'TABLOID' PIL. HYDRARGYRI ET SCILLÆ ET DIGITALIS (*see Blue Pill, page 30*)

'TABLOID' PASTILLE PECTORAL (*see Pastilles, page 117*)

Pharmacopœial preparations are U.S.P. unless otherwise stated

Starch

Used, with potassium iodide, as an indicator, in the sterilisation of water by 'Tabloid' Water Steriliser.

Preparation

'SOLOID' POTASSIUM IODIDE AND STARCH (*see Water Sterilisation, page 272*)

Strontium Bromide

Used in gastric catarrh, nervous vomiting and epilepsy.

Preparations

TABLOID' STRONTII BROMIDI, gr. 5 [0.324 gm.] [B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—One to six, dissolved in a large wineglassful of water, after food, or at bedtime.

'TABLOID' SODII BROMIDI COMP. [B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—One to six, dissolved in a large wineglassful of water, after food, or at bedtime. (*See also Sodium Bromide, page 149*)

Strophanthus

Cardiac stimulant and diuretic, allied to digitalis in its effect on the heart. Does not constrict blood-vessels so markedly as digitalis, and said to be less cumulative. (*See also page 323*)

Preparation

'TABLOID' STROPHANTHI, each containing the solid ingredients of TINCT. STROPHANTHI, min. 5 [0.3 c.c.] [B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—One to three, repeated as may be necessary.

Strophanthus Tincture (B. W. & Co.)

(*Physiologically standardised, Wellcome Physiological Research Laboratories*)

Prepared in accordance with the United States Pharmacopœia (Eighth Revision), from carefully-selected strophanthus seeds.

Strophanthin

The active principle of strophanthus. Used to obtain rapid effect of the drug.

Preparation

'TABLOID' HYPOD. STROPHANTHINI, gr. $\frac{1}{800}$ [0.00013 gm.] [B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—One, or more, as may be necessary, dissolved in sterile water and injected hypodermically or intravenously.

Strychnine

Strychnine increases the excitability of nerve centres and reflexes. Excess of this action produces convulsions of strychnine poisoning. In small doses it is one of the most efficient general tonics, especially in threatened heart-failure. Given hypodermically in cardiac syncope. Used in treatment of morphine or bromide habit, alcoholism, and also, hypodermically, for snake-bite. (*See also page 323*)

Pharmacopœial preparations are U.S.P. unless otherwise stated

Strychnine (continued)**Preparations**

'TABLOID' STRYCHNINÆ SULPHATIS, gr. $\frac{1}{60}$ [0.00166 gm.]; gr. $\frac{1}{30}$ [0.00332 gm.]; gr. $\frac{1}{15}$ [0.00664 gm.]; and gr. $\frac{1}{6}$ [0.0166 gm.]; [B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—One, or more, of the lesser strengths, or one of the gr. $\frac{1}{6}$ strength, taken with a little water, twice or thrice daily, after food.

'TABLOID' EXT. ERGOTÆ ET STRYCHNINÆ [B. W. & Co.]

℞ Ext. Ergotæ, gr. 3 [0.194 gm.]
Strychninæ Sulphatis, gr. $\frac{1}{30}$ [0.0022 gm.]
(Sugar-coated)

DIRECTION.—One to two, taken with a little water, as may be necessary.

'TABLOID' FERRI ET ARSEN. COMP. [B. W. & Co.]

℞ Ferri Hypophosphitis, gr. 2 [0.13 gm.]
Quininæ Sulphatis, gr. 1 [0.065 gm.]
Arseni Trioxid, gr. $\frac{1}{50}$ [0.0013 gm.]
Strychninæ Sulphatis, gr. $\frac{1}{50}$ [0.0013 gm.]
(Sugar-coated)

DIRECTION.—One to three, taken with a little water, twice or thrice daily, with or after food.

'TABLOID' FERRI ET STRYCHNINÆ PHOSPHATUM

℞ Ferri Phosphatis Solubilis, gr. 1 [0.065 gm.]
Strychninæ Phosphatis, gr. $\frac{1}{32}$ [0.002 gm.]
(Sugar-coated)

DIRECTION.—One, taken whole, with a little water.

'TABLOID' MORPHINÆ ET STRYCHNINÆ ET BELLADONNÆ

℞ Morphinæ Sulphatis, gr. $\frac{1}{12}$ [0.0054 gm.]
Strychninæ Sulphatis, gr. $\frac{1}{60}$ [0.00166 gm.]
Ext. Belladonnæ, gr. $\frac{1}{20}$ [0.0032 gm.]

DIRECTION.—One, taken with a little water, in early stages of catarrh; a second in one hour, a third in two hours, and a fourth in three hours.

'TABLOID' PEPSINI ET BISMUTHI ET STRYCHNINÆ

℞ Pepsini, gr. 2 [0.13 gm.]
Bismuthi Subcarbonatis, gr. 3 [0.194 gm.]
Strychninæ Sulphatis, gr. $\frac{1}{100}$ [0.00065 gm.]

DIRECTION.—One to three, taken with a little water, twice or thrice daily, with or after food.

'TABLOID' PEPSINI ET STRYCHNINÆ [B. W. & Co.]

℞ Pepsini, gr. 2 [0.13 gm.]
Strychninæ Sulphatis, gr. $\frac{1}{100}$ [0.00065 gm.]

DIRECTION.—One to three, taken with a little water, twice or thrice daily, with or after food.

'TABLOID' QUININÆ ET STRYCHNINÆ [B. W. & Co.]

℞ Quininæ Bisulphatis, gr. 1 [0.065 gm.]
Strychninæ Sulphatis, gr. $\frac{1}{60}$ [0.00166 gm.]

DIRECTION.—One to three, taken with water, twice or thrice daily, after food.

'TABLOID' HYPOD. STRYCHNINÆ HYDROCHLORIDI, gr. $\frac{1}{200}$ [0.00032 gm.]; gr. $\frac{1}{100}$ [0.00065 gm.]; gr. $\frac{1}{60}$ [0.00166 gm.]; and gr. $\frac{1}{30}$ [0.00332 gm.] [B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—One, of the required strength, hypodermically, repeated as may be necessary.

Pharmacopœial preparations are U.S.P. unless otherwise stated

Strychnine (*continued*)

'TABLOID' HYPOD. STRYCHNINÆ NITRATIS, gr. $\frac{1}{15}$ [0.0743 gm.] ;
and gr. $\frac{1}{10}$ [0.055 gm.] [‡ B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—One, of the required strength, hypodermically, repeated as may be necessary.

'TABLOID' HYPOD. STRYCHNINÆ SULPHATIS, gr. $\frac{1}{150}$ [0.00043 gm.] ;
gr. $\frac{1}{100}$ [0.00065 gm.] ; gr. $\frac{1}{80}$ [0.00125 gm.] ; gr. $\frac{1}{60}$ [0.00167 gm.] ;
gr. $\frac{1}{40}$ [0.0025 gm.] ; gr. $\frac{1}{30}$ [0.0033 gm.] ; and gr. $\frac{1}{20}$ [0.005 gm.]
[‡ B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—One, of the required strength, hypodermically, repeated as may be necessary.

'TABLOID' HYPOD. APOMORPHINÆ HYDROCHLORIDI ET STRYCHNINÆ HYDROCHLORIDI [‡ B. W. & Co.]

℞ Apomorphinæ Hydrochloridi, gr. $\frac{1}{10}$ [0.0065 gm.]
Strychninæ Hydrochloridi, gr. $\frac{1}{60}$ [0.00167 gm.]

DIRECTION.—One, dissolved in warm water, and injected hypodermically, to produce emesis.

The strychnine prevents the prostration which occasionally follows the use of apomorphine.

'TABLOID' HYPOD. ATROPINÆ SULPHATIS ET STRYCHNINÆ SULPHATIS [‡ B. W. & Co.]

℞ Atropinæ Sulphatis, gr. $\frac{1}{200}$ [0.00032 gm.]
Strychninæ Sulphatis, gr. $\frac{1}{100}$ [0.00065 gm.]

DIRECTION.—One, repeated if necessary.

'TABLOID' HYPOD. ATROPINÆ SULPHATIS ET STRYCHNINÆ SULPHATIS [‡ B. W. & Co.]

℞ Atropinæ Sulphatis, gr. $\frac{1}{150}$ [0.00043 gm.]
Strychninæ Sulphatis, gr. $\frac{1}{80}$ [0.00125 gm.]

DIRECTION.—One, repeated if necessary.

'TABLOID' HYPOD. DIGITALINI ET STRYCHNINÆ SULPHATIS [‡ B. W. & Co.]

℞ Digitalini (Amorph.), gr. $\frac{1}{100}$ [0.00065 gm.]
Strychninæ Sulphatis, gr. $\frac{1}{100}$ [0.00065 gm.]

DIRECTION.—One to two, repeated if necessary.

'TABLOID' HYPOD. DIGITALINI ET STRYCHNINÆ SULPHATIS ET TRINITRINI [‡ B. W. & Co.]

℞ Digitalini (Amorph.), gr. $\frac{1}{100}$ [0.00065 gm.]
Strychninæ Sulphatis, gr. $\frac{1}{100}$ [0.00065 gm.]
Trinitrini, gr. $\frac{1}{100}$ [0.00065 gm.]

DIRECTION.—One to two, hypodermically.

'TABLOID' HYPOD. ERGOTININÆ CITRATIS ET STRYCHNINÆ SULPHATIS [‡ B. W. & Co.]

℞ Ergotinæ Citratis, gr. $\frac{1}{100}$ [0.00065 gm.]
Strychninæ Sulphatis, gr. $\frac{1}{20}$ [0.0032 gm.]

DIRECTION.—One, repeated if necessary.

'TABLOID' HYPOD. ERGOTOXINÆ ET STRYCHNINÆ SULPHATIS [‡ B. W. & Co.]

℞ Ergotoxinæ, gr. $\frac{1}{100}$ [0.00065 gm.]
Strychninæ Sulphatis, gr. $\frac{1}{20}$ [0.0032 gm.]

DIRECTION.—One, dissolved in water, and injected hypodermically or intramuscularly.

Pharmacopœial preparations are U.S.P. unless otherwise stated

Strychnine (*continued*)**'TABLOID' HYPOD. MORPHINÆ SULPHATIS ET STRYCHNINÆ SULPHATIS** [B. W. & Co.]

℞ Morphinæ Sulphatis,	gr. 1/4	[0.016 gm.]
Strychninæ Sulphatis,	gr. 1/60	[0.0016 gm.]

DIRECTION. One dissolved in water, and injected hypodermically, as may be necessary.

This product is useful in phthisis with cough and heart-failure; in some cases of hæmorrhage; before an anæsthetic for operation; and after abdominal operation, for the relief of pain and distension.

'TABLOID' HYPOD. STRYCHNINÆ SULPHATIS ET TRINITRINI [B. W. & Co.]

℞ Strychninæ Sulphatis,	gr. 1/50	[0.002 gm.]
Trinitrinl,	gr. 1/100	[0.0005 gm.]

DIRECTION.—One to two, injected hypodermically.

'HYPOLOID' STRYCHNINÆ SULPHATIS, 0.001 gramme [gr. $\frac{1}{5}$], in 1 c.c.; and 0.002 gramme [gr. $\frac{1}{25}$], in 1 c.c. [B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—One c.c., of either strength, injected hypodermically.

Strychnine, in the quantities indicated, is also contained in the following B. W. & Co. preparations:—

'ELIXOID' FERRI, QUININÆ ET STRYCHNINÆ PHOSPHATUM, in each fluidounce, Strychnine Phosphate, gr. $\frac{1}{4}$ [0.008 gm.]**'KEPLER' MALT EXTRACT WITH IRON, QUININE AND STRYCHNINE,** in each fluidounce, Strychnine Phosphate, gr. $\frac{1}{25}$ [0.004 gm.]**'TABLOID' ALOINI COMP.,** Strychnine Sulphate, gr. $\frac{1}{60}$ [0.0016 gm.]

„ FERRI, QUININÆ ET STRYCHNINÆ PHOSPHATUM, (dr. $\frac{1}{2}$), Strychnine Phosphate, 0.00037 gm.

„ FERRI, QUININÆ ET STRYCHNINÆ PHOSPHATUM, (dr. 1), Strychnine Phosphate, 0.00074 gm.

„ FERRUGIN. (BLAUD) ET ARSEN. ET STRYCH., Strychnine, gr. $\frac{1}{100}$ [0.0005 gm.]

„ FERRUGIN. (BLAUD) COMP., Strychnine, gr. $\frac{1}{30}$ [0.0022 gm.]

„ FERRI ET ARSEN. COMP., Strychnine Sulphate, gr. $\frac{1}{60}$ [0.0016 gm.]

„ GLYCEROPHOSPH. COMP., Strychnine Glycero-phosphate, gr. $\frac{1}{800}$ [0.000125 gm.]

„ HYPOPHOSPH. COMP., gr. $1\frac{1}{2}$, Strychnine Hypo-phosphite, gr. $\frac{1}{128}$ [0.0005 gm.]

„ HYPOPHOSPH. COMP., gr. 3, Strychnine Hypo-phosphite, gr. $\frac{1}{64}$ [0.0015 gm.]

Pharmaceutical preparations are U.S.P. unless otherwise stated

Strychnine (*continued*)

- 'TABLOID' HYPHOSPH. COMP. ET CREOSOTI, Strychnine
 Hypophosphite, gr. $\frac{1}{84}$ [0.001 gm.]
 ,, QUININÆ ET ARSENI TRIOXIDI ET STRYCHNINÆ,
 Strychnine, gr. $\frac{1}{80}$ [0.0022 gm.]
 ,, TONIC COMP., Strychnine Sulphate, gr. $\frac{1}{100}$ [0.00065 gm.]

Sulphocarbolates (Phenolsulphonates)

Sodium sulphocarbolate employed internally in tonsillitis, flatulent dyspepsia, phthisis and pneumonia, and as an intestinal antiseptic. The zinc salt used only as an antiseptic lotion, especially in gonorrhœa and leucorrhœa.

Preparations

- 'TABLOID' SODII SULPHOCARBOLATIS, gr. 5 [0.324 gm.]
 [J.B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—One to three, dissolved in a little water, thrice daily, after food.

- 'SOLOID' ZINCI SULPHOCARBOLATIS, gr. 2 [0.13 gm.]; and gr. 10 [0.648 gm.] [J.B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—For an injection in leucorrhœa and gonorrhœa, one to two grains dissolved in each fluidounce of water.

Sulphonal (Sulphonmethane)

Valuable hypnotic. Ten to thirty grains produce sound sleep, lasting several hours, without unpleasant after-effects.

Preparation

- 'TABLOID' SULPHONAL, gr. 5 [0.324 gm.] [J.B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—One to six. The official average dose is fifteen grains. 'Tabloid' Sulphonal should be powdered, and taken in a warm or hot liquid about four hours before bedtime.

Sulphur

Used in lithæmia, gout, rheumatoid arthritis, and as alterative and mild laxative. Prescribed with guaiac for fibrous rheumatism, with constipation, of old people.

Preparations

- 'TABLOID' SULPHURIS COMP. [J.B. W. & Co.]

R Sulphuris Præcipitati, gr. 5 [0.324 gm.]
 Potassii Bitartratis, gr. 1 [0.065 gm.]

DIRECTION.—One to four, or more, taken with a little water, as a laxative.

- 'TABLOID' LITHII BENZOATIS COMP. [J.B. W. & Co.]

R Lithii Benzoatis, gr. 3 [0.194 gm.]
 Sulphuris Præcipitati, gr. 2 [0.13 gm.]
 Quininæ Salicylatis, gr. $\frac{1}{3}$ [0.022 gm.]
 (Plain or sugar-coated)

DIRECTION.—One, or more, taken with a little water, twice or thrice daily, after food.

Pharmacopœial preparations are U.S.P. unless otherwise stated

Sulphur (*continued*)**'TABLOID' GUAIACI ET SULPHURIS** [$\frac{3}{32}$ B. W. & Co.]

℞ Guaiaci,	gr. 3	[0.194 gm.]
Sulphuris Precipitati,	gr. 3	[0.194 gm.]

DIRECTION.—One to four, thrice daily, after food. They may be taken whole, or powdered and taken in milk or water.

'TABLOID' GUAIACI ET QUININÆ COMP. [$\frac{3}{32}$ B. W. & Co.]

℞ Guaiaci,	gr. 2	[0.13 gm.]
Sulphuris Precipitati,	gr. 2	[0.13 gm.]
Quininæ Salicylatis,	gr. 1/2	[0.032 gm.]

DIRECTION.—One to four, taken whole, with a little water, twice or thrice daily, after food.

Sumbul

Nerve sedative and anti-spasmodic. Used in hysteria and nervous affections.

Preparation**'TABLOID' SUMBUL COMP.** [$\frac{3}{32}$ B. W. & Co.]

℞ Ext. Sumbul,	gr. 1	[0.065 gm.]
Asafoetidæ,	gr. 2	[0.13 gm.]
Ferri Sulphat. Exsiccati,	gr. 1	[0.065 gm.]
Arseni Trioxidi,	gr. 1/40	[0.0016 gm.]

(*Sugar-coated*)

DIRECTION.—One or more, repeated as required.

Suppositories (*see 'Enule' Rectal Suppositories, page 56*)**Suprarenal Gland**

Epinephrin is the only active principle of the gland which has been detected by laboratory methods. Nevertheless, clinically, preparations of the whole substance of the gland may meet other indications. Suprarenal gland is administered in Addison's disease, exophthalmic goitre, anæmia and neurasthenia. 'Tabloid' Suprarenal Gland presents the complete activity of the fresh gland substance. (*See also 'Epinine,' page 56*)

Preparation**'TABLOID' SUPRARENAL GLAND, gr. 5** [0.324 gm.]

[$\frac{3}{32}$ B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—One, gradually increased, taken with a little water, twice or thrice daily, after food.

Syringes (*see Hypodermic Apparatus in Price List at end*)**'Tabloid' Three Glands** (*see Three Glands, page 163*)

Pharmacopœial preparations are U.S.P. unless otherwise stated

TRADE MARK **'Tabloid' BRAND Products** [SEE LIST **B.W. & Co.**]

'TABLOID' Brand products, the excellence and the advantages of which are so universally recognised, contain only the finest drugs, so that therapeutic activity is secured; they are accurate in dosage, are readily carried and keep well in any climate. They are prepared under the supervision of specially trained and qualified chemists and pharmacists of many years' experience. In the preparation of each 'Tabloid' product, consideration is given to the purposes for which the contained drugs are used. Thus 'Tabloid' products for general therapeutic effect are made so as to disintegrate immediately, whilst those intended to exercise a local action (as upon the throat) are so prepared that they dissolve slowly and secure the prolonged application of a suitable solution of their constituents. 'Tabloid' Pastilles provide suitable medicaments in a pleasant form, and allow the continuous suffusion of the mucous membrane with a solution of uniform strength. 'Tabloid' preparations of unpleasant drugs are coated with a thin film of white sugar, readily soluble in the stomach, whilst those intended to act after leaving the stomach are coated with keratin, soluble only in the alkaline secretions of the intestine.

The admitted superiority of 'Tabloid' Brand products is maintained only by unremitting care and attention to minute details. They have been often imitated, but in no case has their combined perfection of ingredients, preparation, dosage and therapeutic activity been approached.

In these imitations and counterfeit preparations there lies an obvious danger to the physician's reputation and to the patient's health. The word 'Tabloid' is a brand which designates fine products issued only by Burroughs Wellcome & Co., and to ensure the supply of genuine preparations, this brand should always be specified when ordering or prescribing. Medical practitioners are requested to report any cases of substitution.

The list of 'Tabloid' products contains many combinations of therapeutic agents as well as simple drugs. Other combinations which may be demanded by the circumstances of particular cases can be effected by prescribing two or more different 'Tabloid' preparations at a dose. In exceptional cases, when it is required to administer more than three or four 'Tabloid' products in one dose, many physicians direct their patients to powder them and make into a draught with water.

[See also 'TABLOID' BRAND CAPSULES, page 161; HYPODERMIC PRODUCTS, page 77; OPHTHALMIC PRODUCTS, page 112; PASTILLES, page 116; and 'SOLOID' BRAND PRODUCTS, page 152.

For full list, see 'Tabloid' Brand products in Price List at end

Pharmacopæial preparations are U.S.P. unless otherwise stated

'Tabloid' Brand Products (continued)**'Tabloid' Brand Capsules**

The following 'Tabloid' products consist of pure drugs enclosed in thin gelatin envelopes. In this way the unpleasant taste of the fluid preparation is obviated:—

'TABLOID' BONE MEDULLA, gr. 5 [0.324 gm.] [B. W. & Co.]

'TABLOID' CALCIUM IODO-RICINOLEATE, gr. 3 [0.194 gm.] [B. W. & Co.]

'TABLOID' CARBOLIC ACID, gr. 1 [0.065 gm.] [B. W. & Co.]

'TABLOID' CASTOR OIL, min. 5 [0.3 c.c.] [B. W. & Co.]

'TABLOID' JUNIPER OIL, min. 3 [0.18 c.c.] [B. W. & Co.]

'TABLOID' PHENOL AND MENTHOL COMPOUND [B. W. & Co.]

Each contains Phenol, gr. $\frac{1}{2}$ [0.016 gm.]; Menthol, gr. $\frac{1}{2}$ [0.032 gm.]; and Oil of Cajuput, min. 1 [0.06 c.c.]

'TABLOID' SANDAL WOOD OIL, min. 5 [0.3 c.c.]; and min. 10 [0.6 c.c.] [B. W. & Co.]

'TABLOID' TEREBENE, min. 5 [0.3 c.c.] [B. W. & Co.]

'TABLOID' TURPENTINE OIL, RECTIFIED, min. 10 [0.6 c.c.] [B. W. & Co.]

Tannic Acid (Tannin)

Astringent and styptic.

Preparations

'TABLOID' ACIDI TANNICI (Tannin), gr. $2\frac{1}{2}$ [0.162 gm.] [B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—One to two, repeated as required. They should be taken with a little water, before or between meals, unless the effect be desired on the mucous membrane of the mouth or throat, when they may be slowly sucked, or powdered and applied locally.

'TABLOID' PASTILLE GLYCERIN, TANNIN AND BLACK CURRANT [B. W. & Co.]

Each contains Tannic Acid, gr. $\frac{1}{2}$ [0.032 gm.]

'TABLOID' PASTILLE GLYCERIN, TANNIN, CAPSICUM AND BLACK CURRANT [B. W. & Co.]

Each contains Tannic Acid, gr. $\frac{1}{2}$ [0.032 gm.], and the equivalent of Tinct. Capsici, min. $\frac{3}{4}$ [0.02 c.c.], equal to Pulv. Capsici, gr. $\frac{3}{8}$ [0.0024 gm.]

'ENULE' GALLÆ ET OPII [B. W. & Co.]

Each contains Opium Extract, gr. $\frac{1}{2}$ [0.016 gm.], and Tannic Acid, gr. 3 [0.194 gm.], equivalent to gr. 5 [0.324 gm.] of galls.

This product is employed in hæmorrhoids, rectal ulcer, fissure, congestion of the mucous membrane and rectal discharges.

DIRECTION.—One, inserted into the rectum, and repeated as may be necessary.

Tar (see Pine Tar, page 122)

Pharmacopœial preparations are U.S.P. unless otherwise stated

Taraxacum

Mild laxative, bitter tonic, in atonic dyspepsia with habitual constipation.

Preparation

'TABLOID' LAXATIVE VEGETABLE (*see Laxative Vegetable, page 91*)

Tartarated Antimony (*see Antimony and Potassium Tartrate, page 18*)

Tartaric Acid

Refrigerant, laxative, diuretic; used with sodium bicarbonate for effervescing draughts.

Preparation

'TABLOID' THIRST QUENCHER [⁵⁸ B. W. & Co.]

This product is composed of tartaric acid and sodium bicarbonate, agreeably flavoured with lemon and 'Saxin.'

DIRECTION.—One, or more, dissolved slowly in the mouth, as required.

Terebene

Used internally or by inhalation, in chronic bronchitis, catarrh and other pulmonary conditions, to assist the expectoration of viscid phlegm, and as a respiratory sedative.

Preparations

'TABLOID' TERE BENI (CAPSULA), min. 5 [0.3 c.c.] [⁵⁸ B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—One to three, taken with water, three or four times daily, after food; or one, taken with water, every two or three hours.

TEREBENE, PURE (B. W. & Co.) [⁵⁸ B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—The dose for internal administration is five to fifteen minims, but the smaller dose, repeated at intervals of two to three hours, is usually ordered.

'TABLOID' PASTILLE PINE TAR COMP. (*see Pine Tar, page 123*)

Terpin Hydrate (*see Heroin, page 73*)

Test Chemicals (*see 'Soloid' Brand Products in Price List at end*)

Tetranitrin (*see Erythrol Tetranitrate, page 64*)

Thirst Quencher (*see Tartaric Acid, above*)

Three Bromides Effervescent (*see Ammonium Bromide, page 14*)

Pharmaceutical preparations are U.S.P. unless otherwise stated

Three Glands

A combination of thyroid, suprarenal and pituitary gland substances has been used in treatment of carcinoma.

Preparation

'TABLOID' THREE GLANDS [‡ B. W. & Co.]

R Glandulæ Thyroidei,	gr. 6	[0.389 gm.]
Glandulæ Suprarenalis,	gr. 3/4	[0.049 gm.]
Corporis Pituitariæ,	gr. 1/16	[0.004 gm.]

DIRECTION.—One or more, taken with a little water.

Thymol

Given internally in treatment of intestinal parasites. Used extensively in tropical countries for ankylostomiasis, thirty grains being given, after a purgative, three times daily for one or two days, and repeated at intervals of a week. It should be followed by a purgative (not castor oil). No alcohol, ether or other solvent of thymol should be given concurrently, lest toxic effects be produced. It is a favourite ingredient in spray solutions for nasal purposes.

Preparations

'TABLOID' THYMOLIS, gr. 1 [0.065 gm.]; gr. 2 [0.13 gm.]; and gr. 5 [0.324 gm.] [‡ B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—One, or more, according to the indication of the case.

'SOLOID' NASAL 'EUCALYPTIA' COMPOUND (*see Nasal Products, page 109*)

'SOLOID' NASO-PHARYNGEAL COMPOUND (*see Nasal Products, page 110*)

Thymus Gland

Has been used in Graves' disease, leucocythæmia, chlorosis and anæmia, hæmatemesis, hæmophilia, osteo-arthritis and obesity.

Preparation

'TABLOID' THYMUS GLAND, gr. 5 [0.324 gm.] [‡ B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—One, gradually increased to five, may be given thrice daily, preferably after food.

Thyroid Gland

Of great value in myxœdema, cretinism, obesity, and in puerperal eclampsia—in which it is given both during the attack and in the course of subsequent pregnancy as a preventive. In hypertension lowers blood-pressure. For this purpose also given with sodium nitrite. Has proved useful in simple goitre, certain skin diseases (psoriasis, lupus, eczema, keloid), syphilis, tetany, torticollis, acromegaly, ununited fracture, malignant disease, beri-beri, certain diseases of the ear, and in uterine disorders to

Pharmacopœial preparations are U.S.P. unless otherwise stated

Thyroid Gland (*continued*)

arrest hæmorrhage. Has also been given in mental affections, to aid the development of backward children and in nocturnal incontinence. 'Tabloid' Thyroid Gland represents the complete activity of the normal thyroid. It is standardised by chemical means so as to ensure that the fresh healthy gland of the sheep, of which each product represents a definite amount, contains not less than 0.05 per cent. of iodine in organic combination. Patients vary widely in their susceptibility to the action of thyroid gland. The signs and symptoms of over-dosage include raised temperature, increased pulse-rate, lowered blood-pressure, palpitation, pains in limbs, general irritability and restlessness. The risks of thyroidism are said to be lessened by the concurrent administration of arsenic.

Preparations

'TABLOID' THYROID GLAND (*Standardised*), gr. $\frac{1}{10}$ [0.0065 gm.]; gr. $\frac{1}{4}$ [0.016 gm.]; gr. $\frac{1}{2}$ [0.032 gm.]; gr. 1 [0.065 gm.]; gr. $1\frac{1}{2}$ [0.097 gm.]; gr. $2\frac{1}{2}$ [0.162 gm.]; and gr. 5 [0.324 gm.] [H B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—Only small doses should be given at first. A convenient method in commencing treatment is to order a one-grain 'Tabloid' product after each meal and at bedtime, increasing the dose with caution according to the effect produced. If any symptoms of thyroidism be developed the dose should remain stationary for a few days, when it may be increased again. The dose may be increased more rapidly if the patient be instructed to lie down for ten minutes after administration. Some patients tolerate the administration better if the daily quantity required be given in one dose at bedtime. It has been suggested that beneficial results can be obtained by smaller dosage, and, for this purpose, gr. $\frac{1}{10}$ and gr. $\frac{1}{4}$ are suitable. For children, the commencing dose should be only gr. $\frac{1}{4}$, increased with caution.

'TABLOID' THYROID COLLOID, gr. $\frac{1}{2}$ [0.032 gm.] [H B. W. & Co.]
DIRECTION.—One, after food, gradually increased.

'TABLOID' THREE GLANDS (*see Three Glands, page 163*)

Tinctures

For 'Tabloid' Brand products containing the solid ingredients of Tinctures, *see* Aconite, *page 11*; Belladonna, *page 24*; Cannabis Indica, *page 38*; Capsicum, *page 38*; Cinchona, *page 44*; Digitalis, *page 53*; Hyoscyamus, *page 76*; Nux Vomica, *page 111*; Opium, *page 113*; and Strophanthus, *page 154*.

Tonic Compound (*see Iron, page 88*)

Tow, Carbolised, 'Tabloid' Brand
(*See Dressings in Price List at end*)

Pharmaceutical preparations are U.S.P. unless otherwise stated

Towels, Sanitary, 'Tabloid' Brand

(See Price List at end)

Trinitrin (Nitroglycerin)

Dilates blood-vessels, lowers arterial pressure, quickens pulse. Action allied to that of amyl nitrite, but develops more slowly and lasts longer. Used in arterial hypertension, angina pectoris, aortic valvular disease, hæmoptysis, menorrhagia and other hæmorrhages, asthma, sea-sickness and nephritis.

Preparations

'TABLOID' TRINITRINI, gr. $\frac{1}{200}$ [0.00032 gm.]; gr. $\frac{1}{100}$ [0.00065 gm.]; and gr. $\frac{1}{50}$ [0.0013 gm.] [‡ B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—One of the gr. $\frac{1}{200}$ or gr. $\frac{1}{100}$ strength, or a small piece of the gr. $\frac{1}{50}$ strength, may be taken occasionally, as necessity arises. During anginal attacks, one of the gr. $\frac{1}{200}$ or two of the gr. $\frac{1}{100}$, should be quickly chewed and swallowed. In general, gr. $\frac{1}{200}$ may be given every hour, gr. $\frac{1}{100}$ every two hours, or gr. $\frac{1}{50}$ every three hours.

'TABLOID' TRINITRINI COMP. [‡ B. W. & Co.]

℞ Trinitrin,	gr. 1/100	[0.00065 gm.]
Capsicini,	gr. 1/200	[0.00032 gm.]
Mentholis,	gr. 1/100	[0.00065 gm.]

DIRECTION.—One to two, slowly sucked, to avert expected spasm, or taken at once to relieve pain during an attack.

'TABLOID' HYPOD. TRINITRINI, gr. $\frac{1}{250}$ [0.00026 gm.]; and gr. $\frac{1}{100}$ [0.00065 gm.] [‡ B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—One, of either strength, hypodermically, repeated if and when necessary. The maximum dose is gr. $\frac{1}{50}$.

'TABLOID' HYPOD. STRYCHNINÆ SULPHATIS ET TRINITRINI [‡ B. W. & Co.]

℞ Strychninæ Sulphatis,	gr. 1/50	[0.0013 gm.]
Trinitrini,	gr. 1/100	[0.00065 gm.]

DIRECTION.—One to two, hypodermically.

'TABLOID' HYPOD. DIGITALINI, STRYCHNINÆ SULPHATIS ET TRINITRINI [‡ B. W. & Co.]

℞ Digitalini (Amorph.),	gr. 1/100	[0.00065 gm.]
Strychninæ Sulphatis,	gr. 1/100	[0.00065 gm.]
Trinitrini,	gr. 1/100	[0.00065 gm.]

DIRECTION.—One to two, hypodermically.

Trional (Sulphonethylmethane)

Action resembles that of sulphonal; but more prompt, usually inducing sleep in about thirty minutes.

Preparation

'TABLOID' TRIONAL, gr. 5 [0.324 gm.] [‡ B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—One to six, taken with a little water, about half an hour before sleep is desired.

When trional is being administered for any length of time, its use should be occasionally interrupted to allow of elimination.

Pharmacopœial preparations are U.S.P. unless otherwise stated

Tropacocaine Hydrochloride

Local anæsthetic, with little or no action on pupil. Effect more rapid, more transitory and less toxic than that of cocaine. Has been employed largely to produce spinal analgesia.

Preparations

'TABLOID' OPHTHAL. (L) TROPACOCAINÆ HYDROCHLORIDI,
gr. $\frac{1}{30}$ [0.0022 gm.] [$\frac{1}{2}$ B. W. & Co.]

'TABLOID' OPHTHAL. (G) PHYSOSTIGMINÆ SALICYLATIS,
gr. $\frac{1}{500}$ [0.00013 gm.]; ET TROPACOCAINÆ HYDROCHLORIDI,
gr. $\frac{1}{100}$ [0.00065 gm.] [$\frac{1}{2}$ B. W. & Co.]

This combination is used to relieve the pain of distension, and to contract the pupil. All 'Tabloid' Ophthalmic products dissolve immediately they are placed upon the conjunctiva.

Tuberculins [$\frac{1}{2}$ B. W. & Co.]

The various "Tuberculins" are preparations from tubercle bacilli or from the media in which they have been grown.

Bouillon Filtrates (T.O.A. and P.T.O.).—

For the preparation of these tuberculins, the tubercle bacillus is grown for six weeks as a film on the surface of glycerin-veal-bouillon. By filtering off the organisms from the culture the two bouillon filtrates commonly known as T.O.A. (Tuberculin Original Alt, prepared with a bacillus of human origin) and P.T.O. (Perlsucht Tuberculin Original, from a bovine strain) are obtained. These are the weakest of all tuberculins, and are, for that reason, now used by many workers at the commencement of a course of immunisation.

Old Tuberculin (T. and P.T.).—The Tuberculin first introduced by Koch, was a concentrated preparation made by evaporating the six weeks' broth culture to one-tenth of its volume, and filtering. This preparation, commonly known as "Old Tuberculin," also exists in two varieties, made respectively from human and bovine strains of the bacillus, the latter being distinguished as Perlsucht Tuberculin (P.T.). This Old Tuberculin was introduced into therapeutics before the experiments necessary to determine the proper dosage, frequency of administration, etc., were complete. The results were disappointing, and the treatment fell for a time into disrepute, and was practically abandoned until within the last few years. For diagnosis, however, tuberculin continued to be used, and for this purpose Old Tuberculin is still always employed.

The Old Tuberculins and Bouillon Filtrates may be classed together as "exotoxic" tuberculins, as distinguished from the "endotoxic" preparations, also called "New" Tuberculins.

Pharmacopœial preparations are U.S.P. unless otherwise stated

Tuberculins (*continued*)

New Tuberculin (T.R.).—This tuberculin, also introduced by Koch, is prepared by the following process. Young and highly-virulent cultures are dried *in vacuo* and then ground in an agate mortar until the microscope shows no intact bacilli. Distilled water is added and after thorough mixing the suspension is centrifuged. The upper layer, an opalescent whitish fluid called by Koch "T.O. (Tuberculin Oberschicht)," is decanted off and discarded. The deposit is again dried, ground, treated with distilled water and centrifuged. The supernatant fluid from this and subsequent similar extractions is kept, the process being repeated until no deposit remains. The successive extracts, with the exception of the first (T.O.), are mixed, glycerin to the extent of 20 per cent. is added, and the fluid is made up to such volume that each c.c. corresponds to 10 mgm. of the dried bacilli with which the preparations started. Apparently, however, only a portion of the original bacillary substance reaches the final product, since the latter, known as T.R. (Tuberculin Rückstand), is said to contain only about 2 mgm. of organic solids per c.c.

New Tuberculin (B.E.).—This consists of an emulsion of one part of dried pulverised tubercle bacilli in 100 parts of distilled water, to which 100 parts of glycerin are added. Bacillary Emulsion is analogous to other vaccines consisting of sterilised emulsions of bacteria, and may be supposed to act in the same way. As compared with T.R. it has the advantage of requiring a much less difficult and complex process of preparation; in the doses now in use it has not been shown to be inferior in other respects. It is used for curative purposes.

Tubercle Vaccine, 'Wellcome,' is a preparation corresponding to New Tuberculin (B.E.)

New Tuberculin (W).—In the preparation devised at the Wellcome Physiological Research Laboratories, and known as New Tuberculin (W), the aim has been to retain most of the water-soluble matter of the tubercle bacillus, but to render absorption of the bacillary substance more easy by removal of lipoid constituents. This is accomplished by treating the dried bacilli from young vigorous cultures with ether at the ordinary temperature. The organisms, which are thus killed without exposure to heat, are then ground at a low temperature in the apparatus of Macfadyen and Rowland. The ground mass is taken up in 50 per cent. glycerin, forming a fairly opalescent colloidal solution, or fine suspension. From this, subsequent dilutions are made with normal saline to which 0.25 per cent. phenol and 20 per cent. glycerin have been added. The dose of New Tuberculin (W) is stated in mgms. of bacterial substance *actually*

Tuberculins (*continued*)

present in the finished product, so that 2 mgm. of New Tuberculin (W) correspond approximately to 1 c.c. of New Tuberculin (T.R.), prepared from 10 mgm. of bacilli.

The 'Wellcome' Brand Tuberculins are prepared under U.S.A. Government Licence, No. 18, at the Wellcome Physiological Research Laboratories, Brockwell Hall, London (Eng.). Their preparation is conducted under expert bacteriological control. Before issue they are tested for sterility on a comprehensive series of tubes of culture media under aerobic and anaerobic conditions, and, in addition, for the presence either of living tubercle and such other pathogenic organisms as might escape detection by cultural methods, or of toxins, by injecting large amounts into guinea-pigs and mice.

In addition to ensuring sterility, it is of importance, in the case of all these preparations, to ensure that successive batches of the same product shall have the same "strength" or potency, so that the effects of similar doses of two different batches, on the same tuberculous patient, may be as nearly as possible identical.

As a guide to the potency of the *exotoxigenic* tuberculins, certain laboratory tests are used. These are (*a*) determination of the lethal dose, for tuberculous guinea-pigs, of any given batch of Old Tuberculin, and comparison with that of a standard specimen; (*b*) careful observations of the conditions of growth of the tubercle bacilli, together with periodical testing of the progress made, by means of the complement-deviation method, and by checking the weight of bacilli per litre of fluid; and (*c*) the determination of the "antigen" value of a batch of tuberculin by its complement-deviation reaction with an anti-tuberculous serum of known anti-body content.

In the case of the *endotoxigenic* tuberculins which are suspensions of bacillary substance, their strength is determined by the amount of such substance present, as in the case of an ordinary bacterial vaccine. Whereas, however, in the latter case the usual practice is to indicate the strength by the number of organisms, in the case of the endotoxigenic tuberculins, in which the bacilli are disintegrated and partially dissolved, the proportion of bacterial substance is indicated by weight.

The method of treatment and regulation of dosage are the same whichever tuberculin is used; indeed, Bandelier and Roepke say that "in surveying the enormous number of successfully-treated cases in the literature, the impression is at once gained that the choice of a preparation is a smaller matter than the manner of its application, and this is the method of careful individualistic treatment common to all tuberculin preparations."

Pharmacopœial preparations are U.S.P. unless otherwise stated

Tuberculin (*continued*)

The most usual method of administration is subcutaneous injection, the sites usually chosen being the back of the upper arm or front of the forearm. Some practitioners prefer to inject in the scapular region or flank. The skin can here be raised in large folds and there is said to be less risk of producing local reaction and irritation. The skin should be cleansed with ether, and the injection then made with a sterile all-glass syringe.

In general, those practitioners who have continued, since its introduction, to use tuberculin for treatment, are content to regulate the administration by watching the temperature and other clinical symptoms of reaction. In gradually increasing the dose administered to the patient, it is important to avoid reaction as far as possible, until finally the maximum dose that can be tolerated without reaction is reached. The dose is to be increased so slowly that no rise of temperature of more than half a degree takes place. Other symptoms of reaction, local and constitutional, must also be avoided. Should a reaction follow any dose, several days should elapse after it has entirely subsided; the same, or a smaller dose, is then given. As a rule, no further reaction follows, but, if it should, no increase must be made until the dose is tolerated. No further injection must be given until all trace of reaction has disappeared. The maximal dose should be repeated several times at increasing intervals.

In contrast with the foregoing "intensive" system of dosage is that controlled by the opsonic index. Many practitioners, however, have abandoned the routine use of opsonic estimation as a guide, but adhere to the very low order of dosage originally recommended as the result of observations on the opsonic index.

(See also *Vaccines*, page 172; *Determination of the Opsonic Index*, page 282; and *Diagnosis of Tuberculosis*, page 286)

Preparations**Undiluted Tuberculin****Exotoxic**

TUBERCULIN BOUILLON FILTRATE, HUMAN (T.O.A.),
'WELLCOME'

LASAG Bottles containing 1 c.c. of undiluted T.O.A.

LOGIC " " 5 c.c. " "

TUBERCULIN BOUILLON FILTRATE, BOVINE (P.T.O.),
'WELLCOME'

LATAT Bottles containing 1 c.c. of undiluted P.T.O.

LOGOF " " 5 c.c. " "

* For method of using Code Roots, see page 145

Pharmacopæial preparations are U.S.P. unless otherwise stated

* Tele-
graphic
and Cable
Code
Roots

Tuberculins (continued)

Undiluted Tuberculins (continued)

Exotoxic (continued)

OLD TUBERCULIN, HUMAN (T.), 'WELLCOME'

LAPEW	Bottles containing 1 c.c. of undiluted Old Tuberculin (Human)
LOCAH	" " 5 c.c. " " "

OLD TUBERCULIN, BOVINE (P.T.), 'WELLCOME'

LARAV	Bottles containing 1 c.c. of undiluted Old Tuberculin (Bovine)
LOCEX	" " 5 c.c. " " "

Endotoxic

NEW TUBERCULIN (T.R.), 'WELLCOME'

LUDID	Bottles of 1 c.c. containing the equivalent of 10 mgm. tubercle bacillary substance
LUFAB	Bottles of 5 c.c. containing the equivalent of 50 mgm. tubercle bacillary substance

NEW TUBERCULIN (W), HUMAN, 'WELLCOME'

KOPOL	Bottles of 1 c.c. containing 2 mgm. of tubercle bacillary substance
LOBOC	" " 5 c.c. " 10 mgm. " " "

NEW TUBERCULIN (W), BOVINE, 'WELLCOME'

KORUS	Bottles of 1 c.c. containing 2 mgm. of tubercle bacillary substance
LOBUK	" " 5 c.c. " 10 mgm. " " "

TUBERCLE VACCINE, HUMAN—BACILLARY EMULSION (B.E.), 'WELLCOME'

LIWIN	Bottles of 1 c.c. containing 5 mgm. of tubercle bacillary substance
LAKIK	" " 5 c.c. " 25 mgm. " " "

TUBERCLE VACCINE, BOVINE—BACILLARY EMULSION (P.B.E.), 'WELLCOME'

LIWOK	Bottles of 1 c.c. containing 5 mgm. of tubercle bacillary substance
LAKOC	" " 5 c.c. " 25 mgm. " " "

(The above Tuberculins are issued in rubber-stoppered bottles for dilution by the user)

* For method of using Code Roots, see page 145

For addresses to which orders should be sent, information with regard to telegraphic and cable code, etc., see pages 143 and 145.

Pharmacopæial preparations are U.S.P. unless otherwise stated

Tuberculin Dilution Case, 'Tabloid' Brand

(See Chests and Cases in Price List at end)

Turpentine

Externally, counter-irritant and antiseptic ; internally, carminative, purgative and anthelmintic.

Preparation

'TABLOID' OLEI TEREBINTHINÆ RECTIFICATI (CAPSULA),
min. 10 [0.6 c.c.] [B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—One, taken with water, twice or thrice daily.

'Tyramine' (Para-hydroxyphenylethylamine)

An organic base which can be produced by the action of bacterial, and probably other, ferments on the amino-acid tyrosine. Manufactured synthetically by Burroughs Wellcome & Co. An important active constituent of watery extracts of ergot. May be used to raise blood-pressure in shock or collapse and to contract uterus after labour.

The action of 'Tyramine' resembles in some respects that of the active principle of the suprarenal gland (see '*Epinine*,' page 56), but its effects are slower and more persistent. Hypodermically or orally, it produces rise of blood-pressure. Much less toxic than the suprarenal active principle.

Preparation

'TABLOID' HYPOD. 'TYRAMINE,' 0.02 gramme [gr. $\frac{1}{3}$]
[B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—One to two, dissolved in distilled water, injected hypodermically. In cases of shock, a larger dose may be given.

Urine Analysis (see page 263 and 'Soloid' Brand products in Price List at end).

Urotropine

Urinary antiseptic. (See also Hexamethylenetetramine, page 73)

Preparations

'TABLOID' UROTROPINE, gr. 3 [0.194 gm]; and gr. 5 [0.324 gm]
[B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—One, or more, according to the indications of the case, dissolved in ten fluidounces of plain or aerated water, twice or thrice daily. The daily dose may be thirty grains.

Pharmaceutical preparations are U.S.P. unless otherwise stated

Vaccines and Vaccine-Therapy

[H. B. W. & Co.]

A bacterial vaccine is a sterilised, standardised emulsion of micro-organisms. It is usually a broth-culture, or a suspension in 1 per cent. saline solution of a culture made on agar-agar or other solid medium. This preparation is sterilised by heating to a temperature just sufficient to kill the organisms, and is subsequently standardised according to the number of micro-organisms per c.c.

The vaccines are injected subcutaneously, and are believed to act by producing an active immunity against the corresponding living organisms.

By an adaptation of a technique first devised by Leishman for determining the phagocytic activity of the leucocytes, Wright has been able to estimate the amount of opsonin in the blood of an infected individual, as compared with that in a normal individual. This he calls the opsonic index. (For Mode of Determining the Opsonic Index, *see page 282*). Wright holds that, by estimating the opsonic content of the blood from time to time, in a case of bacterial infection, the progress of immunisation can be gauged with a certain degree of accuracy, and the natural development of immunity can be assisted by administering appropriate doses of vaccines at suitable intervals. Vaccines are found to be most useful in chronic localised affections such as acne, furunculosis, lupus, gleet, etc., the appropriate vaccine being, of course, used in each case. Many cases, however, are quite unsuitable for vaccine therapy, and considerable harm may be done by its indiscriminate use. Other modes of treatment—medical and surgical—must go hand in hand with this method.

There has been a growing tendency to dispense with opsonic index estimations in practice, and to rely on clinical symptoms as a guide to the dosage and frequency of inoculations. In some cases it may be safe to adopt routine methods: as, for instance, in some staphylococcal infections, doses of 100—1000 millions of staphylococci may be given every ten days, and stock vaccines may be used. In other cases, the effect of each dose of vaccine must be carefully noted, and the treatment must proceed with great caution. In many instances, autogenous vaccines, prepared from the micro-organism isolated from the patient, have given better results.

Clinical reports show that vaccines have been used with good results in the following conditions:—

1. Staphylococcus Infections.—Acne, furunculosis, boils, sycosis, carbuncles, etc.
2. Tubercle Bacillus Infections.—Lupus, adenitis, early phthisis, genito-urinary affections, eye affections and affections of bones and joints. (*See Tuberculins*)
3. Gonococcus Infections.—Gleet, prostatitis and gonorrhoeal rheumatism.

Pharmacopœial preparations are U.S.P. unless otherwise stated

Vaccines and Vaccine-Therapy (*continued*)4. *Streptococcus* Infections.—Abscesses, septicæmia and endocarditis.

Other diseases, such as pneumonia, typhoid fever, meningitis, dysentery, Mediterranean fever, bacillus coli infections, acne bacillus infections, etc., have been treated by vaccines with more or less success.

The following table gives the doses and intervals of administration of the vaccines commonly employed :—

Vaccine	Doses	Interval between inoculations.
<i>Staphylococcus</i> Vaccines ...	200-1000 millions ..	5 to 10 days
<i>Streptococcus</i> Vaccine, Poly-valent	10-50 millions ...	7 to 21 days
<i>Gonococcus</i> Vaccine	5-1000 millions ..	According to reaction
<i>Coryza</i> Vaccines	100-200 millions ...	2, 5 or 10 days

Coryza Vaccines.—*Coryza* or naso-pharyngeal catarrh may be caused by a variety of micro-organisms occurring singly or combined. Among those most frequently present are the *B. septus* (*B. coryze segmentosus*), the *B. Hoffman*, the *Pneumococcus*, the *M. catarrhalis*, the *B. Friedländer*, members of the *B. influenzae* group, *Staphylococcus* and *Streptococcus*.

Mixed vaccines have been used therapeutically and, on a small scale, prophylactically. It is probable that the most promising field for their use is the latter.

The doses used vary in the hands of different practitioners. For prophylactic use, it is suggested that the initial dose should be from 100 to 200 million organisms of a vaccine containing a number of different organisms. This dose may be doubled a week later.

For therapeutic use, the vaccine should be chosen which contains the organisms present in most abundance in smear or culture. The dose suggested for use is 100 million organisms followed a week later by 200 million.

Four *Coryza* Vaccines are issued for use according to the nature of the infection.

Coryza Vaccine, No. 1.—Contains the *Bacillus septus* alone.

Coryza Vaccine, No. 2.—Contains the *Micrococcus catarrhalis* alone.

Coryza Vaccine, No. 3.—Contains both the *Bacillus septus* and the *Micrococcus catarrhalis*.

Pharmacopœial preparations are U.S.P. unless otherwise stated

Vaccines and Vaccine-Therapy (*continued*)

Coryza Vaccine, No. 4.—Contains the *Bacillus septus*, *Bacillus Hoffman*, *Bacillus Friedländer*, *Micrococcus catarrhalis*, *Staphylococcus*, mixed, *Pneumococcus* and *Streptococcus*, mixed.

Gonococcus Vaccine.—May be used in the chronic and later stages of gonorrhœa, in gonorrhœal prostatitis and gleet and in gonorrhœal arthritis. Good results have also been obtained in the acute stages of gonorrhœa.

The initial dose is usually 20 million organisms. Subsequent dosage is regulated by the constitutional effect. In infection of a delicate organ like the iris, very small doses are required.

Staphylococcus Vaccine, Aureus.—Contains *Staphylococcus pyogenes aureus*; employed in acne and sycosis. Should be used only when infection has been shown to be due to *Staphylococcus aureus* alone. The dose is similar to that of *Staphylococcus Vaccine, Mixed* (*see below*).

Staphylococcus Vaccine, Mixed.—Contains *Staphylococcus pyogenes aureus*, *albus* and *citreus*. May be used in staphylococcic infections—pustular acne, furunculosis, carbuncle, sycosis, blepharitis, localised abscesses. The initial dose is usually 200 million organisms.

Streptococcus Vaccine, Polyvalent.—May be used in localised or generalised streptococcic infections, *e.g.* abscesses, septicæmia, pyæmia, otitis media, endocarditis, peritonitis of streptococcic origin, puerperal septicæmia and erysipelas.

Tubercle Vaccine (*see Tuberculins, pages 166-170*)

Typhoid Vaccine.—Used chiefly as a prophylactic. To secure immunisation two doses are given. The first consists of 500 million bacteria, the second, seven to ten days later, of 1000 million bacteria. Some authorities recommend a third dose of 2000 million. After the first, and to a smaller degree after the second, inoculation, local and constitutional symptoms may occur. The local symptoms present at the site of injection are redness, swelling, pain and tenderness. These have been said to be due to the action of the vaccine in increasing the permeability of the capillaries, and may be to some extent mitigated by giving six to eight 'Tabloid' Calcium Lactate, gr. 5. The constitutional symptoms are malaise, nausea, loss of appetite, headache and feverishness. They usually disappear within 36 hours. Typhoid vaccine has been used with promising results in the treatment of typhoid fever. Bacteriological evidence shows that this vaccine loses a part of its antigenic properties in from three to six months after preparation.

Pharmacopœial preparations are U.S.P. unless otherwise stated

*Tele- Vaccines and Vaccine-Therapy (continued)

graphic

and Cable

Code ^{TRA & 17506} 'WELLCOME' BRAND --

Roots ,, CORYZA VACCINE, No. 1—

KUDAHI c.c. containing 100 million *B. septus*

,, CORYZA VACCINE, No. 2—

KUDEBI c.c. containing 100 million *M. catarrhalis*

,, CORYZA VACCINE, No. 3—

KUDEXI c.c. containing 100 million *B. septus* and 100 million *M. catarrhalis*

,, CORYZA VACCINE, No. 4—

LUNAWI c.c. containing 50 million each of *B. septus*, *B. Hoffmann*, *B. Friedländer*, *M. catarrhalis* and *Staphylococcus*, mixed; and 10 million each of *Pneumococcus* and *Streptococcus*, mixed.

,, GONOCOCCUS VACCINE—

LAKEGI c.c. containing 5 million organisms

KEHUFI c.c. ,, 20 ,, ,,

KEGOPI c.c. ,, 200 ,, ,,

JUNOSI c.c. ,, 1000 ,, ,,

,, STAPHYLOCOCCUS VACCINE, AUREUS—

JUGASI c.c. containing 200 million organisms

JUGERI c.c. ,, 1000 ,, ,,

,, STAPHYLOCOCCUS VACCINE, MIXED—

KEFOYI c.c. containing 200 million organisms

JOYAFI c.c. ,, 1000 ,, ,,

,, STREPTOCOCCUS VACCINE, POLYVALENT—

KEDOKI c.c. containing 10 million organisms

KEDUPI c.c. ,, 50 ,, ,,

,, TYPHOID VACCINE—

JOZEKI c.c. containing 500 million organisms

JOZOBI c.c. ,, 1000 ,, ,,

LALISI c.c. ,, 2000 ,, ,,

,, TUBERCLE VACCINE (see *Tuberculins*, pages 166-170)

(The above Vaccines are issued in hermetically-sealed phials)

* For method of using Code Roots, see page 145

For addresses to which orders should be sent, information with regard to telegraphic and cable code, etc., see pages 143 and 145.

For full information regarding Vaccines, see booklet SERUM THERAPY WITH NOTES ON VACCINES AND TUBERCULINS which will be sent on request.

Pharmaceutical preparations are U.S.P. unless otherwise stated

Valerates

Valuable in spasmodic affections, hysteria and functional nervous troubles generally. Quinine valerate is prescribed in irritability associated with chorea; combined with valerates of iron and zinc it is a useful tonic and nerve sedative. Zinc valerate is given with iron and arsenic in hysteria in young anæmic women, and in the neuroses associated with chlorosis. Ammonium valerate combines the effect of a stimulant with the therapeutic action of valerian.

Preparations

'TABLOID' FERRI VALERATIS, gr. 1 [0.065 gm.] [$\frac{3}{4}$ B. W. & Co.]
(Sugar-coated)

DIRECTION.—One, or more, taken whole, with a little water, twice or thrice daily, after food.

'TABLOID' QUININÆ VALERATIS, gr. 2 [0.13 gm.]
(Sugar-coated) [$\frac{3}{4}$ B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—One to two, taken whole, with a little water, twice or thrice daily, after food.

'TABLOID' TRIUM VALERATUM [$\frac{3}{4}$ B. W. & Co.]

R	Quininæ Valeratis,	gr. 1	[0.065 gm.]
	Ferri Valeratis,	gr. 1	[0.065 gm.]
	Zinci Valeratis,	gr. 1	[0.065 gm.]

(Sugar-coated)

DIRECTION.—One, taken whole, with a little water, twice or thrice daily, after food.

'TABLOID' ZINCI VALERATIS, gr. 2 [0.13 gm.] [$\frac{3}{4}$ B. W. & Co.]
(Sugar-coated)

DIRECTION.—One, taken whole, with a little water, twice or thrice daily, after food.

'TABLOID' ZINCI VALERATIS COMP. [$\frac{3}{4}$ B. W. & Co.]

R	Zinci Valeratis,	gr. 1	[0.065 gm.]
	Pulv. Rhei,	gr. 1	[0.065 gm.]
	Ext. Belladonnæ,	gr. 1/8	[0.008 gm.]
	Pulv. Zingiberis,	gr. 1	[0.065 gm.]

(Sugar-coated)

DIRECTION.—One, taken whole, with a little water, twice or thrice daily, after food.

'TABLOID' ZINCI VALERATIS ET ASAFÆTIDÆ COMP.

[$\frac{3}{4}$ B. W. & Co.]

R	Zinci Valeratis,	gr. 1	[0.065 gm.]
	Asafœtidæ,	gr. 1	[0.065 gm.]
	Myrrhæ,	gr. 1/2	[0.032 gm.]

(Sugar-coated)

DIRECTION.—One, taken whole, with a little water, twice or thrice daily, after food.

'TABLOID' ZINCI VALERATIS ET FERRI ET ARSENI
TRIOXIDI [$\frac{3}{4}$ B. W. & Co.]

R	Zinci Valeratis,	gr. 2	[0.13 gm.]
	Ferri Reducti,	gr. 1	[0.065 gm.]
	Arseni Trioxidi,	gr. 1/60	[0.00167 gm.]
	Ext. Gentianæ,	gr. 1	[0.065 gm.]

(Sugar-coated)

DIRECTION.—One, taken whole, with a little water, twice or thrice daily, after food.

'ELIXOID' AMMONII VALERATIS [$\frac{3}{4}$ B. W. & Co.]

Each fluidrachm contains Ammonium Valerate, gr. 2 [0.13 gm.]

DIRECTION.—One to four fluidrachms, twice or thrice daily, after food.

Pharmacopœial preparations are U.S.P. unless otherwise stated

'Vana' Brand Tonic Wine

[$\text{B. W. \& Co.}$]

Presents calcium glycerophosphate and the alkaloids of cinchona bark in a pure sound wine of excellent quality. Its anti-periodic, antipyretic and tonic properties are valuable in malarial and other fevers, and it may be taken with ease when quinine cannot be tolerated.

'Vana' promotes appetite and digestion, and exerts a marked restorative and nutritive effect in convalescence, general debility, malnutrition, neurasthenia and nervous breakdown.

Each fluidounce contains Calcium Glycerophosphate, gr. 1 [0.065 gm.] and Cinchona Alkaloids, gr. $\frac{1}{2}$ [0.013 gm.].

DIRECTION. - Half a wineglassful, three to four times daily, before or after food.

'Vaporole' BRAND Products

'VAPOROLE' products contain fluid medicaments suitable for inhalation and for external application. Those products which are intended for inhalation are issued in thin glass capsules enclosed in silken netting.

For Inhalation

'VAPOROLE' AMYL NITRITE, min. 3 [0.18 c.c.]; and
min. 5 [0.3 c.c.] [$\text{B. W. \& Co.}$]

'VAPOROLE' AROMATIC AMMONIA, for use as "Smelling Salts" [$\text{B. W. \& Co.}$]

'VAPOROLE' CHLOROFORM AND ETHYL IODIDE COMPOUND
[$\text{B. W. \& Co.}$]

For External Application

'VAPOROLE' IODINE TINCTURE (one-half the strength of the U.S.P. Tincture), min. 20 [1.2 c.c.]; and $\frac{1}{2}$ fl. oz. [14.8 c.c.]
[$\text{B. W. \& Co.}$]

For Hypodermic Use

(Now issued under the 'Hypoloid' Brand, see page 78)

'Varium' (see Ovarian Substance, page 115)

Vegetable Laxative (see Laxative Vegetable, page 91)

Veronal

Hypnotic, sedative; stated not to depress pulse or irritate the stomach; therefore recommended in cardiac cases in preference to chloral. Has been successful in insomnia of morphinism, neurasthenia and slight mental excitement, in doses of five to ten grains. Larger doses have been used in sleeplessness with marked cerebral disturbance, as in acute mania and alcoholism. Giddiness and want of muscular co-ordination have followed its use, so that only the smaller doses should be given until the reaction of the individual has been ascertained.

Pharmaceutical preparations are U.S.P. unless otherwise stated

Veronal (*continued*)**Preparation**

'TABLOID' VERONAL, gr. 5 [0.324 gm.] [$\frac{3}{4}$ B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—One to two, taken with water, or powdered and taken in a little water or milk. The maximum dose is gr. 10 [0.648 gm.], but in no circumstances should the full dose be given until the patient's susceptibility to smaller doses has been determined.

Viburnum Prunifolium

Anti-spasmodic, diuretic; used in dysmenorrhœa and threatened abortion.

Preparation

'TABLOID' VIBURNI PRUNIFOLII EXTRACTI, gr. 2 [0.13 gm.] [$\frac{3}{4}$ B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—One to five, taken with water.

Vichy Mineral Water Salt

Prescribed in kidney disease and diabetes, in gouty conditions and as a tonic in chronic affections of abdominal viscera and of joints. Combined with lithium citrate it is used as an antilithic. The 'Tabloid' effervescent preparation forms a ready and convenient means of prescribing Vichy water.

Preparations

'TABLOID' VICHY SALT, EFFERVESCENT, ARTIFICIAL, N.F. [$\frac{3}{4}$ B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—One, dissolved in two fluidounces of water, represents an equal quantity of Vichy water (Grand Grille Spring) in all its essential constituents.

'TABLOID' VICHY SALT, EFFERVESCENT (ARTIFICIAL), WITH LITHIUM, N.F. [$\frac{3}{4}$ B. W. & Co.]

Each contains two-and-a-quarter grains of lithium citrate in addition to the essential constituents of Vichy water.

DIRECTION.—One to four, dissolved in half a tumblerful of water.

Water Analysis (*see page 271, and 'Soloid' Brand products in Price List at end*)

Water Steriliser, 'Tabloid' Brand
(*See Water Sterilisation, page 272*)

Zinc

Zinc salts are, in general, astringent, tonic and emetic. The chloride is used externally only and is caustic. The oxide is used internally in hysteria, nervous headache and debility, in phthisis to reduce night sweats, in bronchitis to lessen secretion, and generally as a nerve tonic. Externally, used as a powder to wounds, and applied with calomel to syphilitic sores and ulcerations. The permanganate is disinfectant and astringent.

Pharmacopœial preparations are U.S.P. unless otherwise stated

Zinc (*continued*)

The sulphate is astringent and emetic. The sulphocarbolate is used as an antiseptic injection. The valerate has antispasmodic properties; is used in diabetes insipidus, neuralgia, epilepsy, and nervous affections associated with chlorosis. (*See also 'Nizin,' page 110.*)

Preparations**ZINC CHLORIDE**

'SOLOID' ZINCI CHLORIDI, gr. 5 [0.324 gm.] [$\frac{M}{B}$ B. W. & Co.]

Prepared with a small quantity of ammonium chloride as a vehicle.

DIRECTION.—Dissolve one in two or more fluidounces of water, as an eye-wash, according to the strength required. In highly-inflamed conditions of the urethra the hourly use of a very dilute injection, made by dissolving 'Soloid' Zinc Chloride, gr. 5, in forty fluidounces of well-boiled water has been advised. For application as a paint in granular pharyngitis, it is used in solutions as strong as thirty grains to the fluidounce.

ZINC OXIDE

'TABLOID' ZINCI OXIDI, gr. 2 [0.133 gm.] [$\frac{M}{B}$ B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—One to five, taken with a little water, twice or thrice daily, after food.

ZINC PERMANGANATE

'SOLOID' ZINCI PERMANGANATIS, gr. $\frac{1}{8}$ [0.008 gm.] [$\frac{M}{B}$ B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—One in one fluidounce of water is a successful injection in gonorrhoea. This strength may also be employed as a mouth-wash, as a gargle for sore throat, and for syringing the nostrils in chronic rhinitis.

ZINC SULPHATE

'TABLOID' OPHTHAL. (R) ZINCI SULPHATIS, gr. $\frac{1}{250}$ [0.00020 gm.] [$\frac{M}{B}$ B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—One, placed in the eye, in acute or chronic ophthalmia.

'TABLOID' OPHTHAL. (DD) ZINCI SULPHATIS, gr. $\frac{1}{250}$ [0.00020 gm.],
ET COCAINÆ HYDROCHLORIDI, gr. $\frac{1}{20}$ [0.0032 gm.] [$\frac{M}{B}$ B. W. & Co.]

'SOLOID' OPHTHAL. (AF) ZINCI SULPHATIS COMP. [$\frac{M}{B}$ B. W. & Co.]

R	Zinci Sulphatis,	gr. 1/500	[0.00013 gm.]
	Acidi Borici,	gr. 1/20	[0.0032 gm.]
	Tinct. Opii,	min. 1/15	[0.004 c.c.]
	'Epinine,'	gr. 1/10	[0.0065 gm.]

DIRECTION. One, dissolved in twelve to twenty drops of water, as an eye-lotion in painful conjunctivitis caused by dust.

'SOLOID' ZINCI SULPHATIS, gr. 1 [0.065 gm.]; and gr. 10 [0.648 gm.] [$\frac{M}{B}$ B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—As a vaginal or urethral injection, one to five grains, in five fluidounces of water. As a mouth-wash or gargle, gr. 10, in twenty fluidounces of water. As a collyrium, gr. 1, in one fluidounce of rose-water.

Pharmacopæial preparations are U.S.P. unless otherwise stated

Zinc (*continued*)

'SOLOID' ACIDI BORICI ET ZINCI SULPHATIS [製 B. W. & Co.]
(*Scented with Otto of Rose*)

℞ Acidi Borici,	gr. 6	[0.389 gm.]
Zinci Sulphatis,	gr. 1/2	[0.032 gm.]

DIRECTION.—One, dissolved in one fluidounce of warm water, to make a lotion or injection.

'SOLOID' ALUMINIS ET ZINCI SULPHATIS (*see Alum, page 13*)

'SOLOID' ALUMINIS ET ZINCI COMP. (FORT.)

(*see Alum, page 13*)

ZINC SULPHOCARBOLATE (PHENOLSULPHONATE)

'SOLOID' ZINCI SULPHOCARBOLATIS, gr. 2 [0.13 gm.]; and gr. 10 [0.648 gm.] [製 B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—As an injection in leucorrhœa and gonorrhœa, one to two grains may be dissolved in each fluidounce of water.

ZINC VALERATE

'TABLOID' ZINCI VALERATIS, gr. 2 [0.13 gm.] [製 B. W. & Co.]
(*Sugar-coated*)

DIRECTION.—One, taken whole, with a little water, twice or thrice daily, after food.

'TABLOID' ZINCI VALERATIS COMP. [製 B. W. & Co.]

℞ Zinci Valeratis,	gr. 1	[0.065 gm.]
Pulv. Rhei,	gr. 1	[0.065 gm.]
Ext. Belladonnæ,	gr. 1/8	[0.008 gm.]
Pulv. Zingiberis,	gr. 1	[0.065 gm.]

(*Sugar-coated*)

DIRECTION.—One, taken whole, with a little water, twice or thrice daily, after food.

'TABLOID' ZINCI VALERATIS ET ASAFÆTIDÆ COMP.

[製 B. W. & Co.]

℞ Zinci Valeratis,	gr. 1	[0.065 gm.]
Asafœtidæ,	gr. 1	[0.065 gm.]
Myrrhæ,	gr. 1/2	[0.032 gm.]

(*Sugar-coated*)

DIRECTION.—One, taken whole, with a little water, twice or thrice daily, after food.

'TABLOID' ZINCI VALERATIS ET FERRI ET ARSENI TRIOXIDI

[製 B. W. & Co.]

℞ Zinci Valeratis,	gr. 2	[0.13 gm.]
Ferri Reducti,	gr. 1	[0.065 gm.]
Arseni Trioxidi,	gr. 1/60	[0.00166 gm.]
Ext. Gentianæ,	gr. 1	[0.065 gm.]

(*Sugar-coated*)

DIRECTION.—One, taken whole, with a little water, twice or thrice daily, after food.

'TABLOID' TRIUM VALERATUM [製 B. W. & Co.]

℞ Quininæ Valeratis,	gr. 1	[0.065 gm.]
Ferri Valeratis,	gr. 1	[0.065 gm.]
Zinci Valeratis,	gr. 1	[0.065 gm.]

(*Sugar-coated*)

DIRECTION.—One, taken whole, with a little water, twice or thrice daily, after food.

'NIZIN' [製 B. W. & Co.]

A zinc salt of sulphanilic acid (*see page 110*)

Zingiber (*see Ginger, page 69*)

Pharmaceutical preparations are U.S.P. unless otherwise stated



INDEX OF DISEASES AND TREATMENT

Abcess

INTERNALLY—

Aperients.

*Aconite.

*Calcium Sulphide.

*Quinine Bisulphate.

*Iron and Quinine Citrate.

*Arsenic Trioxide. *Strychnine.

'Kepler' Cod Liver Oil with
Malt Extract.

LOCALLY—

Belladonna Ointment.

Cocaine Ointment, 5% to 10%.

Morphine Oleate. Iodine.

Fomentations.

†Carbolic Acid, min. 5 to min. 10
of 2 % solution into gland
threatening suppuration.

HYPODERMICALLY—

Anti-staphylococcus Serum,

Polyvalent, 'Wellcome.'

Anti-streptococcus Serum,

Polyvalent, 'Wellcome.'

Staphylococcus Vaccine, Mixed,
'Wellcome.'

Acne

Treat any indigestion, and
insist on regular exercise, free
bowel action and simple diet,
with little or no meat, no
fatty foods, cheese, pastries,
pickles or excessive quantities
of tea, coffee or cocoa.

Turkish baths.

INTERNALLY—

*Calcium Sulphide.

*Arsenic Trioxide. Phosphorus.

*Arsenical Compound.

*Iron and Arsenic Compound.

*Potassium Bromide.

'Kepler' Cod Liver Oil with
Malt Extract.

*Saline aperients.

LOCALLY—

Steam, wash with Lanoline
Ichthyol soap, and rub with a
fairly rough towel. If in-
flamed, foment only. Express
comedones daily with acne
extractor.

* 'Tabloid'

† 'Soloid'

Acne (continued)

LOCALLY (continued)—

Inunction with 'Hazeline'
Cream.

Ointments (made with Lano-
line) of Ichthyol, Sulphur,
Zinc Oxide or Mercury; or
Glycerin of Borax.

HYPODERMICALLY—

Anti-staphylococcus Serum,
Polyvalent, 'Wellcome.'

Staphylococcus Vaccine,

Mixed, 'Wellcome.'

Staphylococcus Vaccine,

Aureus, 'Wellcome.'

Acne Vaccines.

Acromegaly

*Pituitary Gland.

*Thyroid Gland.

Addison's Disease

Attention to general health.

Glycerin (in full doses).

*Tonic Compound. *Strychnine.

*Nux Vomica.

*Suprarenal Gland.

*Digitalin (Crystalline).

§ 'Tyramine.'

o 'Epinine.'

o 'Infundin' [Pituitary (Infundi-
bular) Extract].

Ague

*Quinine Bisulphate.

Warburg Tincture.

*Quinine Salicylate.

*Opium.

*Trinitrin. *Trinitrin Comp.

*Sodium Nitrite. *Pilocarpine.

*Potassium Iodide.

*Arsenic Trioxide. *Strychnine.

*Blaud Pill. *Salicylic Acid.

'Enule' Quinine Suppositories.

*'Soamin.'

§ 'Tabloid' Hypodermic

o 'Hypoloid'

Albuminuria

(See *Diet Tables and General Directions*)

Treat the primary cause. When deficient coagulability of blood, give *Calcium Lactate

(See *Heart, Bright's Disease, etc.*)

Alcoholism

Prohibit alcohol absolutely and order abundant food.

Hot-air baths with massage.

Hot-water baths with massage.

Acute Gastro-Intestinal Catarrh

INTERNALLY—

*Calomel, followed by *Saline.

*Bismuth and Soda.

Diluted Hydrocyanic Acid.

HYPODERMICALLY—

o§Morphine. §Atropine.

§Morphine and Strychnine.

Chronic Gastro-Intestinal Catarrh

Vegetable Bitters.

Mineral Acids.

*Arsenic Trioxide.

*Nux Vomica.

*Capsicum.

*Carlsbad Salt, Effervescent.

Lavage.

For the Nervous System—

INTERNALLY—

*Sodium Bromide Compound.

*Potassium Bromide.

*Ammonium Bromide.

*Chloral, Hydrated. *Quinine.

*Nux Vomica.

*Strychnine.

HYPODERMICALLY—

§Atropine and Strychnine.

o§Morphine. §Atropine.

o§Strychnine Sulphate.

§Morphine and Strychnine.

§Hyoscyamine. o§Hyoscine.

§Picrotoxin.

For the Heart—

INTERNALLY—

*Digitalis.

*Strophanthus.

*Caffeine, Citrated. *Strychnine.

HYPODERMICALLY—

o§Strychnine Sulphate.

§Sparteine Sulphate.

Alcoholism (continued)

For Delirium

Tremens—

Light diet at first (*e.g.* beef juice), followed as soon as possible by solid food. Hot bath or hot pack.

INTERNALLY—

*Sodium Bromide Compound

*Potassium Bromide.

*Morphine. *Chloral, Hydrated.

*Indian Cannabis.

*Digitalis (in full doses).

HYPODERMICALLY—

o§Morphine.

o§Apomorphine Hydrochloride.

o§Hyoscine. §Hyoscyamine.

BY RECTUM—

'Enule' Morphine

Suppositories.

To relieve craving

*Zinc Oxide. Cocaine.

*Capsicum.

Cold water, sipped.

HYPODERMICALLY—

§Atropine and Strychnine.

Alopecia

INTERNALLY—

*Blaud Pill. *Arsenic Trioxide.

If of syphilitic origin—

*Potassium Iodide. Mercury.

*Mercury Perchloride and

Potassium Iodide. *Mercuric

Potassium Iodide. *Yellow

Iodide of Mercury.

LOCALLY—

Massage of scalp.

Ammonia. Turpentine.

Cantharides. Acetic Acid.

†Corrosive Sublimate.

Eau-de-Cologne. Pilocarpine.

'Paroleine.' Glycerin.

Chrysarobin, gr. 30 to gr. 60,

in Lanoline, 1 oz.

Amenorrhœa

Treat the cause (*e.g.* often dependent on anæmia). Mustard Sitz bath.

*Blaud Pill. *Aloes and Myrrh.

*Blaud Pill and Aloin.

*Blaud Pill and Arsenic.

*Blaud Pill and Cascara Sagrada.

Aloes and Asafetida. Apol.

*Nux Vomica Compound.

*Manganese Peroxide.

*Manganese and Iron Citrate.

*Potassium Permanganate.

* 'Tabloid'

† 'Soloid'

§ 'Tabloid' Hypodermic

o 'Hypoloid'

Anæmia

(See *Diet Tables and General Directions*)

Primary—

INTERNALLY—

- Aperients.
- *Blaud Pill. *Aloin Compound.
- *Blaud Pill and Aloin.
- *Blaud Pill and Arsenic.
- *Blaud Pill and Cascara Sagrada.
- *Reduced Iron Compound.
- *Reduced Iron and Rhubarb Compound.
- *Manganese and Iron Citrate.
- Manganese and Iron Phosphate.
- *Arsenic Trioxide.
- 'Kepler' Cod Liver Oil with Malt Extract.
- *Thymus Gland. 'Epinine.'
- *§§ Bone Medulla.
- 'Kepler' Malt Extract with Hæmoglobin.
- *Residuum Rubrum.
- Dialysed Iron.
- *Pepsin and Strychnine.
- *Betanaphthol.
- *†† Glycerophosphates.
- *Hypophosphites Compound.
- *Iron, Arsenic and Digitalin.

HYPODERMICALLY—

- *'Soamin.'
- Iron and Arsenic.
- Normal Horse Serum.

Secondary—

Treat the cause: hæmorrhage; leucorrhœa; cachexia of cancer, syphilis, malaria, tubercle; lead, mercury or arsenic poisoning; chronic constipation.

Aneurism

Rest; restrict diet and liquid.

INTERNALLY—

- *Aconite.
- *Potassium Iodide.
- *Nux Vomica.
- *Morphine. *Calcium Lactate.
- *Calcium Iodo-ricinoleate.

LOCALLY—

Acupuncture. Electropuncture.
 Ferric Chloride injection.
 Gelatin injection.
 Proximal pressure. Proximal or distal ligature.
 Excision in some cases.

Angina Pectoris

INTERNALLY—

- *Aconite (between attacks).
- *Arsenic Trioxide. *Antipyrine.
- *Trinitrin. *Trinitrin Compound.
- *Erythrol Tetranitrate.
- Ether, 'Wellcome.'
- *Chloral, Hydrated.
- Chloroform, 'Wellcome.'
- *Potassium Bromide.
- Hoffman's Anodyne (Compound Spirit of Ether).
- *Sodium Bromide Compound.
- *Sodium Nitrite.
- *Potassium Iodide.

HYPODERMICALLY—

§ Morphine and Strychnine.

INHALATIONS—

- **Amyl Nitrite.
- Chloroform, 'Wellcome.'
- Ether, 'Wellcome.'

Aphthæ

See to teeth, and correct diet.

INTERNALLY—

- Mineral Acids. *Grey Powder.
- *Quinine. *Gregory Powder.

LOCALLY—

- *Borax. Glycerin of Borax.
- *Potassium Chlorate and Borax.
- †Copper Sulphate. †Alum.
- Hydrogen Peroxide.

Apoplexy

INTERNALLY—

- *Aconite.
- *Potassium Iodide.
- *Potassium Bromide.
- *Elaterin. Croton Oil.
- *Calomel.
- *Thyroid Gland.

HYPODERMICALLY—

- § Atropine, if respiration fail.
- § Strychnine.

LOCALLY—

- Leeches. Venesection.
- Ice to head (kept high).
- Mustard to feet (kept low).

Appendicitis

Absolute rest. Ice. Leeches.
 Operation.

INTERNALLY—

- *Magnesium Sulphate
- Effervescent.
- *Calomel. *Opium. *Morphine.

* 'Tabloid' § 'Tabloid' Hypodermic
 † 'Soloid' §§ 'Valule'

†† 'Elixoid' ○ 'Hypoloid'
 ** 'Vaporole'

Appendicitis (*continued*)

BY RECTUM—

- 'Turpentine enemata.
- Castor Oil enemata.
- Soap and water enemata.
- 'Enule' Soap Compound
- Suppositories.

Ascites (*see Dropsy*)**Asthma**

Avoid exciting causes, places, foods or occupations likely to induce attack. Treat pulmonary, cardiac, gastro-intestinal, renal and other disorders, including any abnormal conditions of the nose or throat.

INTERNALLY—

- *Suprarenal Gland.
- *Aconite.
- 'Epinine'
- *Arsenic Trioxide. *Strychnine.
- *Caffeine, Citrated. *Ipecac.
- *Trinitrin Compound.
- *Potassium Bromide.
- *Potassium Iodide.
- *Belladonna.
- *Pepsin and Strychnine.
- *Pituitary Gland.
- Coffee. Green Tea. Alcohol.

HYPODERMICALLY—

- §Atropine Sulphate.
- §Caffeine Sodio-salicylate.
- o§Apomorphine. §Hyoscyamine.
- o§Morphine. §Aconitine Nitrate.
- o'Epinine.' o'Infundin'[Pituitary (Infundibular) Extract].

FUMES OR VAPOURS—

- Potassium Nitrate papers.
- Stramonium leaves. Digitalis.
- Lobelia, Belladonna, Tobacco, and Cubebs in various combinations, as powders or cigarettes, or smoked in a pipe.

INHALATIONS—

- Ammonium Chloride ('Vaporole' Inhaler). Menthol.
- Chloroform, 'Wellcome.'
- **Chloroform and Ethyl Iodide Compound. **Amyl Nitrite.
- Ether, 'Wellcome.' Oxygen.
- Spray of 'Epinine' solution.

Bed Sores

Relieve pressure by turning the patient, or by water-bed or cushion, and felt-plaster.

Bed Sores (*continued*)

Wash the place with 'Hazeline' or spirit and water; dry, and dust with starch, Zinc Oxide, or †Boric Acid Powder.

Treat slough with antiseptic lotion or charcoal poultice.

Keep surface aseptic with Boric Acid or Bismuth.

Stimulate with 'Hazeline,' Benzoin Compound Tincture, Balsam of Peru, †Silver Nitrate, Glycerin of Borax, or Glycerin of Tannic Acid.

Beri-beri

Abstention from rice.

Guard against heart failure.

Keep patient quiet. Give cardiac stimulants. If much fluid in pleuræ (or pericardium) withdraw it. Give food in small quantities at frequent intervals; meat, fresh vegetables or fruits (avoid bulky foods).

Move patient as soon as possible to non-infected place.

INTERNALLY—

- *Digitalis.
- *Strophanthus.
- *Sparteine Sulphate.
- *Thyroid Gland.

HYPODERMICALLY—

§Digitalin. §Strophanthin.

INHALATIONS—

- **Amyl Nitrite.
- Ammonia. Oxygen.

DURING CONVALESCENCE—

- *Iron, Arsenic and Digitalin.

Biliousness

Examine eyes separately for astigmatism or other error of refraction—a frequent cause of so-called "biliousness." Examine urine for albumin.

- *Calomel. *Blue Pill. *Rhubarb.
- *Blue Pill and Rhubarb Compound.
- *'Coffee-Mint.' **'Gingament.'
- *Podophyllin.
- *Cascara Compound. *Euonymus Extract.
- *Podophyllin and Euonymin.
- *Magnesium Sulphate Compound Effervescent.

* 'Tabloid' § 'Tabloid' Hypodermic o 'Hypoloid'
† 'Soloid' ** 'Vaporole'

Billiousness (*continued*)

- *Magnesium Sulphate Effervescent. *Nux Vomica.
- *Carlsbad Salt, Effervescent.
- *Sodium Phosphate Effervescent.
- *Sodium Sulphate Effervescent.
- *Sodium Salicylate.
- *Aconite.
- *Laxative Vegetable.
- *Mercury Perchloride.
- *Ammonium Chloride.
- Nitrohydrochloric Acid.

Bites and Stings

LOCALLY—

- Remove the sting.
- *Ammonium Carbonate.
- **Aromatic Ammonia.
- 'Hazeline,' †Lead Subacetate.
- †Carbolic Acid. Alcohol.
- Menthol in spirit.
- Chloroform, 'Wellcome.'
- †Cocaine Hydrochloride.

Snake-Bite—

INTERNALLY—

- *Ammonium Carbonate. Alcohol.
- *Atropine. *Belladonna.
- Ether, 'Wellcome.'

LOCALLY—

Ligature the part above the bite, incise margins of the wound, suck the wound, and rub in powdered †Potassium Permanganate.

Inject *§Potassium Permanganate solution or †Sodium Chloride solution.

HYPODERMICALLY—

- o§Strychnine Sulphate or §Strychnine Nitrate.

HYPODERMICALLY OR INTRA-
VENOUSLY—

Anti-venom Serum.

Blackwater Fever

INTERNALLY—

- *Quinine Hydrochloride.
- *Arsenic Trioxide.
- *Strychnine Sulphate.
- *Sodium Bicarbonate.
- *Mercury Perchloride.

HYPODERMICALLY—

- §Quinine Bihydrochloride.
- *'Soamin.'

BY RECTUM—

'Enule' Quinine Suppositories.

Blepharitis

Examine eyes separately for, and correct, any error of refraction.

INTERNALLY—

- *Phosphates of Iron, Quinine and Strychnine.
- *Quinine. 'Kepler' preparations.

LOCALLY—

- †Boric Acid, warm lotion.
- †Silver Nitrate.
- †Zinc Sulphate. †'Nizin.
- †Copper Sulphate.
- Mercurial Ointments.

Boils

Examine urine for sugar.
Remove any pressure or irritation as from edge of collar or cuff.

INTERNALLY—

- Mineral Acids.
- *Phosphates of Iron, Quinine and Strychnine.
- Dilute Sulphuric Acid.
- *Sodium Salicylate.
- *Arsenic Trioxide. *Quinine.
- *Quinine Salicylate.
- *Calcium Sulphide.
- Nuclein.
- *Blaud Pill and Arsenic.
- *Blaud Pill and Cascara Sagrada.

LOCALLY—

- Fomentations. Poultices.
- Belladonna. Opium. Collodion.
- †Carbolic Acid injection.

HYPODERMICALLY—

- Anti-staphylococcus Serum.
- Polyvalent, 'Wellcome.'
- Staphylococcus Vaccine, Mixed.
- 'Wellcome.'

Breath, Fœtor of

Examine nose, teeth, tonsils and fauces. Treat dyspepsia, constipation, fœtid bronchitis, bronchiectasis, gangrene, fœtid cavity, fœtid empyema.

INTERNALLY—

- *Terebene. Musk.
- Creosote.
- *Bismuth Subsalicylate. *Salol.
- *Betanaphthol Compound.

* 'Tabloid' § 'Tabloid' Hypodermic o 'Hypoloid'
† 'Soloid' ** 'Vaporole'

Breath, Fætor of (continued)

LOCALLY—

To nose (*see* *Ozæna*)

To mouth—

Washes or sprays of *Potassium Chlorate and Borax,
†Potassium Permanganate,
†Carbolic Acid, †Boric Acid,
Camphor or †Nasal Anti-
septic and Alkaline Comp.

¶'Pinol.'

¶Menthol and Eucalyptus.

INHALATIONS—

Eucalyptus Oil ('Eucalyptia').
'Pinol.' Menthol. *Thymol.
Iodine Tincture. Creosote.
Carbolic Acid.
Ether, 'Wellcome.'

Bright's Disease

(*See* *Diet Tables and General Directions*)

Acute

"Imperial" drink—

Cream of Tartar, one drachm ;
juice of half a lemon ; water,
twenty fluidounces.

*Potassium Nitrate.

*Digitalis.

*Antimony and Potassium Tart-
rate. *Jalap.

*Pilocarpine Nitrate. *Elaterin.

*Grey Powder.

*Strophanthus.

*Cathartic Compound.

*Calomel and *Salines.

*Caffeine, Citrated.

*Methylene Blue.

Subacute or Chronic—

Serpentary. Buchu.

*Caffeine, Citrated. Scoparius.

*Sparteine Sulphate. Squill.

*Pilocarpine. *Strychnine.

Uræmia—

Hot baths, vapour baths, wet
pack, dry and wet cupping.

INTERNALLY—

*Trinitrin. *Trinitrin Compound.

*Jalap. *Calomel and *Salines.

*Elaterin *Chloral, Hydrated.

*Potassium Bromide.

*Caffeine, Citrated.

LOCALLY—

Cupping. Leeches. Bleeding.

Bright's Disease (continued)

HYPODERMICALLY—

§Pilocarpine Nitrate.

§Digitalin. 0§Strychnine.

0'Infundin' [Pituitary (Infundi-
bular) Extract].

INHALATIONS—

**Amyl Nitrite. Oxygen.

Chloroform, 'Wellcome.'

BY RECTUM OR INTRAVENOUSLY—

†Saline injections.

Bronchitis

Acute—

Hot foot-bath, hot bath, warm
drinks and light food.

INTERNALLY—

*Blue Pill. *Calomel. *Heroin.

*Magnesium Sulphate Com-
pound Effervescent.

*Potassium Nitrate.

Ether, 'Wellcome.'

*Ipecac. *Antimony and Potass-
ium Tartrate.

*Ipecac and Opium Powder.
(Dover Powder). *Strychnine.

*Ammonium Carbonate.

Senega. Serpentry. Squill.

LOCALLY—

Mustard poultice. Cupping.
Turpentine liniment.

HYPODERMICALLY—

0§Apomorphine Hydrochloride.

INHALATIONS—

Warm moist air.

Compound Tincture of Benzoin.
Eucalyptus Oil ('Eucalyptia').

Chronic—

INTERNALLY—

*Blue Pill. *Calomel.

*Magnesium Sulphate Com-
pound Effervescent.

Ether, 'Wellcome.'

Senega. Creosote. *Terebene.

*Digitalis.

*Ipecac.

*Caffeine, Citrated.

*Ammonium Chloride.

*¶Ammonium Chloride and
Licorice. *Tar and Codeine.

*Codeine. *Sandal Wood Oil.

*Ammonium Carbonate.

*Heroin.

*Menthol Compound. *¶Menthol.

¶Menthol and Eucalyptus.

¶'Pinol.' †¶Pine Tar Compound.

* 'Tabloid' § 'Tabloid' Hypodermic
† 'Soloid' ¶ 'Tabloid' Pastille

†† 'Elixoid' 0 'Hypoloid'
** 'Vaporole'

Bronchitis (*continued*)**Chronic** (*continued*)—INTERNALLY (*continued*)—

- *Ipecac with Squill. *Tar.
- *Potassium Iodide. *Zinc Oxide.
- *Apomorphine Hydrochloride.
- 'Kepler' Cod Liver Oil with Malt Extract.

HYPODERMICALLY—

- o§Strychnine Sulphate.

INHALATIONS—

- Ammonium Chloride ('Vaporole' Inhaler).
- Terebene (B. W. & Co.)
- Compound Tincture of Benzoin.

Bronchorrhœa

Examine for foreign body in bronchus by bronchoscopy and skiagraphy.

INTERNALLY—

- *Ammonium Carbonate.
- *Ammonium Chloride. *Tar.
- *¶Ammonium Chloride and Licorice. *Tar and Codeine.
- *Apomorphine Hydrochloride.
- ¶'Pinol.' †¶Pine Tar Compound.
- *Potassium Iodide.
- *Cubeb and Belladonna.
- *Arsenic Trioxide. *Strychnine.
- *Guaiacol Carbonate.

INHALATIONS—

- Terebene (B. W. & Co.).
- Creosote.
- Compound Tincture of Benzoin.

Bruises

LOCALLY—

- 'Hazeline.' Tincture of Arnica.
- Alcohol lotion.
- †Lead Subacetate lotion.
- †Lead and Opium Lotion.

Burns and Scalds

INTERNALLY—

- *Opium or *Morphine to relieve pain.
- Irrigations of colon with †Saline solution (during shock).
- *Quinine Bisulphate.
- *Strychnine.
- *Nux Vomica.

LOCALLY—

- *Bismuth Gauze.
- Carron Oil.
- Carbolic Oil (1 in 20) and Lime water, equal parts. *
- Picric Acid.

Burns and Scalds(*continued*)LOCALLY (*continued*) -

- †Sodium Bicarbonate lotion.
- Zinc Oxide with Starch.
- 'Borofax.'
- Boric Acid in Lanoline.
- Zinc Oxide in Lanoline.
- Toilet Lanoline.
- 'Hazeline.' Ichthyol Ointment.
- Continuous bath (if very severe).

Calculi**Biliary—***Prevention—*

- Regular diet and exercise.
- Abundant fluid.
- *Sodium Salicylate.
- *Magnesium Sulphate Effervescent.
- *Sodium Sulphate Effervescent.
- *Sodium Phosphate Effervescent.
- *Vichy Salt, Effervescent.
- *Carlsbad Salt, Effervescent.
- *Kissingen Salt, Effervescent.
- *Lithium Citrate and Sodium Sulphate Effervescent.
- *Mucin Compound.
- *Hexamethylenetetramine.
- *Urotropine.
- *Iridin Compound. *Calomel.
- Olive Oil.

During attack—

INTERNALLY—

- *Belladonna.
- *Morphine.
- *Chloral, Hydrated.
- *Sodium Bicarbonate (in abundant warm water).
- Ether, 'Wellcome,' and Turpentine (equal parts).

INHALATIONS—

- Chloroform, 'Wellcome.'
- Ether, 'Wellcome.'
- **Amyl Nitrite.

BY RECTUM—

- †Saline injections.

Renal—

- Copious draughts of alkaline waters. No stimulants.
- Light diet.

Uric Acid }
Oxalic Acid } *Calculi*

- Potassium Citrate Effervescent in large doses for patients passing bloody urine with much uric acid.

* 'Tabloid' § 'Tabloid' Hypodermic †† 'Elixoid' o 'Hypoloid'
† 'Soloid' ¶ 'Tabloid' Pastille ** 'Vaporole'

Calculi (continued)**Renal (continued)**—

- *Piperazine.
- *Hexamethylenetetramine.
- *Urotropine.

Phosphatic Calculi—

- Mineral Acids. *Benzoic Acid.

Cancer**INTERNALLY**—

- *Methylene Blue. *Ichthyol.
- *Opium. *Chloral, Hydrated.
- *Morphine. *Thyroid Gland.
- *Thymus Gland.
- *Three Glands.
- 'Kepler' Malt Extract.

LOCALLY—

- †Cocaine Hydrochloride.
- †Corrosive Sublimate.
- Menthol in Olive Oil.
- Radium.

HYPODERMICALLY—

- *"Soamin."
- Coley's Fluid.
- §Morphine and Atropine.
- §Morphine and Strychnine.

BY RECTUM—

- †Boric Acid (warm enema in cancer of rectum).
- 'Enule' Belladonna Suppositories.
- 'Enule' Morphine Suppositories.
- 'Enule' Morphine and Belladonna Suppositories.

Cancrum Oris

Generous diet. Rest in bed.

INTERNALLY—

- *Iron and Arsenic Compound.
- *Iron and Quinine. *Strychnine.
- *Quinine. 'Kepler' preparations.

BY RECTUM—

- 'Enule' Meat or Milk Suppositories.

LOCALLY—

- Removal of gangrenous parts.
- Fuming Nitric Acid.
- Actual Cautery.

Carbuncle

- Examine carefully for cause.
- Examine urine for sugar.
- Remove pressure and friction.

Carbuncle (continued)**INTERNALLY**—

- *Quinine. *Arsenic Trioxide.
- *Bismuth Subsalicylate. *Salol.
- *Morphine. *Calcium Sulphide.
- Dilute Sulphuric Acid.

LOCALLY—

- †Carbolic Acid injection (1 to 3 of Glycerin).
- †Boric Acid fomentations.
- Collodion. Belladonna.

HYPODERMICALLY—

- Anti-staphylococcus Serum, Polyvalent, 'Wellcome.'
- Staphylococcus Vaccine, Aureus, 'Wellcome.'
- Staphylococcus Vaccine, Mixed, 'Wellcome.'

Catarrh**(COMMON "COLD")**

- (If frequently "catching cold," carefully examine nose for enlarged turbinate bones or sensitive spots; throat for enlarged tonsils or adenoid growths; and chest.)
- Hot baths. Turkish baths.

INTERNALLY—

- *Ipecac and Opium Powder (Dover Powder).
- *Hexamethylenetetramine.
- *Aconite.
- *Phenacetin and Quinine Compound. *Potassium Iodide.
- *Morphine, Strychnine, and Belladonna. *Antifebrin.
- *Ipecac with Antimony and Potassium Tartrate.
- *Ammonium Chloride.
- *¶Ammonium Chloride and Licorice.
- *Ammoniated Quinine.
- *¶Codeine and Benzoic Acid Compound without Cocaine.
- *Quinine Bisulphate.
- *Quinine and Camphor.
- *Quinine, Camphor and Aconite.
- *Quinine, Belladonna and Camphor.
- ¶Menthol.
- *Menthol Compound.
- ¶Menthol and Eucalyptus.
- ¶Pectoral.
- ††¶Pine Tar Compound.
- ¶'Pinol.'
- ¶Linseed, Licorice and Chlorodyne.
- *Potassium Nitrate.
- *Cubeb Compound.

* 'Tabloid'

§ 'Tabloid' Hypodermic

†† 'Elixoid'

† 'Soloid'

¶ 'Tabloid' Pastille

Catarrh (continued)*After early stages—*

- *Quinine. *Phosphates of Iron,
Quinine and Strychnine.
- *Hypophosphites Compound.
- *Blaud Pill and Arsenic.

INSUFFLATION—

Compound Menthol Snuff
(B. W. & Co.).

NOSE SPRAYS—

- †Nasal 'Eucalyptia' Compound.
- †Naso-Pharyngeal Compound.
'Epinine.'

APPLICATION TO NOSTRILS—

'Hazeline.' 'Hazeline' Cream.

HYPODERMICALLY—

Coryza Vaccines, 'Wellcome.'

Catarrhal Sore Throat**INTERNALLY—**

- *Aconite.
- *Belladonna.
- *Morphine, Strychnine and
Belladonna.
- *Potassium Nitrate. *Blue Pill.
- *Calomel. *Arsenic Trioxide.
- *Sodium Salicylate. 'Hazeline.'

TO BE SUCKED—

- *Cubeb Compound.
- *Cubeb and Belladonna.
- *Menthol Compound, *Red Gum.
- *Potassium Chlorate.
- *Ammonium Chloride.
- *¶ Ammonium Chloride and
Licorice.
- *'Epinine' Compound with or
without Heroin.
- ¶ Glycerin.
- ¶ Glycerin and Black Currant.
- ¶ Glycerin, Tannin and Black
Currant.
- ¶ Glycerin, Tannin, Capsicum
and Black Currant.
- ¶ Linseed, Licorice and
Chlorodyne.
- ¶ Pectoral. *Slippery Elm.
- ¶ Pine Tar Compound. ¶ 'Pinol.'
- *Carbolic Acid with Slippery Elm.

THROAT PAINTS—

Glycerin of Borax or Tannin.
Glycerin of Carbolic Acid.
Balsam of Peru or Tolu.

INHALATIONS—

Terebene (B. W. & Co.).
Compound Tincture of Benzoin.
Ammonium Chloride ('Vaporole'
Inhaler).

**Catarrhal Sore Throat
(continued)****GARGLES—**

- 'Hazeline.' †Carbolic Acid.
- †Naso-Pharyngeal Compound.
'Epinine.'
- †Alum and Zinc Compound.
- †Boric Acid. †Zinc Sulphate.
- †Zinc Permanganate.

SPRAYS—

- 'Hazeline.' 'Paroleine.'
- 'Epinine.'
- †Naso-Pharyngeal Compound.

Chapped Skin**LOCALLY—**

- 'Hazeline' Cream.
- " 'Hazeline' Snow."
- 'Borofax.' 'Phenofax.'
- Glycerin. Glycerin of Starch.
- Toilet Lanoline. Collodion.
- Boric Acid in Lanoline.
- Zinc Oxide in Lanoline.
- Compound Tincture of Benzoin
in Glycerin (1 in 4).
- †Lead and Opium Lotion.

Chigger

Thoroughly cleanse house.
Sprinkle insect powder, disinfect room with carbolic, paraform, etc. Forbid walking barefoot. Hot baths. Dislodge chigger insects. Touch infected parts with Turpentine. Envelop entire limb in moist dressings until the punctures have healed.

Chilblains**INTERNALLY—**

- *Suprarenal Gland.
- *Calcium Lactate.

LOCALLY—

Warmth; dry friction.
Exercise. Electric foot-bath.

If unbroken, paint with—

- Iodine. Opium Tincture.
- Cajuput Oil and Menthol.
- Capsicum Tincture.
- Ichthyol Ointment.
- Belladonna Liniment.
- Collodion and Cocaine.

If broken, apply—

- †Boric Acid in Lanoline.
- Balsam of Peru. Collodion.
- Opium Tincture.
- " 'Hazeline' Snow."

Chlorosis (*see Anæmia*)**Cholera**

Cholera Vaccine, as a prophylactic.

Abundant fluid. Stimulants. Hot soups, broths. If food vomited, give more immediately.

INTERNALLY—

Castor Oil and *Opium.
Diluted Sulphuric Acid and

- *Opium.
- *Calomel.
- *Indian Cannabis.
- *Betanaphthol. *Morphine.
- *Salol. *Asafetida and Opium.
- Camphor. Stimulants.
- Hoffman's Anodyne (Compound Spirit of Ether).
- *Permanganates.

LOCALLY—

Mustard or Capsicum plasters to abdomen.
Linseed poultices to abdomen.

HYPODERMICALLY—

§Morphine and Strychnine.

INTRAVENOUSLY—

Continuous saline infusion.
Hypertonic saline solutions (†Calcium Chloride Compound).

Chordee**INTERNALLY—**

- *Magnesium Sulphate Compound Effervescent.
- *Aconite.
- *Antimony and Potassium Tartrate.
- *Belladonna.
- *Ipecac and Opium Powder (Dover Powder).
- *Potassium Bromide. Camphor.

LOCALLY—

Glycerin of Belladonna.
†Cocaine Hydrochloride (per urethram).
o§Morphine (hypodermically in perinæum).

By RECTUM—

- 'Enule' Morphine Suppositories.
- 'Enule' Belladonna Suppositories.
- 'Enule' Morphine and Belladonna Suppositories.

Chorea

In severe cases, rest in bed and isolation from friends.

Examine for errors of refraction, adenoid growths, enlarged tonsils, worms, hæmorrhoids, or other peripheral irritation.

Generous diet.

*Arsenic Trioxide (in full doses).
Ergot. 'Ernutin.'

*Sodium Salicylate.

*Sodium Salicylate and Potassium Bicarbonate.

*Blaud Pill. *Strychnine Sulphate.

*Blaud Pill and Arsenic.

*Blaud Pill and Cascara Sagrada.
Camphor Monobromate.

*Quinine Valerate. *Cerebrin.

*Zinc Valerate. *Zinc Oxide.

*Iron, Arsenic and Digitalin.

††Formates.

*Trional. *Sulphonal.

HYPODERMICALLY—

§Hyoscyamine Sulphate.

If with Rheumatic Fever—

*Quinine Salicylate.

*Sodium Salicylate.

*Potassium Iodide.

Cirrrosis

Correct diet. Regulate alcohol.

*Calomel.

*Ammonium Chloride.

*Potassium Iodide. Iodoform.

*Sodium Phosphate Effervescent.

*Blue Pill, Squill and Digitalis.

*Elaterin.

*Jalap.

Colic (*see also Calculi*)**Renal—**

Hot bath; fomentations with Turpentine and Opium.

*Belladonna. *Opium.

Hepatic—

*Morphine.

*Belladonna.

*Chloral, Hydrated.

Leeches over region of liver.

Intestinal—

Recurrent attacks of colic may be due to lead poisoning, or local disease, *e.g.* gastric ulcer or appendicitis.

Careful diet.

* 'Tabloid' § 'Tabloid' Hypodermic o 'Hypoloid'
† 'Soloid' †† 'Elixoid'

Colic (continued)**Intestinal (continued) —**

- Castor oil and *Opium.
- *Calomel and *Salines.
- *Morphine.
- *Belladonna.
- Chloroform, 'Wellcome.'
- Ether, 'Wellcome.'

LOCALLY —

- Fomentations. Anodynes.
- Turpentine Stupes. Poultices.

INHALATIONS —

- Chloroform, 'Wellcome.'
- Ether, 'Wellcome.'

Collapse (or Fainting)

- Keep the head low.
- Apply cold water to the face.

INTERNALLY —

- Alcohol. Sal Volatile.
- Ether, 'Wellcome.'

HYPODERMICALLY —

- o§Strychnine.
- Ether, 'Wellcome.'
- o'Infundin' [Pituitary (Infundibular) Extract].
- §'Tyramine.'

INHALATIONS —

- **Amyl Nitrite.
- **Aromatic Ammonia.

Condylomata

- Insist on extreme cleanliness.

INTERNALLY —

- Mercury. *Potassium Iodide.
- *Mercuric Potassium Iodide.
- *Mercury Perchloride and Potassium Iodide.
- *Yellow Iodide of Mercury.
- *Calcium Iodo-ricinoleate.
- *'Soamin.'

LOCALLY —

- †Carbolic Acid lotion.
- †Corrosive Sublimate lotion.
- †Mercuric Potassium Iodide lotion.
- Calomel and Zinc Powder.
- Mercurial Ointments.

Conjunctivitis

- Examine the eyes separately for, and correct, any error of refraction.

Conjunctivitis (continued)**LOCALLY —**

- Blister behind the ear. Leeches to the temple. Compresses, hot or cold. Calomel Powder, Oleates of Mercury and Morphine outside the eyelid in palpebral conjunctivitis.

||Alum.

||'Epinine.'

- Castor Oil, dropped in.

- Lotion of †Alum, †Argyrol, †'Nizin,' †Boric Acid, †Copper Sulphate, †Corrosive Sublimate, †Protargol, †Zinc Chloride, †Zinc Sulphate, †Zinc Sulphate Compound, †Silver Nitrate, †Lead Subacetate, or 'Epinine'; or, for pain, of †Cocaine Hydrochloride.

Constipation

(See Diet Tables and General Directions)

- Regular habit.
- Morning cold bath.
- Exercise. Abdominal massage.

INTERNALLY —

- Cold water on rising, or tumbler of hot water sipped whilst dressing. Tumbler of hot water at bedtime.

- Plenty of fluid (most important).
- Coarse bread. Porridge.

- Fruit. Vegetables.

- *Laxative Vegetable. *Aloin.

- ¶Laxative Fruit. 'Alaxa'

- *Cascara Sagrada. *Blue Pill.

- *Cascara and Gentian Compound.

- *Cascara Compound. *Calomel.

- *Aloin Compound. *Nux Vomica.

- *Nux Vomica Compound.

- *Sulphur Compound.

- *Iridin Compound. *Strychnine.

- *Blue Pill and Rhubarb.

- *Rhubarb Compound Powder.

- Licorice Compound Powder.

- *Cathartic Compound.

- *Ox Bile. *Pig Bile.

- *Blue Pill, Colocynth and Hyoscyamus.

- *Guaiac and Sulphur.

- *Belladonna.

- *Magnesium Sulphate Effervescent.

- *Magnesium Sulphate Compound Effervescent.

- *Sodium Sulphate Effervescent.

- *Carlsbad Salt, Effervescent.

- 'Paroleine.'

- 'Laxamel.'

* 'Tabloid' § 'Tabloid' Hypodermic
† 'Soloid' ¶ 'Tabloid' Pastille

|| 'Tabloid' Ophthalmic
** 'Vaporole' o 'Hypoloid'

Constipation (continued)

BY RECTUM—

'Enule' Glycerin Suppositories.
Enemata.

'Enule' Soap Compound
Suppositories.

Convulsions

(IN CHILDREN)

Treat the exciting cause: *e.g.*
teething, gastro-intestinal
disturbance, worms, constipa-
tion, rickets, onset of acute
disease, whooping cough,
brain lesions, meningitis,
injuries.

Hot baths, with ice to head.

*Potassium Bromide.

*Chloral, Hydrated.

*Belladonna.

INHALATION—

Chloroform, 'Wellcome.'

Cornea

(INFLAMMATION OF)

INTERNALLY—

*Potassium Iodide. Mercury.

*Mercury Perchloride and
Potassium Iodide.

*Calcium Iodo-ricinoleate.

*Yellow Iodide of Mercury.

LOCALLY—

† Atropine. † † Cocaine. † Dionin.

‡ Physostigmine. † † Pilocarpine.

Yellow Oxide of Mercury Oint-
ment. Calomel Powder.

‡ Fluorescein (for diagnosis).

Corns

Well-fitting boots.

Corn-plasters.

Soak in hot water, or in lotion
of Sodium Carbonate, and
afterwards scrape.

Apply Collodion, Salicylic Acid
and Indian Cannabis com-
bined.

If inflamed, rest and poultice.

Acetic Acid. Chromic Acid.

Iodine. Silver Nitrate.

Cough

Treat any cause of irritation in
the ear (*e.g.* wax), in the
pharynx, larynx, trachea,
bronchi, lung, pleura,
stomach or intestine. In
violent paroxysmal cough,
think of foreign body in
larynx, and of whooping
cough.

Cough (continued)

INTERNALLY—

*Potassium Bromide. *Codeine.

* † † Codeine and Benzoic Acid Com-
pound without Cocaine.

*Chloral, Hydrated.

*Belladonna.

*Ipecac and Opium Powder
(Dover Powder). *Tar and
Codeine.

*Camphorated Opium.

*Ipecac with Squill.

‡ † † Linseed, Licorice and Chloro-
dyne.

‡ † Pectoral.

† † † Pine Tar Compound.

‡ † Pinol.

*Cubeb Compound. *Opium.

*Cubeb and Belladonna. *Tar.

* † † Ammonium Chloride and
Licorice. Creosote.

Syrup of Tolu. † † Glycerin.

‡ † Glycerin and Black Currant.

INHALATIONS—

Iodine. Creosote.

Benzoin Compound Tincture.

Eucalyptus Oil ('Eucalyptia').
'Pinol.'

Cramp

If recurrent, examine urine for
albumin or sugar; diet care-
fully and empty bowel.

INTERNALLY—

*Morphine. Chlorodyne.

*Ginger. *Soda-Mint.

*Belladonna.

* 'Gingament.'

LOCALLY—

Belladonna. Opium.

Hot bath.

Craw-Craw

Freely soak affected parts in
hot water.

Prick pustules and remove
crusts of those which have
ruptured.

Scrape indolent ulcers or apply
blistering fluid, dust with
boric acid or iodoform, cover
with dry *Absorbent Cotton
and bandage firmly. Change
dressings, once or twice
weekly.

Cretenism (Sporadic)

*Thyroid Gland.

*Calcium Iodo-ricinoleate.

Iodine.

* 'Tabloid'

† 'Soloid'

‡ 'Tabloid' Pastille

‡ † 'Tabloid' Ophthalmic

† † 'Elixoid'

Croup**Spasmodic**

Often associated with rickets.

Treat catarrh if present.

*Potassium Bromide.

*Chloral, Hydrated.

*Ipecac.

Wine of Ipecac.

*Ipecac with Antimony and Potassium Tartrate.

INHALATION—

Chloroform, 'Wellcome.'

False (see *Laryngitis*)

Membranous

(see *Diphtheria*)

Cystitis

Rest in bed. Simple diet.

Abundant bland fluid.

Treat the cause, *e.g.* gonorrhœa, stricture, enlarged prostate, calculus, gout.

Examine for residual urine.

Examine urine for micro-organisms, *e.g.* *Bacillus coli*.

INTERNALLY—

*Sodium Salicylate. *Boric Acid.

*†Codeine and Benzoic Acid Compound without Cocaine.

*Ipecac and Opium Powder (Dover Powder).

*Belladonna.

*Sodium Acid Phosphate and *Hexamethylenetetramine.

*Urotropine.

*Salol. Buchu.

*Sandal Wood Oil.

*Cubeb and Belladonna.

*Hyoscyamus.

Liquor Potassæ.

*Methylene Blue.

LOCALLY—

Wash Bladder out with warm solution of †Argyrol, †Boric Acid, 'Epinine' †'Nizin,' †Silver Nitrate, †Potassium Permanganate, *Salicylic Acid, *Quinine Bisulphate, or weak alkaline or acid solutions, according to the reaction of urine.

BY RECTUM—

'Enule' Morphine and Belladonna Suppositories.

Hyoscyamus Suppositories.

Opium and hot water enemata.

Autogenous vaccines, if indicated by bacteriological examination of urine.

Debility (WITHOUT OBVIOUS CAUSE)

Fresh air, rest, change of air; cold or tepid morning bath with skin friction.

*Strychnine. Mineral Acids.

*Hypophosphites Compound.

*Quinine.

*Nux Vomica.

*Phosphates of Iron, Quinine and Strychnine. *Blaud Pill.

*Blaud Pill and Arsenic.

*Blaud Pill and Cascara Sagrada. *Manganese and Iron.

*Iron, Arsenic and Digitalin.

††Formates.

††Glycerophosphates.

Dialysed Iron.

'Bivo' Beef and Iron Wine.

'Kepler' preparations.

Delirium

(IN FEVERS)

Cold baths and sponging.

Ice cap to head.

*Antifebrin Compound.

*Sodium Bromide Compound.

*Opium.

*Chloral, Hydrated. *Phenacetin.

*Antimony and Potassium Tartrate.

*Quinine Bisulphate.

*Antifebrin.

*Quinine Salicylate.

Delirium Tremens

(See *Alcoholism*)

Dengue

Isolation. Rest in bed.

INTERNALLY—

*Sodium Salicylate.

*Antipyrine. *Phenacetin.

*Belladonna.

EXTERNALLY—

Chloroform, Belladonna or Camphor Liniment. Wrap painful parts in *Absorbent Cotton.

HYPODERMICALLY—

§Hyoscine Compound (A or B, according to requirement).

* 'Tabloid'

† 'Soloid'

§ 'Tabloid' Hypodermic

¶ 'Tabloid' Pastille

†† 'Elixoid'

Dengue (continued)**During****Convalescence—**

Good food. Change of air.

INTERNALLY—

*Phosphates of Iron, Quinine and Strychnine. *Quinine.

††Glycerophosphates.

††Formates.

*Sodium Salicylate.

Diabetes Insipidus

Dry diet.

*Atropine. *Ergot Extract.

*‘Ernutin.’ *Opium.

*Carlsbad Salt, Effervescent.

*Vichy Salt, Effervescent.

*Zinc Valerate.

*Belladonna.

††Formates.

*Potassium Bromide. ¶Glycerin.

Diabetes Mellitus

(See *Diet Tables and General Directions*)

*‘Saxin’ instead of sugar.

*Codeine. *Opium. ¶Glycerin.

*Codeine and Nux Vomica.

*Sodium Salicylate.

*Sodium Salicylate and Potassium Bicarbonate.

††Formates. *Strychnine.

*Sodium Bicarbonate (in large doses).

*Ammonium Bromide.

*Ammonium Chloride.

*Arsenic Trioxide with *Lithium Carbonate.

*Antipyrine.

In Coma

*Sodium Bicarbonate (in large doses).

§Pilocarpine Nitrate.

Intravenous or rectal injection of †Saline solutions.

Oxygen inhalation.

Diarrhœa

(See *Diet Tables, Infant Feeding and General Directions*)

May be due to stricture of bowel, or to impaction of fæces, or to rectal carcinoma or ulceration. In acute or summer diarrhœa, large frequent loose motions generally

Diarrhœa (continued)

due to improper food or to fermentation of undigested food in the intestines. In the case of children examine feeding bottle, and if necessary, add *Sodium Citrate to the milk.

Purgatives—

*Calomel. *Blue Pill.

*Castor Oil. *Rhubarb.

Astringents—

*Kino Compound Powder.

Aromatic Chalk Powder.

*Tannin. Lime Water.

†Copper Sulphate. ‘Hazeline.’

Aromatic Sulphuric Acid.

Logwood decoction. Catechu.

*Opium. *Lead with Opium.

Intestinal Antiseptics—

*Grey Powder. *Carbolic Acid.

*Mercury Perchloride.

*Quinine Salicylate. *Salol.

*Bismuth Subgallate.

*Bismuth Subsalicylate.

*Betanaphthol.

*Benzonaphthol.

*Guaiacol Camphorate.

*Guaiacol Carbonate.

Sedatives—

*Ipecac and Opium Powder (Dover Powder). *Bismuth.

*Ipecac.

*Bismuth and Dover Powder.

Starch and Opium enemata.

‘Enule’ Bismuth Subgallate or Morphine Suppositories.

Chronic—

Find cause. Examine rectum.

*Bismuth Subnitrate.

*Mercury Perchloride.

Aromatic Chalk Powder with Opium.

Diphtheria**INTERNALLY—**

Ferric Chloride with *Potassium Chlorate. *Nux Vomica.

*Magnesium Sulphite.

*Caffeine, Citrated.

*Iron and Arsenic Compound.

*Methylene Blue.

In later stages—

o ‘Epinine.’

§ ‘Tyramine.’

* ‘Tabloid’ § ‘Tabloid’ Hypodermic
† ‘Soloid’ ¶ ‘Tabloid’ Pastille

†† ‘Elixoid’
o ‘Hypoloid’

Diphtheria (*continued*)

SPRAYS—

- Glycerin of Carbolic Acid.
- †Naso-Pharyngeal Compound.
- *Potassium Chlorate.
- †Nasal Phenol Compound.
- Chlorine Water.

HYPODERMICALLY OR INTRAMUSCULARLY—

Concentrated Diphtheria Antitoxin, 'Wellcome,' immediately.

If Paralysis—

- Rest in bed, liberal diet; feed with nasal or stomach tube.
- *Nux Vomica.
- *Strychnine.
- *Blaud Pill. *Quinine.
- *Blaud Pill and Arsenic.
- Massage. Electricity.

Dropsy

Treat the cause; renal cardiac, hepatic, cachectic, anæmic.

INTERNALLY—

- *Digitalis.
- *Strophanthus.
- *Elaterin. Scoparius. Squill.
- *Sparteine Sulphate. *Jalap.
- Potassium Citrate Effervescent.
- *Colocynth Compound.
- *Reduced Iron. *Blue Pill.

HYPODERMICALLY—

§Pilocarpine. §Digitalin.

Dysentery

Rest in bed. Careful diet.

INTERNALLY—

- Stimulants.
- *Magnesium Sulphate Effervescent, in early stages (in full doses).
- *Ipecac and Opium Powder (Dover Powder). *Salol.
- *Bismuth and Dover Powder.
- *Lead with Opium.
- *Mercury Perchloride (in small doses), frequently.
- *Bismuth Subnitrate. 'Hazeline.'
- Intestinal disinfectants (*see Diarrhœa*).
- *Ammonium Chloride. Cinnamon.
- *Santonin. Sublimed Sulphur.

For Amœbic Dysentery—

- *Ipecac (in full doses).
- *Emetine Hydrochloride.

Dysentery (*continued*)

BY RECTUM—

- 'Enule' Morphine Suppositories.
- Enemata of warm water with astringents:—†Alum, †Copper Sulphate, 'Epinine,' †Silver Nitrate, †Zinc Sulphate, †Lead Acetate and Opium, or †Lead Subacetate.

HYPODERMICALLY—

- Anti-dysentery Serum, 'Wellcome.'
- Dysentery Vaccine.

For Amœbic Dysentery—

- o§Emetine Hydrochloride.

Dysmenorrhœa

- Rest. Hot mustard hip-bath.
- Stupes with turpentine.

INTERNALLY—

- *Thyroid Gland.
- *Cotarnine Hydrochloride.
- *Aconite.
- Apiol. Camphor.
- *Morphine. *Ipecac and Opium Powder (Dover Powder).
- *Belladonna.
- *Ergot Extract. 'Ernutin.'
- *Potassium Bromide.
- *Antifebrin.
- *Antipyrine. *Phenacetin.
- *Antipyrine Compound.
- *Phenacetin Compound.
- *Guaïac and Sulphur.
- *Iron Preparations. *'Varium.'
- *Viburnum Prunifolium Extract.
- *Zinc Valerate.
- *'Lodal.'

HYPODERMICALLY—

- §Ergotinine Citrate.
- §Ergotinine and Strychnine.
- o§Morphine. o'Ernutin.'
- §Cotarnine Hydrochloride.

Dyspepsia

(*See Diet Tables and General Directions*)

Acute—

Rest in bed.

INTERNALLY—

- Beef juice.
- Soda Water. Ice. Glycerin.
- Castor Oil and *Opium.
- *Bismuth. *Mucin Compound.
- *Calomel. *Blue Pill.

* 'Tabloid'
† 'Soloid'

§ 'Tabloid' Hypodermic
o 'Hypoloid'

Dyspepsia (*continued*)**Acute** (*continued*)—INTERNALLY (*continued*)—

- *Magnesium Sulphate Compound Effervescent.
- *Opium.
- *Menthol. *Menthol Compound.
- Warm water or emetics.
- Diluted Hydrocyanic Acid.

LOCALLY—

- Mustard poultices.
- Fomentations.

Chronic—

- Diluted mineral acids.
- *Pepsin and Strychnine.
- *Pepsin, Bismuth and Strychnine.
- *Pepsin, Bismuth and Charcoal.
- *'Peppana.' *Ginger.
- *Ox Bile or *Pig Bile.
- 'Kepler' Malt Extract.
- *Carbolic Acid. *Capsicum.
- *Rhubarb and Soda.
- Cardamoms.
- Chloroform, 'Wellcome.'
- *'Gingament.' *Soda-Mint.
- *Nux Vomica.
- *Calcium Carbonate Compound.
- *Benzonaphthol.
- *Sodium Bicarbonate.
- *Bismuth Subnitrate.
- *Betanaphthol Compound.

Ear-ache

Examine carefully ear, mouth, teeth, throat and nose. Wash mouth, and gargle throat frequently with hot water.

INTERNALLY—

- *Aconite.
- *Belladonna.
- *Ipecac and Opium Powder (Dover Powder).
- *Calomel. *Blue Pill.
- *Castor Oil or Black Draught.
- *Magnesium Sulphate Compound Effervescent.
- *Antipyrine. *Phenacetin.
- *Phenacetin Compound.

LOCALLY—

- Hot fomentations (Poppy heads, Chamomiles, etc.).
- Irrigation with hot †Saline solution.
- Blister behind ear.
- Leeches behind ear.
- Oil and Opium in meatus.
- Menthol solution.

Eclampsia

(PUERPERAL)

INTERNALLY—

- Purgatives. *Morphine.
- *Thyroid Gland.
- HYPODERMICALLY—
- o§Morphine.
- *Thyroid Gland (under the mammae).
- BY RECTUM—
- †Saline injections.
- *Potassium Bromide and *Chloral, Hydrated, of each one drachm, in starch water.
- *Thyroid Gland.

EXTERNALLY

- Venesection. Hot wet pack.

INHALATIONS—

- Chloroform, 'Wellcome.'
- Ether, 'Wellcome.' Oxygen.
- **Amyl Nitrite.

Eczema (*see also Skin*)

Protect against all irritation, heat, sun, discharges. Wash little, use milk and water, or oatmeal water, or almond oil on soft linen.

Lanoline or Lanoline Ichthyol Soap.

Keep the folds of the skin apart. Attend to the diet and digestion, and regulate bowels.

Examine the urine for sugar and albumin.

INTERNALLY—

- Stomachics, tonics, purgatives.
- *Magnesium Sulphate Effervescent.
- Sulphur. *Belladonna.
- *Thyroid Gland. *Carbolic Acid.
- 'Kepler' Cod Liver Oil with Malt Extract.
- *Arsenical Compound.

LOCALLY—

When Acute—*Drying Powders of*

- Zinc Oxide or Carbonate.
- Starch. Boric Acid. Bismuth.
- Salicylic Acid.

Lotions of—

- †Silver Nitrate, †Boric Acid.
- †Lead Subacetate, or Carron Oil.

* 'Tabloid'

† 'Soloid'

§ 'Tabloid' Hypodermic

** 'Vaporole'

o 'Hypoloid'

Eczema (*continued*)**When Acute** (*continued*)—*Sedative Ointments of—*

Zinc Oxide, or Lead Subacetate or Boric Acid, in Lanoline. 'Hazeline' Cream.
Boric Acid in 'Hazeline' Cream. 'Borofax.'
Glycerin of Borax.
Lanoline Ichthyol Soap.
Lanoline Pine Tar Soap.

To relieve Itching—

Calamine Lotion.
Sodium Carbonate Solution.
Diluted Hydrocyanic Acid.
Benzoin Compound Tincture, painted on.
Borax. Menthol. Camphor.
†Cocaine Hydrochloride.
†Carbolic Acid (dilute lotion).

When Chronic—

More stimulating applications.
Sulphur bath. Glycerin.
Mercurial Ointments.
Ichthyol Ointment.
Sulphur Iodide Ointment.

Emissions

(Nocturnal; Seminal; Spermatorrhoea).

Keep the bowels regular; treat worms if present; avoid stimulants; avoid all fluids for two hours before bedtime; the bladder to be emptied after first deep sleep; avoid a feather or soft bed; avoid lying on the back; if the urine be too acid or alkaline, treat accordingly.

INTERNALLY—

*Magnesium Sulphate Effervescent.
*Magnesium Sulphate Compound Effervescent.
*Potassium Bromide.
*Quinine Bisulphate.
*Strychnine (in full doses).
*Ergot Extract and Strychnine.
*Arsenic Trioxide (in full doses).
Camphor. *Chloral, Hydrated.
*Blaud Pill and Arsenic.
*Blaud Pill and Cascara Sagrada.
††Formates. 'Ernutin.'
*Hypophosphites Compound.
*Belladonna.
*Three Valerates.
Cantharides with Iron.

Epilepsy

Examine for any possible cause of irritation, *e.g.* brain tumour, gumma, dental decay, dental pressure, ear abscess, uterine trouble, astigmatism or other error of refraction. Maintain the general health with good food, fresh air, and tonics. Limit or prohibit animal food. Secure free action of bowels.

INTERNALLY—

*Ammonium Bromide.
*Potassium Bromide.
*Sodium Bromide. *Cerebrin.
*Strontium Bromide.
*Three Bromides Effervescent.
*Sodium Bromide Compound.
*Trinitrin. *Zinc Valerate.
*Boric Acid. *Ipecac.
*Borax. *Belladonna.
Camphor.
*Calcium Lactate. *Calomel.

HYPODERMICALLY—

o§Hyoscine. §Hyoscyamine.
§Picrotoxin.

INHALATIONS—

Chloroform, 'Wellcome.'
Ether, 'Wellcome.'
**Amyl Nitrite.

Epistaxis

Examine nose for local cause. Treat associated conditions, *e.g.* Bright's disease, typhoid fever, new growth. Rest, with the head raised. Ice to back of neck. Warmth to hands and feet.

INTERNALLY—

*Ergot Extract. 'Ernutin.'
*Aconite. *Tannin.
*Calcium Lactate.
*Magnesium Sulphate Effervescent.
Iron Perchloride Tincture.

LOCALLY—

Injections of iced water. †Alum. Ferric Chloride. 'Hazeline.'
o'Epine.' Tannic Acid.
Plug the nostrils.
Pledgets of *Absorbent Cotton, saturated with 'Epine', solution to bleeding nostril. Plug nares in severe cases. Application of electric cautery (in suitable cases) to any point from which the hæmorrhage arises.

* 'Tabloid' § 'Tabloid' Hypodermic ** 'Vaporole'
† 'Soloid' †† 'Elixoid' o 'Hypoloid'

Erysipelas

INTERNALLY—

Iron Perchloride Tincture, with
*Magnesium Sulphate Effervescent.

*Quinine Sulphate. *Ichthyol.

*Sodium Salicylate.

HYPODERMICALLY—

Anti-streptococcus Serum, Erysipelas, 'Wellcome.'

Anti-streptococcus Serum,
Polyvalent, 'Wellcome.'

LOCALLY—

Starch. Collodion.

Glycerin of Belladonna.

†Silver Nitrate. Iodine.

Ichthyol and Lanoline.

Lanoline Ichthyol Soap.

Fainting (*see Collapse*)

Fevers

INTERNALLY—

Peptonised milk and food.

Beef juice.

'Kepler' Malt Extract.

Diaphoretics—

Ammonium Acetate Solution.

*Potassium Nitrate.

Alkaline Carbonates.

*Antimony and Potassium Nitrate.

*Aconite.

*Antifebrin. *Ipecac and Opium
Powder (Dover Powder).

Stimulants—

Alcohol. Turpentine. Camphor.

Antipyretics—

*Antipyrine. *Antifebrin.

*Antifebrin Compound.

*Phenacetin Compound.

*Phenacetin and Quinine Com-
pound.

*Quinine Bisulphate.

*Quinine Salicylate.

Warburg Tincture.

Sedatives—

*Chloral, Hydrated.

*Potassium Bromide.

*Opium. *Sulphonal.

*Trional. *Veronal.

EXTERNALLY—

Wet pack, sponging or douches,
ice cap, cold bath, air bath.

Fevers (*continued*)

HYPODERMICALLY—

Sera in certain fevers.

Anti-streptococcus Serum, Puer-
peral Fever, 'Wellcome.'

Anti-streptococcus Serum, Rheu-
matic Fever, 'Wellcome.'

Anti-streptococcus Serum, Scar-
latina, 'Wellcome.'

Anti-colon Bacillus Serum,
'Wellcome.'

Anti-meningococcus Serum,
'Wellcome' (intraspinal).

Anti-typhoid Serum,
'Wellcome.'

Fibroids (UTERINE)

Operation.

INTERNALLY—

*Thyroid Gland.

*'Varium.' *Ergot Extract.

'Ernutin.' 'Epinine.'

*'Mamos.'

*Hydrastine Hydrochloride.

*Hydrastine Compound.

*Hydrastine Compound and
Cotarnine Hydrochloride.

*'Lodal.'

HYPODERMICALLY—

§Ergotinine. °'Ernutin.'

§Ergotinine and Strychnine.

§Ergotoxine.

Filariasis

(FILARIAL FEVER)

Keep in bed.

Control vomiting with ice, effervescing drinks or counter-irritants to stomach.

If severe renal pain, cup and foment loins.

If chyluria, use catheter.

The district in which the disease
was contracted should be left.

INTERNALLY—

*Antipyrine.

HYPODERMICALLY—

°§Hyoscine.

§Morphine and Atropine.

LOCALLY—

Applications of Belladonna to
swollen groin glands.

* 'Tabloid'

† 'Soloid'

§ 'Tabloid' Hypodermic

° 'Hypoloid'

Fissure of Anus

Extreme cleanliness locally.
Keep motions soft until operation.

LOCALLY—

- †Silver Nitrate. Ichthyol.
- †Eucaine in Lanoline.
- †Cocaine in Lanoline.

By RECTUM—

'Enule' Suppositories of Bismuth Subgallate, 'Hazeline' Compound, Gall and Opium, 'Epinine,' Cocaine, Morphine, Belladonna, or Morphine and Belladonna combined.

Fistula of Anus

Extreme cleanliness locally.

By RECTUM—

Until operation, 'Enule' Suppositories of Bismuth Subgallate, Morphine and Belladonna, Gall and Opium, 'Epinine,' or 'Hazeline' Compound.
'Hazeline' Suppositories.
Hyoscyamus Suppositories.

Flatulence

Hot water one hour before food. Dry meals. Compact meals. Careful mastication. Complete bowel action.

- *Coffee-Mint. *Soda-Mint.
- *'Gingament.'
- *Calcium Carbonate Compound.
- *Magnesium Carbonate Compound.
- *Rhubarb, Soda and Magnesia.
- *Potassium Bicarbonate.
- *Mucin Compound.
- *Capsicum.
- *Sodium Bicarbonate.
- *Asafetida and Opium.
- *Charcoal. Cajuput Oil.
- *Benzonaphthol. *Menthol.
- *Betanaphthol Compound.
- *Salicylic Acid. *Carbolic Acid.
- Peppermint. Sal Volatile.
- Cardamoms. Lavender.
- 'Paroleine.'

Freckles

Protect skin from sun by veil.

LOCALLY—

Toilet Lanoline. Olive Oil.
Lanoline Soap.
'Borofax.' 'Hazeline' Cream.
Glycerin. "'Hazeline' Snow."
Lime water. Alkaline washes.
Alcohol and Rose water.

Gall Stones

(see *Calculus and Colic*)

Gangrene

Examine carefully for cause, especially as to condition of vessels.

Examine urine for albumin and sugar.

Generous diet and alcohol.

INTERNALLY—

- *Opium. *Codeine. *Morphine.
- *Quinine. *Strychnine.
- Quinine and Arsenic.

LOCALLY—

- Prevent sepsis.
- Promote evaporation of fluid from dead parts.
- *Boric Cotton.
- *Cyanide Cotton.
- *Iodoform Cotton.
- Salicylic wool. *Cyanide Gauze
- *Boric Gauze.
- *Sal Alembroth Gauze.
- *Iodoform Gauze.
- *Bismuth Gauze.
- Morphine Oleate.
- Glycerin of Belladonna.
- Morphine in Menthol.
- 'Borofax.'
- Glycerin of Borax.

Gastric Ulcer

(See also *Hæmatemesis and Dyspepsia*)

Treat anæmia or constipation.

INTERNALLY—

- Liquid food, peptonised, at short intervals, in small amounts.
- 'Kepler' Malt Extract.
- Beef juice.
- *Bismuth Subcarbonate.
- 'Epinine.' 'Hazeline.'
- *Opium.
- Diluted Hydrocyanic Acid.
- Potassium Bichromate.
- *Suprarenal Gland.
- *Bismuth Subnitrate.
- *Mucin Compound.
- Normal Horse Serum.
- Olive Oil and Cream (in small doses).
- 'Paroleine.'

By RECTUM—

- Nutrient enemata.
- 'Enule' Meat or Milk Suppositories.

* 'Tabloid'

† 'Soloid'

Glaucoma (ACUTE)

Attend to general health.
Consider *immediate* operation.

INTERNALLY—

- *Magnesium Sulphate Effervescent.
- *Calomel. *Opium. *Morphine.
- *Quinine. Quinine and Arsenic.
- *Strychnine.
- *Nux Vomica.

LOCALLY—

||Physostigmine. ||Pilocarpine.
Leeches (to temple).
Hot fomentations.

Glycosuria

(See *Diabetes and Diet Tables*)

- Treat the cause, *e.g.* gout.
- Modified or restricted diet.
- Turkish baths; exercise.
- *‘Saxin’ instead of sugar.
- *Sodium Salicylate (in full doses).
- *Antipyrine.
- *Ammonium Chloride.
- *Strychnine. *Arsenic Trioxide.
- *Codeine. *Morphine.

Goitre

(BRONCHOCELE)

Attention to general health.
Change of residence.

INTERNALLY—

- Iodine. *Potassium Iodide.
- *Thymus Gland.
- *Calcium Iodo-ricinoleate.
- *Hexamethylenetetramine.

LOCALLY—

- Iodine Tincture.
- *Potassium Iodide, or *Mercury Red Iodide in Lanoline.
- Injection of Iodine Tincture.
- Removal in certain cases.

Goitre

(EXOPHTHALMIC)

Rest in bed.
Avoid worry and excitement.
Ice bag to neck and heart.
Electricity to neck.

INTERNALLY—

- ‘Epinine’
- *Pituitary Gland.
- *Suprarenal Gland.
- *Opium. *Morphine. *Quinine.
- *Belladonna.
- ‘Ernutin.’ *Ergot Extract.
- *Digitalis.
- *Strophanthus.

* ‘Tabloid’

† ‘Soloid’

Goitre (EXOPHTHALMIC)

(continued)

INTERNALLY (continued)—

- *Arsenic Trioxide. *Blaud Pill.
- *Blaud Pill and Arsenic.
- *Iron, Arsenic and Digitalin.
- *Sodium Bromide Compound.
- Serum (Mœbius).

Gonorrhœa

(see also *Chordee*)

Avoid exercise, alcohol, tobacco, coffee, cheese, pepper, spices and all stimulating food.

Rest, suspensory bandage, warm baths, frequent hot fomentations to perinæum.

INTERNALLY—

- *Magnesium Sulphate Effervescent.
- *Magnesium Sulphate Compound Effervescent.
- Abundant bland fluids. Buchu.
- *Ipecac with Antimony and Potassium Tartrate.
- *Aconite. Camphor.
- Copaiba. *Sandal Wood Oil.
- *Ipecac and Opium Powder (Dover Powder).
- *Hexamethylenetetramine.
- *Urotropine.
- *Cubeb and Belladonna. *Salol.
- *Methylene Blue.
- *Hyoscyamus.
- Liquor Potassæ freely diluted.

BY RECTUM—

‘Enule’ Belladonna Suppositories, if necessary, to relieve pain.

URETHRAL INJECTIONS—

- Warm water, †Boric Acid, †Potassium Permanganate, †Copper Sulphate, †Corrosive Sublimate, †‘Nizin,’ †Zinc Sulphocarbolate, †Zinc Chloride, †Zinc Sulphate, †Boric Acid and Zinc Sulphate, †Zinc Permanganate, †Alum, †Alum and Zinc Sulphate, †Lead and Opium Lotion. ‘Hazeline,’ †Argyrol.

HYPODERMICALLY—

- Anti-gonococcus Serum, ‘Wellcome.’
- Anti-streptococcus Serum, Polyvalent, ‘Wellcome.’
- These sera may also be given per rectum.
- Gonococcus Vaccine, ‘Wellcome.’

|| ‘Tabloid’ Ophthalmic

Gout

(See *Diet Tables and General Directions*)

Electric hot-air baths.
Radiant heat and light.
Turkish baths.
Abundant fluid.

INTERNALLY—

*‘Saxin’ instead of sugar.
*Potassium Bicarbonate.
*Lithium Citrate Effervescent.
*Lithium Citrate and Sodium Sulphate Effervescent.
*Aconite.
*Lithium Carbonate.
*Sodium Sulphate Effervescent.
*Carlsbad Salt, Effervescent.
*Vichy Salt, Effervescent.
*Potassium Iodide. *Piperazine.
*Guaiac and Sulphur.
††Formates.
Colchicum.
*Colchicine Salicylate.
*Colchicine and Nux Vomica Compound.
*Lithium Benzoate Compound.
*Sodium Salicylate.
*Calcium Carbonate Compound.

During attack

INTERNALLY—

*Calomel and *Salines.
Colchicum.
*Ammonium Bromide.
*Opium. *Phenacetin.

LOCALLY—

Avoid ice-cold application to a very inflamed joint; raise the part, and wrap in *Absorbent Cotton; employ evaporating lotions or hot alkaline fomentations.

Sedative liniments.

Collodion. Oil of Peppermint.

HYPODERMICALLY

§Aconitine. o§Morphine.

Guinea-worm

Frequent hot fomentations to encourage worm to discharge embryos, after which (15 to 20 days) worm is easily removed. Dress with boric lotion and lint till wound heals.

Or inject body of worm, or surrounding tissues, with †Mercury Perchloride (1 in 1000 solution).

* ‘Tabloid’

† ‘Soloid’

§ ‘Tabloid’ Hypodermic

†† ‘Elixoid’

Hæmatemesis

(see also *Gastric Ulcer*)

Absolute rest in bed.

INTERNALLY—

Ice to suck. Barley water.
Peptonised milk. Whey.
Olive Oil and Cream (in small doses).
*Morphine. *Opium. *Tannin.
*Calcium Lactate.
‘Epinine.’
*Lead with Opium. ‘Hazeline.’
Turpentine (one-minim doses).
*Suprarenal Gland.
*Mucin Compound.

By RECTUM—

Nutrient enemata.
‘Enule’ Meat or Milk Suppositories.

HYPODERMICALLY—

§Ergotinine. o§Morphine.
o ‘Ernutin.’
§Morphine and Strychnine.
Normal Horse Serum.

Hæmaturia

Treat the cause—*e.g.* purpura and other blood diseases (*see Purpura*); gonorrhœa, calculus, new growth, tubercle of kidney or bladder, nephritis, prostatitis, etc.

In Acute Nephritis—

INTERNALLY—

*Digitalis.
Ergot. *Ergot Extract.
‘Ernutin.’
*Ipecac with Antimony and Potassium Tartrate.
‘Epinine.’

HYPODERMICALLY—

§Ergotinine Citrate. o ‘Ernutin.’
o ‘Epinine.’

LOCALLY—

Dry and wet cupping.
Counter-irritant to loins.

Hæmophilia

Avoid injuries, wounds, or abrasions.

INTERNALLY—

Calcium Chloride.
*Calcium Lactate.
Ferric Chloride.
*Tannin. Gallic Acid.
*Ergot Extract.
‘Epinine.’ *Pituitary Gland.
‘Hazeline.’
Normal Horse Serum.

o ‘Hypoloid’

Hæmophilia (*continued*)

LOCALLY—

‘Epinine.’

HYPODERMICALLY—

Normal Horse Serum.

Hæmoptysis

Rest in bed.

Avoid use of voice.

INTERNALLY—

Ice. *Potassium Bromide.

*Morphine. Opium Tincture.

*Opium, Granulated.

*Lead with Opium. Turpentine.

*Tannin. Gallic Acid.

*Calcium Lactate.

*Aconite.

‘Hazeline.’ *Ergot Extract.

Ferric Chloride. Sulphuric Acid.

*Trinitrin (Nitroglycerin).

*Erythrol Tetranitrate.

Normal Horse Serum.

*‘Lodal.’

LOCALLY—

Chloroform, ‘Wellcome,’ ice, or dry cupping to chest.

Hot water bag (to spine).

HYPODERMICALLY—

o§Morphine. §Ergotinine.

§Ergotinine and Strychnine.

§Morphine and Strychnine.

INHALATIONS—

**Amyl Nitrite.

Terebene (B.W. & Co.).

Astringents in general.

Hæmorrhage**Intestinal**—

Find source and treat cause.

INTERNALLY—

*Opium. Turpentine. ‘Hazeline.’

*Strychnine. *Ipecac.

Iron Perchloride Tincture.

*Calcium Lactate.

‘Epinine.’ *Lead with Opium.

Diluted Sulphuric Acid.

Normal Horse Serum.

*‘Lodal.’

INHALATION—

**Amyl Nitrite.

HYPODERMICALLY—

Ergot Extract. o‘Ernutin.’

§Ergotinine Citrate.

§Ergotinine and Morphine.

§Ergotinine and Strychnine.

§Morphine and Strychnine.

Hæmorrhage (*continued*)**Intestinal** (*continued*)—

By RECTUM—

‘Enule’ ‘Epinine’ Suppositories.

‘Enule’ ‘Hazeline’ Compound Suppositories.

†Saline injections. ‘Hazeline.’

Post-Partum—

Disinfect externally.

Douche vagina with saturated solution of †Boric Acid; douche uterus with same solution as hot as can be borne; douche uterus with ‘Epinine,’ 1 in 10,000; compress fundus firmly. If necessary, plug cavity of uterus; raise foot of bed; bandage limbs. Compress abdominal aorta.

INTERNALLY—

Ergot. *Ergot Extract.

‘Ernutin.’ ‘Epinine.’

*Hydrastine Compound.

*Hydrastine Compound and Cotarnine Hydrochloride.

*‘Lodal.’ *Calcium Lactate.

Alcohol. Sal Volatile.

‘Hazeline.’

INHALATION—

**Amyl Nitrite.

HYPODERMICALLY—

§Ergotinine. o‘Ernutin.’

§Ergotinine and Strychnine.

§Morphine and Strychnine.

§Digitalin. o§Strychnine.

INTRAMUSCULARLY—

‘Epinine’ with Atropine Sulphate.

o‘Ernutin.’

o‘Infundin’ [Pituitary (Infundibular) Extract].

§‘Ergamine.’

By RECTUM—

‘Enule’ ‘Epinine’ Suppositories.

‘Enule’ ‘Hazeline’ Compound Suppositories.

†Saline injections. ‘Hazeline.’

Hæmorrhoids

(*see Piles*)

Hay Fever

Residence at the seaside or on mountains, avoiding agricultural and dusty districts.

Treat any nasal affection.

* ‘Tabloid’

† ‘Soloid’

§ ‘Tabloid’ Hypodermic

** ‘Vaporole’

o ‘Hypoloid’

Hay Fever (continued)**INTERNALLY—**

- *Arsenic Trioxide.
- *Nux Vomica.
- *Belladonna.
- *Potassium Iodide.
- *Ammonium Chloride. *Quinine
- *Quinine Valerate.
- *Zinc Valerate.
- *Suprarenal Gland.
- 'Epinine.'

LOCALLY (to eye and nose)—

- o 'Epinine.'
- Pollantin.

NASAL INSUFFLATION—

- Compound Menthol Snuff
(B. W. & Co.)
- Quinine Bisulphate.

NASAL SPRAYS—

- Menthol or Camphor in
'Paroleine.'
- †Eucaine.
- 'Epinine.'
- †Nasal Phenol Compound.
- †Nasal Antiseptic and Alkaline
Compound.
- †Naso-Pharyngeal Compound.

Headache

Always seek cause for chronic or oft-recurring headache: astigmatism, or some error in refraction (a most frequent cause), brain tumour, nasal obstruction, decayed teeth, deficient coagulability of the blood, etc.

Bilious, gastro-intestinal—

- *Blue Pill and *Salines.
- *Magnesium Sulphate Effervescent. *Cascara Sagrada.
- *Magnesium Sulphate Compound Effervescent.
- *Podophyllin and Euonymin.

Migraine (Sick headache)—

- Regulate the diet.
- Treat constipation.
- Correct errors of refraction.
- Prohibit overwork.
- Rest in bed during attack.

To Eye—

- || Atropine Sulphate.

Headache (continued)**Migraine (Sick headache) (continued)—****INTERNALLY—**

- *Blue Pill and *Salines.
- *Antipyrine. *Phenacetin.
- *Antifebrin Compound.
- *Phenacetin Compound.
- *Aconite. *Caffeine, Citrated.
- *Antipyrine Compound.
- *Potassium Bromide. *Ergot
Extract.
- *Ammonium Bromide with
*Sodium Salicylate.
- *Trinitrin. *Trinitrin Compound.
- *Quinine Valerate.
- *Erythrol Tetranitrate.
- *Zinc Valerate.
- *Calcium Lactate.
- *Quinine. *Arsenic Trioxide.
- *Indian Cannabis.
- *Strychnine Sulphate.
- Butyl-Choral Hydrate.
- *Butyl-Chloral Hydrate and
Gelsemine.

INHALATION—

- **Amyl Nitrite.

HYPODERMICALLY—

- §Ergotinine Citrate.
- o 'Ernutin.' o§Morphine.
- §Ergotinine and Morphine.
- §Ergotinine and Strychnine.
- §Caffeine Sodio-salicylate.

LOCALLY—

- Massage of scalp. Cold water
Evaporating lotion. Ice.
- Alcohol. Ether, 'Wellcome.'
- Eau-de-Cologne.

Heart, Diseases of

- Maintain the general health.
- Prohibit overwork or fatigue of
body or mind.
- Attend to digestion.
- Regular exercise.
- If necessary, rest in bed.
- Stimulants in some cases.
- Special exercises and baths.

INTERNALLY—

- *Digitalis. *Digitalin.
- *Caffeine, Citrated. Convallaria.
- *Blaud Pill and Arsenic.
- *Citric Acid. *Calcium Lactate.
- *Strophanthus.
- *Chloralformamide.

* 'Tabloid'

† 'Soloid'

§ 'Tabloid' Hypodermic.

|| 'Tabloid' Ophthalmic

** 'Vaporole'

o 'Hypoloid'

Heart, Diseases of*(continued)***INTERNALLY (continued)—**

- *Arsenic Trioxide. *Strychnine.
- *Iron, Arsenic and Digitalin.
- *Trinitrin. *Trinitrin Compound.
- *Erythrol Tetranitrate.
- *Potassium Iodide. ††Formates.
- *Sparteine Sulphate.

HYPODERMICALLY—

- §Digitalin. §Strophanthin.
- o§Strychnine.
- §Morphine and Strychnine.
- §Sparteine Sulphate.
- o 'Infundin' [Pituitary (Infundibular) Extract].

INHALATION—

- **Amyl Nitrite.

For Pain

- Rest. Stimulants.
- Mustard poultices to heart.

For Sleeplessness

- Rest. Stimulants.
- *Chloralformamide. *Sulphonol.
- *Trional. *Veronal.

For Dropsy**INTERNALLY—**

- *Digitalis.
- *Strophanthus.
- *Sparteine Sulphate. Scoparius.
- *Caffeine, Citrated. *Jalap.
- *Blue Pill, Squill and Digitalis.
- *Elaterin. *Colocynth.

HYPODERMICALLY—

- §Digitalin. §Strophanthin.

Heartburn

- Draught of water.
- Alkaline Carbonates.
- *Soda-Mint.
- * 'Coffee-Mint.'
- * 'Gingament.'
- *Calcium Carbonate Compound.
- *Magnesium Carbonate Compound.
- *Carbolic Acid. *Betanaphthol.
- *Benzonaphthol.
- *Salicylic Acid.

Herpes Zoster**INTERNALLY—**

- *Iron and Quinine Citrate.
- *Hypophosphites Compound.
- *Quinine. *Opium. *Morphine.
- *Arsenic Trioxide.
- *Phenacetin and Quinine Compound. *Phenacetin.

Herpes Zoster (continued)**LOCALLY—**

- Zinc Oxide Powder.
- Menthol in 'Paroleine'
- Morphine Oleate.
- 'Hazeline' Cream.

HYPODERMICALLY—

- o§Morphine.
- §Morphine and Strychnine.

Hiccough

- Usually dyspeptic; hold the breath, sneeze, drink cold water, sip hot water.
- Correct diet, and give meals dry.

INTERNALLY—

- *Sodium Bicarbonate. *Opium.
- * 'Gingament.'
- *Soda-Mint.
- * 'Coffee-Mint.'
- *Calcium Carbonate Compound.
- *Morphine. *Potassium Bromide.
- Chloroform, 'Wellcome.'
- Ether, 'Wellcome.'
- Peppermint.
- Camphor Essence.
- Turpentine. *Trinitrin.
- *Carbolic Acid. *Betanaphthol.
- *Salicylic Acid.

HYPODERMICALLY—

- o§Morphine. §Pilocarpine.

INHALATION—

- **Amyl Nitrite.

Hodgkin's Disease

- *Arsenic Trioxide.
- * 'Soamin.'

*(See also under Anæmia)***Hydrophobia**

- Pasteur Serum treatment. (If decided on, the patient should be sent immediately.)

INTERNALLY—

- *Morphine.
- *Belladonna.
- *Trinitrin. *Potassium Bromide.

LOCALLY (to wound)—

- Excision.
- †Potassium Permanganate.

HYPODERMICALLY—

- o§Morphine. §Curara.
- o§Hyoscine. §Hyoscyamine.

INHALATIONS—

- **Amyl Nitrite.
- Chloroform, 'Wellcome.'
- Ether, 'Wellcome.'

* 'Tabloid'

† 'Soloid'

§ 'Tabloid' Hypodermic

†† 'Elixoid'

** 'Vaporole'

o 'Hypoloid'

Hysteria

Attend to the general health.
Firm and gentle treatment.
Massage.

INTERNALLY—

Purgatives. Tonics.
*Belladonna.
*Zinc Oxide.
*Potassium Bromide.
*Zinc Valerate. *Cerebrin.
*Iron Valerate.
*Quinine Valerate.
*Three Valerates.
Asafetida.
*Sodium Bromide Compound.
*Three Bromides Effervescent.

Impetigo

Remove the crusts with a
poultice or with warm oil.

INTERNALLY—

Tonics, with small doses of
*Arsenic Trioxide.
*Arsenical Compound.

LOCALLY—

White Precipitate in Lanoline.

Impotence

Attend to the general health
and to the local conditions.

*Arsenic Trioxide. Cantharides.
*Ergot Extract. *Phosphates of
Iron, Quinine and Strychnine.
*Strychnine. Phosphorus.

††Formates. 'Ernutin.'

*††Glycerophosphates.

*Hypophosphites Compound.
*Blaud Pill. Zinc Phosphide.
*Didymine. Damiana.
Yohimbine.

Incontinence of Urine

In adults, is often a sign of
retention, indicating residual
urine, as in enlarged prostate,
or other long-standing urethral
obstruction and in certain
nervous diseases.

Cantharides. *Strychnine.
*Hypophosphites Compound.
*Hexamethylenetetramine.
*Urotropine.

In children, may be due to general
ill-health or to thread-worms,
constipation, phimosis, en-
larged tonsils, adenoid growths,
enlarged turbinate bones,
abnormal urine or irritation of
the bladder (as from stone).

Prohibit drinking in the evening.

Incontinence of Urine

(continued)

Wake the child up in the night
to micturate.

*Belladonna.
*Reduced Iron.
*Iron and Arsenic Compound.
*††Glycerophosphates.
††Formates.
*Strychnine Sulphate.
Rhus Aromatica, Liquidextract.
*Chloral, Hydrated.
*Ergot Extract. 'Ernutin.'
*Thyroid Gland.
*Ammonium Bromide.
*Blaud Pill and Cascara Sagrada.
Potassium Citrate Effervescent.
Alkalies (if urine too acid).

Influenza

Bed for even slight cases.

INTERNALLY—

Alcohol (usually).
*Aconite.
*Ammoniated Quinine.
*Quinine Salicylate. *Antipyrine.
*Sodium Salicylate.
*Phenacetin.
*Carbolic Acid. *Strychnine.
*Phenacetin Compound.
*Phenacetin and Quinine Com-
pound.
*Quinine, Belladonna and Cam-
phor.
*Quinine, Camphor and Aconite.
*Quinine.
*Antipyrine Compound.

HYPODERMICALLY—

Influenza Vaccine.

During Convalescence—

Alcohol. Good feeding.
Beef juice.
*Phosphates of Iron, Quinine
and Strychnine.
*Nux Vomica.
*Hypophosphites Compound.
*††Glycerophosphates.
††Formates.
'Kepler' preparations.
*Quinine. *Arsenic Trioxide.
*Strychnine. Mineral Acids.

Insomnia

Treat the cause when possible.

Warm bath at bedtime; hot
foot-bath, with mustard, at
bedtime; remove inland for
seaside restlessness; avoid
too long interval between last
meal and bedtime.

Insomnia (continued)

Feed carefully. Treat dyspepsia. Alcohol (preferably in warm water) with care; in some cases it induces sleeplessness.

INTERNALLY—

- *Chloral, Hydrated. *Chloral-formamide. *Opium.
- *Potassium Bromide. *Morphine.
- *Ammonium Bromide.
- *Sodium Bromide Compound.
- *Veronal. *Sulphonal. *Trional.
- *Indian Cannabis.
- *Soda-Mint (where due to acid dyspepsia). *‘Gingament.’
- *‘Coffee-Mint.’

HYPODERMICALLY—

- §Hyoscyamine. o§Hyoscine.
- o§Morphine.

Intertrigo (CHAFING)

Keep the skin surfaces apart.

Powders—

- Lanoline Toilet Powder.
- Zinc Oxide. Bismuth.

Lotions—

- Glycerin. Glycerin of Borax.

Ointments—

- ‘Borofax.’
- Tannic Acid. Calamine or Lead Subacetate in Lanoline.
- ‘Hazeline’ Cream.

Iritis

Treat cause, *e.g.* traumatism, syphilis, rheumatism, gout.

INTERNALLY—

- *Quinine. *Arsenic Trioxide.
- *Potassium Iodide.

LOCALLY—

- †||Atropine or †||Homatropine, to dilate pupil.
- ||Cocaine Hydrochloride.
- †||Atropine and Cocaine.
- †||Homatropine and Cocaine.
- †Cocaine and Eucaine.
- ||‘Epinine.’
- Leeches or blisters to the temples. Eye-shade.

Jaundice

- Ascertain and treat cause.
- Warm baths.
- *Calomel. *Blue Pill.
- *Blue Pill and Rhubarb.
- *Podophyllin and Euonymin.

* ‘Tabloid’

† ‘Soloid’

§ ‘Tabloid’ Hypodermic

|| ‘Tabloid’ Ophthalmic

Jaundice (continued)

- *Magnesium Sulphate Effervescent.
- *Magnesium Sulphate Compound Effervescent.
- *Sodium Sulphate Effervescent.
- *Ox Bile or *Pig Bile.
- *Chloral, Hydrated.
- *Citric Acid.
- Dilute Mineral Acids.

Kala-Azar**INTERNALLY—**

- *Quinine Sulphate (in large doses) —up to 60 grains a day.

HYPODERMICALLY—

- ‘Soamin’
- o§Strychnine.

Lactation**To increase—****INTERNALLY—**

- Rich food, stout, tonics.
- Beef juice.
- ‘Kepler’ Malt Extract.
- *Thyroid Gland.
- *Potassium Chlorate.
- *‘Mamos.’
- Anise or Dill Water.
- Cotton Seed Extract.

HYPODERMICALLY

- §Pilocarpine Nitrate.

To diminish—**INTERNALLY—**

- *Belladonna.
- Ergot. *Ergot Extract.
- ‘Ernutin.’

LOCALLY—

- Belladonna Plaster.

Laryngitis**Acute—**

- Warm room and moist air; prohibit talking, allay cough.

INTERNALLY—

- Febrifuge mixtures.
- *Aconite.
- *Ammonium Chloride.
- *Ammonium Chloride Compound.
- *Opium. *Potassium Nitrate.
- *Potassium Chlorate.

o ‘Hypoloid’

Laryngitis (*continued*)**Acute** (*continued*)—

To Suck—

*¶Ammonium Chloride and Licorice.

¶Linseed, Licorice and Chlorodyne.

¶Pectoral.

¶Pine Tar Compound.

Locally—

Warm fomentations.

Leeches over larynx.

Inhalations—

Benzoin Compound Tincture.

*Thymol.

Belladonna and Conium.

Ammonium Chloride ('Vaporole' Inhaler).

Eucalyptus Oil ('Eucalyptia').

'Pinol.'

**Chloroform and Ethyl Iodide Compound.

Sprays—

Menthol in 'Paroleine.'

†Boric Acid (hot solution).

'Epinine.'

Chronic—

Examine expectoration for tubercle bacillus.

Internally—

*Ammonium Chloride and Licorice.

*Ammonium Chloride Compound.

*Codeine. *Cubeb Compound.

*Cubeb and Belladonna.

**'Epinine' Compound, with or without Heroin.

*Tar and Codeine.

††Pine Tar Compound.

To Suck—

¶'Pinol.' ¶Glycerin.

¶Glycerin and Black Currant.

¶Ammonium Chloride and Licorice.

¶Glycerin, Tannin and Black Currant.

¶Glycerin, Tannin, Capsicum and Black Currant.

¶Pectoral.

¶Pine Tar Compound.

*Slippery Elm.

*Carbolic Acid with Slippery Elm.

Sprays—

†Carbolic Acid.

†Nasal Phenol Compound.

†Nasal 'Eucalyptia' Compound.

Laryngitis (*continued*)**Chronic** (*continued*)—

INSUFFLATIONS—

Bismuth Subgallate.

Bismuth Subnitrate.

Bismuth and Morphine.

Tannic Acid.

LOCAL APPLICATIONS—

†Cocaine, †Eucaïne, *Morphine, 'Epinine,' Tannic Acid, made up generally with Glycerin.

Lead Poisoning**Chronic**—

Prophylactic measures.

Diluted Sulphuric Acid.

*Magnesium Sulphate Effervescent. *Morphine.

*Opium. *Potassium Iodide.

Leprosy

Daily hot baths (105° F. or higher).

Frequent changes of clothing.

Plentiful and varied diet.

Nerve stretching to relieve pain.

Internally—

Chaulmoogra Oil or Gurjun Balsam, 5 minims (gradually increased), thrice daily, after meals.

*Sodium Salicylate.

*Iron and Quinine Citrate.

**'Soamin.'

*Ichthyol.

Cod Liver Oil.

'Kepler' Cod Liver Oil with Malt Extract.

Nastin.

HYPODERMICALLY—

Chaulmoogra Oil (min. 5 increasing to min. 60)

Externally—

Lanoline and Pyrogallie Acid (10%) for limbs.

Lanoline and Chrysarobin (10%) for face and trunk.

Leucocythæmia(*Treatment as for Anæmia*)

* 'Tabloid'

¶ 'Tabloid' Pastille

†† 'Elixoid'

† 'Soloid'

** 'Vaporole'

Leucorrhœa

Improve the general health.
Treat any local cause.

INTERNALLY—

- *Quinine Bisulphate.
- *Ergot Extract.
- 'Ernutin,' Ferric Chloride.
- *Blaud Pill and Arsenic.
- *Hydrastine Hydrochloride.
- *Blaud Pill and Cascara Sagrada.
- *Manganese and Iron Citrate.
- *'Mamos.'
- 'Kepler' preparations with Iron and Phosphorus.

LOCALLY—

Injections (per vaginam) of very hot water, and lotions of †Boric Acid, †Alum, †Alum and Zinc Sulphate, †Zinc Sulphate, Tannin, †Carbolic Acid, †Zinc Sulphocarbonate, †Zinc Permanganate, Zinc Sulphanilate or †'Nizin.'

Liver

(See *Biliousness, Hæmatemesis, Dropsy*)

Locomotor Ataxy

INTERNALLY—

- *Quinine. *Strychnine.
- *Potassium Iodide.
- *Nux Vomica.
- *Belladonna. Arsenic.
- *Antipyrine. *Phenacetin.
- *Didymin. ††Formates.
- *††Glycerophosphates.

HYPODERMICALLY—

- o§Strychnine. §Atropine.
- o§Morphine.
- §Morphine and Strychnine.

Lumbago

INTERNALLY—

- *Potassium Iodide.
- *Ammonium Chloride.
- *Guaiac and Sulphur.
- *Quinine Salicylate.
- *Sodium Salicylate.
- *Sodium Salicylate and Potassium Bicarbonate.
- Colchicum
- *Belladonna.
- *Ipecac and Opium Powder (Dover Powder).
- *Magnesium Sulphate Compound Effervescent.

Lumbago (continued)

LOCALLY—

Fomentations. Flannel binder. Ice. Ether Spray. Blister. Mustard. Camphor. Capsicum. Turpentine. Hot iron. A needle passed into the Erector Spinae. Constant Current. Ionisation with †Cocaine Hydrochloride or Potassium Iodide. Belladonna Plaster. Menthol Compound Plaster (B. W. & Co.). Chloroform Liniment. Menthol in Aconite Liniment. Turkish baths. Hot-air baths.

HYPODERMICALLY—

- o§Morphine. §Aconitine.

Lupus

Good hygienic conditions.

INTERNALLY—

- 'Kepler' Cod Liver Oil with Malt Extract.
- *Quinine. *Arsenic Trioxide.
- *Phosphates of Iron, Quinine and Strychnine. Iodine.
- *Hypophosphites Compound.
- *Blaud Pill and Cascara Sagrada.
- *Thyroid Gland. Creosote.
- *Calomel and Creosote.

LOCALLY—

Finsen rays. Radium. Röntgen Rays. Scraping. Scarification. Multiple Punctures. Caution. Ionisation with †Copper Sulphate. Arsenical Paste. Creosote and Salicylic Acid Plaster. Zinc Chloride Paste. Chrysarobin Ointment. Lanoline Ichthyol Soap.

HYPODERMICALLY—

Tuberculin.

Malaria (see Ague)

Mania

Acute—

INTERNALLY—

- *Chloral, Hydrated.
- *Belladonna.
- *Morphine. *Potassium Bromide.
- *Indian Cannabis.

* 'Tabloid'

† 'Soloid'

§ 'Tabloid'

†† 'Elixoid'

Hypodermic

o' Hypoloid'

Mania (*continued*)**Acute** (*continued*)—

HYPODERMICALLY—

- o§Morphine.
- o§Hyoscine. §Hyoscyamine.

EXTERNALLY—

Cold douche.

Marasmus

Treat the cause.

Peptonised foods if necessary.

Beef juice.

'Bivo' Beef and Iron Wine.

'Kepler' preparations.

Cold bath every morning if patient be able to take it.

- *Blaud Pill.
- *Blaud Pill and Cascara Sagrada.
- *Iron and Arsenic Compound.
- **Glycerophosphates.
- ††Formates. 'Vana.'

Menorrhagia

Treat the cause.

Rest; raise the foot of the bed.

Avoid hot drinks and stimulants.

Plug the vagina.

INTERNALLY—

- Ergot. *Ergot Extract.
- 'Ernutin.'
- *Tannin.
- *Viburnum Prunifolium Extract.
- Lead Acetate. *Thyroid Gland.
- Ferric Chloride. *'Mamos.'
- 'Hazeline.' *Lead with Opium.
- *Hydrastine Hydrochloride.
- *Hydrastine Compound.
- *Hydrastine Compound and Cotarnine Hydrochloride.
- *Calcium Lactate.
- 'Epinine.'
- *Indian Cannabis.
- *Potassium Bromide.
- *Digitalis.
- *'Lodal.'

HYPODERMICALLY—

- §Ergotinine Citrate.
- o'Ernutin.'
- o'Infundin' [Pituitary (Infundibular) Extract].

Migraine (*see Headache*)**Milk** (*see Lactation*)**Mumps**

Rest in bed; warmth; low diet.

INTERNALLY—

- *Blue Pill and Rhubarb Compound.
- *Magnesium Sulphate Effervescent.
- *Aconite.
- *Quinine Salicylate.
- *Antifebrin. *Phenacetin.

LOCALLY—

Glycerin of Belladonna.

Myxædema

*Thyroid Gland.

Nephritis

(*see Bright's Disease*)

Neuralgia

Correct any astigmatism, or error of refraction; carefully examine every tooth, and treat, if present, syphilis, gout, rheumatism, anæmia or ague. Secure good hygienic conditions.

- *Blaud Pill. *Arsenic Trioxide.
- *Blaud Pill and Cascara Sagrada.
- *Manganese and Iron preparations.
- *Hypophosphites Compound.
- *Quinine Bisulphate.
- *Quinine Salicylate.
- *Nux Vomica.
- *Belladonna.

For an attack—

INTERNALLY—

- Immediate aperient, *e.g.*
- *Calomel.
- *Antipyrine.
- *Chloral, Hydrated.
- *Butyl-Chloral Hydrate and Gelsemine.
- *Indian Cannabis.
- *Antifebrin Compound.
- *Aconite.
- *Phenacetin Compound.
- Gelsemium Tincture.
- *Zinc Valerate. *Phenacetin.
- *Three Valerates.
- *Antipyrine Compound.
- *Potassium Bromide.
- *Ammonium Chloride. *Trinitrin.
- *Morphine or *Opium.
- *Menthol Compound.

* 'Tabloid'

§ 'Tabloid' Hypodermic

†† 'Elixoid'

o 'Hypoloid'

Neuralgia (*continued*)**For an Attack—**(*continued*)**LOCALLY—**

Hot or cold applications.
Mustard. Blisters. Capsicum.
Menthol. †Cocaine lotion.
Sprays of Menthol in 'Paroleine.'
Camphor and Menthol (in equal parts).
Ether, 'Wellcome.'
Ethyl Chloride, 'Wellcome.'
Continuous Current.
Nerve stretching and excision.

HYPODERMICALLY—

§Aconitine Nitrate.
§Atropine Sulphate.
§Caffeine Sodio-salicylate.
§Morphine and Atropine.
o§Morphine, into sheath of nerve.
Alcohol, into sheath of nerve.

INHALATIONS—

Chloroform, 'Wellcome.'
Ether, 'Wellcome.'

Neurasthenia

Abundant food.
Absolute rest with isolation
where necessary. Massage.

INTERNALLY—

*Blaud Pill. *Arsenic Trioxide.
*Blaud Pill and Arsenic.
*Blaud Pill and Cascara Sagrada.
*Three Valerates.
*Three Bromides.
*††Glycerophosphates. 'Vana.'
*Quinine. *Strychnine. *Didymine.
*Manganese and Iron Citrate.
††Formates. 'Kepler' products.

Neuritis (*see Neuralgia*)**Night Sweats**

Treat the cause.
Change night clothes if wet.
Hot milk at bedtime.

INTERNALLY—

*Atropine. *Belladonna.
*Strychnine. *Zinc Oxide.
*Quinine Bisulphate.
*Trional. *Trinitrin.
*Guaiacol Carbonate. *Codeine.
*Guaiacol Camphorate.
*Ipecac and Opium Powder
(Dover Powder).
*Erythrol Tetranitrate.

Night Sweats (*continued*)**EXTERNALLY—**

Tepid Sponging.

HYPODERMICALLY—

§Atropine. §PicROTOXIN.

INHALATION—

**Amyl Nitrite.

Nipples, Sore*If during Lactation—*

Use shield when suckling.
Wash after use.
Bathe with Spirit and Glycerin,
'Hazeline,' or Spirit and Lime
Water in equal parts.
Glycerin of Tannic Acid.
Inunction with Lanoline,
'Hazeline' Cream, 'Borofax,'
or Borax in Lanoline.

If not Suckling—

Balsam of Peru or Tolu.
Benzoin Compound Tincture.
†Cocaine lotion. Collodion.
†Silver Nitrate lotion.

Obesity

(*See Diet Tables and General Directions*)

*Thyroid Gland.
*'Saxin' instead of sugar.
*Potassium Iodide. Iodine.
*Calcium Iodo-ricinoleate.
*Carlsbad Salt, Effervescent.
*Vichy Salt, Effervescent.
*Kissingen Salt, Effervescent.

Ophthalmia

(*see Conjunctivitis*)

Orchitis

Treat exciting cause, *e. g.*
syphilis, mumps, gonorrhœa,
etc.

INTERNALLY—

*Opium. *Aconite.
*Hexamethylenetetramine.
*Ipecac with Antimony and
Potassium Tartrate.
*Potassium Iodide (in full doses).
*Magnesium Sulphate Effervescent.

* 'Tabloid'

† 'Soloid'

†† 'Elixoid'

§ 'Tabloid' Hypodermic

** 'Vaporole'

o 'Hypoloid'

Orchitis (*continued*)

LOCALLY—

Rest. Suspensory bandage.
 Pressure by strapping.
 Evaporating lotion. Ice.
 †Lead and Opium Lotion.
 Glycerin of Belladonna.
 Guaiacol. Iodine Tincture.
 Iodine in Lanoline.

HYPODERMICALLY—

§Aconitine Nitrate.

Otorrhœa

Treat the cause, *e.g.* adenoids, mastoiditis.

Syringe gently with †Corrosive Sublimate lotion, 1 in 4000, or †Mercuric Potassium Iodide lotion, 1 in 4000; dry; dust in gently, with insufflator, powder of equal parts of Iodoform and Boric Acid; and pack meatus loosely with *Double Cyanide Gauze. Repeat daily, or twice daily until discharge lessens; then syringe gently, daily, with lotion of Alcohol, †Alum, †Alum and Zinc Compound, †Boric Acid, Glycerin of Tannic Acid, †Nizin,* or †Zinc Permanganate.

Ozœna

Treat the cause.

SPRAYS OR DOUCHES—

†Nasal Antiseptic and Alkaline Compound. 'Hazeline.'
 †Nasal Phenol Compound.
 †Potassium Permanganate.

INSUFFLATIONS—

Compound Menthol Snuff
 (B. W. & Co.).

HYPODERMICALLY—

Autogenous Vaccine.

Palpitation (*see Heart*)**Paralysis Agitans**

Rest. Generous diet. Freedom from worry or excitement.
 Massage (in some cases).
 Galvanism or Faradism (in some cases).

§Hyoscyamine Sulphate.

o§Hyoscine Hydrobromide.

Paralysis Agitans

(*continued*)

Tonics. ††Formates. 'Kepler'
 Cod Liver Oil with Malt
 Extract.

*††Glycerophosphates.

o'Infundin' [Pituitary (Infundibular) Extract].

Pediculi**Of the Head—**

Kerosene Oil and Olive Oil in equal parts.

†Carbolic Acid lotion.

†Corrosive Sublimate lotion.

White Precipitate Ointment, made with Lanoline.

Mercury Oleate.

Of the Body—

Wash the body frequently and bake clothes.

†Corrosive Sublimate lotion.

Mercury Oleate.

Sulphur. Ether, 'Wellcome.'

'Paroleine.'

Pellagra

Exclude maize from the dietary.

HYPODERMICALLY—

*'Soamin.'

Pericarditis

Treat the cause, rest in bed.

INTERNALLY—

*Aconite. *Quinine.

*Digitalis.

*Potassium Iodide.

*Opium. *Morphine.

*Sodium Salicylate.

*Sodium Salicylate and Potassium Bicarbonate.

*Hexamethylenetetramine.

LOCALLY—

Ice-bag. Leeches. Blisters.

Peritonitis

Treat the cause.

INTERNALLY—

If vomiting, water, iced or hot, a tablespoonful at a time.

*Ipecac and Opium Powder (Dover Powder). *Morphine.

*Aconite. *Antifebrin.

*Calomel, in some cases, in small doses every hour; may be combined with *Opium.

*Salines (in some cases).

*Salol. Turpentine.

* 'Tabloid'

† 'Soloid'

§ 'Tabloid' Hypodermic

†† 'Elixoid'

o 'Hypoloid'

Peritonitis (*continued*)

LOCALLY—

Ice-bag to abdomen.
Turpentine stupes. Leeches.

BY RECTUM—

Turpentine injections, if tympanites be present.
†Saline solutions (Murphy Treatment).

HYPODERMICALLY—

o§Morphine. o§Strychnine.
§Morphine and Strychnine.
Anti-streptococcus Serum,
Polyvalent, 'Wellcome.'
Anti-colon bacillus Serum,
'Wellcome.'
Anti-gonococcus Serum,
'Wellcome.'
Anti-staphylococcus Serum,
Polyvalent, 'Wellcome.'

Perspiration

If copious, follow directions under *Night Sweats*.

If foetid, wash with lotion of †Boric Acid, †Carbolic Acid, Salicylic Acid, or †Corrosive Sublimate, or wash freely with soap and water, and dab on lotion of Formaldehyde, 2 per cent.

INTERNALLY—

*Benzonaphthol.
*Betanaphthol Compound.

Pharyngitis

Prevent any cause of irritation, *e.g.* smoking, exposure to cold, too much speaking.

Treat constipation, or other defect in general health.

LOCALLY—

Application of electric cautery to granular areas.
*Ammonium Chloride.
*Ammonium Chloride Compound.
*‡Ammonium Chloride and Licorice.
*‡Codeine and Benzoic Acid Compound without Cocaine.
*Potassium Chlorate and Borax.
*Red Gum. *Cubeb Compound.
*Cubeb and Belladonna.
*Slippery Elm.
*Carbolic Acid with Slippery Elm. Ferric Chloride, solution in Glycerin.
*‘Epinine’ Compound, with or without Heroin.

Pharyngitis (*continued*)LOCALLY (*continued*)—

‡Glycerin.
‡Glycerin and Black Currant.
‡Glycerin, Tannin and Black Currant.
‡Glycerin, Tannin, Capsicum and Black Currant.
‡Linseed, Licorice and Chlorodyne.
‡Pectoral.
‡Pine Tar Compound.
‡‘Pinol.’

GARGLES—

†Sodium Chloride. ‘Epinine.’
‘Hazeline.’
*Potassium Chlorate.
Ferric Chloride.
†Naso-Pharyngeal Compound.
†Nasal Alkaline Compound.
†Alum. Mineral Acids.
Rhatany. Myrrh. *Borax.
†Boric Acid.
†Boric Acid and Zinc Sulphate.

APPLICATIONS WITH BRUSH—

Glycerin of Tannic Acid.
Mucin. †Silver Nitrate.
†Zinc Sulphate or †Zinc Chloride.
Ferric Chloride.

INHALATIONS—

Benzoin Compound Tincture.
Balsam of Tolu or Peru.
*Belladonna.
Ammonium Chloride (‘Vaporole’ Inhaler).
‘Hazeline.’ *Thymol.

SPRAYS—

†Cocaine Hydrochloride.
†Cocaine and Eucaine.
Menthol in ‘Paroleine.’
†Nasal Antiseptic and Alkaline Compound.
‘Epinine.’ ‘Hazeline.’
†Carbolic Acid.

Phthisis

(See *Diet Tables and General Directions*)

INTERNALLY—

‘Kepler’ preparations.
Beef juice.
Alcohol. Glycerin. *Quinine.
*Hypophosphites Compound.
*Hypophosphites Compound and Creosote.
*Blaud Pill with Arsenic and Strychnine. Creosote.
*Calomel and Creosote.

* ‘*Tabloid*’
† ‘*Soloid*’

§ ‘*Tabloid*’ Hypodermic
‡ ‘*Tabloid*’ Pastille

o ‘*Hypoloid*’

Phthisis (continued)**INTERNALLY (continued)—**

- *Strychnine. *Phosphates of Iron, Quinine and Strychnine.
- *Guaiacol Carbonate.
- *Guaiacol Camphorate.
- *Atropine (for sweating).
- *Ipecac and Opium Powder (Dover Powder) (for sweating).
- *Trional (for sweating).
- *Zinc Oxide.
- *Ichthyol.

HYPODERMICALLY—

- Tuberculin.
- Tubercle Vaccine, 'Wellcome.'
- §Atropine or §Picrotoxin (for sweating).
- §Pilocarpine, gr. $\frac{1}{20}$ to gr. $\frac{1}{10}$, half an hour before usual time of sweating, often arrests it after the injection has been repeated on a few successive nights.
- §Morphine and Strychnine.
- §Mercuric Succinimide.

INTRAVENOUSLY—

- Iodoform in 'Paroleine.'

INHALATIONS—

- Benzoin Compound Tincture.
- Iodoform.

LOCALLY (to chest)—

- Blisters. Mustard leaves.
- Camphorated Oil.
- Iodine Liniment. Turpentine.

Piles

Treat the cause, *e.g.* constipation, pelvic pressure, portal obstruction, stricture.

INTERNALLY—

- *Calomel and *Salines. *Rhubarb.
- *Magnesium Sulphate Compound Effervescent.
- *Sodium Phosphate Effervescent.
- *Sodium Sulphate Effervescent.
- *Blue Pill and Rhubarb.
- *Podophyllin. *Euonymus Extract.
- *Cascara Sagrada (invaluable for regular use in chronic constipation). 'Alaxa.'
- *Nux Vomica.
- Sulphur confection. Senna.
- *Guaiac and Sulphur.
- ¶Laxative Fruit.

Piles (continued)**BY RECTUM—**

- Warm or cold water, with †Alum, 'Hazeline,' or 'Epinine.'
- 'Enule' Suppositories, of 'Hazeline' Compound, 'Epinine,' Gall and Opium, Morphine, Belladonna, Morphine and Belladonna, or Bismuth Subgallate.
- 'Hazeline' Suppositories.

LOCALLY—

- 'Hazeline.' 'Hazeline' Cream.
- Toilet Lanoline.
- †Cocaine in Lanoline.
- †Eucaine in Lanoline.

Plague (BUBONIC)

Absolute rest in bed; free ventilation; moderate temperature; warmth; stimulation.

INTERNALLY—

- *Calomel, gr. 5 to gr. 10 at once, followed in five hours by saline purge.
- *Strophanthus.
- *Strychnine.
- *Ammonium Carbonate.
- Ether, 'Wellcome.'
- *Hyoscine. *Morphine.
- 'Epinine.'
- *Potassium Bromide. Camphor.
- *Salol (for diarrhoea).
- Food, liquid, frequently, in small quantities. Ice. Iced Milk.
- Beef juice.
- Brandy. Beer. Stout.

HYPODERMICALLY—

- Anti-plague Serum.
- Anti-plague Vaccine.
- o§Hyoscine. o§Morphine.
- §Morphine and Atropine.
- o§Strychnine. Ether, 'Wellcome.'
- §Strophanthin.

LOCALLY (to glands)—

- Injection of Carbolic Acid.
- Subcutaneous incision.

EXTERNALLY—

- Wet Pack. Tepid sponging.
- Cold to head. Leiter's tubes.
- Mustard plasters. Blisters.

INHALATIONS—

- Ammonia. Oxygen.
- **Amyl Nitrite.

BY RECTUM—

- Enema of Starch and Opium.
- 'Enule' Morphine Suppositories.
- 'Enule' Cocaine Suppositories.
- †Saline injections.

* 'Tabloid'

† 'Soloid'

§ 'Tabloid' Hypodermic

¶ 'Tabloid' Pastille

** 'Vaporole'

o 'Hyfoid'

Pleurisy

INTERNALLY—

- *Aconite.
- *Antimony and Potassium Tartrate.
- *Morphine.
- Gelsemium Tincture.
- *Potassium Iodide.
- *Sodium Salicylate.

LOCALLY—

- Strapping. Leeches.
- Poultices. Blisters.
- Liniment of Belladonna, Iodine, Turpentine or Camphor.

HYPODERMICALLY—

- o§Morphine.
- §Pilocarpine Nitrate.

Pneumonia

INTERNALLY—

- *Aconite. Alcohol.
- Ether, 'Wellcome.'
- *Ipecac with Antimony and Potassium Tartrate.
- *Digitalis.
- *Strophanthus.
- *Caffeine, Citrated. *Serpentaria*.
- *Strychnine.
- *Nux Vomica.
- *Guaiacol Camphorate.
- *Ammonium Carbonate.
- *Calcium Lactate.
- *Sparteine Sulphate. *Senega*.
- *Sodium Salicylate.
- *Sodium Salicylate and Potassium Bicarbonate.
- *Quinine Salicylate. *Squill*.
- *¶Ammonium Chloride and Licorice.

LOCALLY—

- Cold sponge, pack, or bath; ice-bag to the chest; venesection, leeches, blisters, poultices, *Absorbent Cotton.

HYPODERMICALLY—

- §Digitalin. o§Strychnine.
- Anti-pneumococcus Serum.
- Pneumococcus Vaccine.

INHALATION—

- Oxygen.

BY RECTUM—

- †Saline injections.

Prickly Heat

Linen or silk should be worn next to the skin and soap discontinued.

If irritation is severe, exercise should be forbidden.

Give very little to drink and only in very small quantities at a time, whether of hot, cold or effervescing fluids.

INTERNALLY—

- *Suprarenal Gland.
- ‘Epinine’
- o‘Infundin’ [Pituitary (Infundibular) Extract].

EXTERNALLY—

Relieve itching with lotions of †Carbolic Acid (1 in 80) or of Calamine.

Anoint body night and morning with Lanoline 1 part and Almond Oil 8 parts, or, instead, dust skin with Fuller's Earth (or Starch) and Zinc Oxide.

Prolapsus Ani

Treat the cause, *e.g.* debility, worms, vesical calculus, phimosis, stricture, etc.

INTERNALLY—

- Sulphur confection. *Bismuth.
- ¶Laxative Fruit.
- *Guaiac and Sulphur.
- *Lead with Opium. *Podophyllin.

LOCALLY—

- ‘Hazeline.’ *Tannin.
- ‘Epinine.’ †Alum.
- †Alum and Zinc Compound.
- †Zinc Chloride or †Zinc Sulphate.
- ‘Enule’ Suppositories of Bismuth Subgallate, ‘Hazeline’ Compound or Gall and Opium.
- Operation.

Pruritus and

Prurigo

Treat the cause.

Always examine urine for sugar.

INTERNALLY—

- *Hexamethylenetetramine.
- *Urotropine.
- *Sodium Bicarbonate.
- *Sodium Salicylate.
- *Sodium Salicylate and Potassium Bicarbonate.
- *Calcium Lactate.
- *Arsenic Trioxide. *Atropine.
- *Ammonium Bromide.
- *Morphine. *Thyroid Gland.
- ‘Epinine.’

* ‘Tabloid’

† ‘Soloid’

§ ‘Tabloid’ Hypodermic

¶ ‘Tabloid’ Pastille

o ‘Hypodermic’

Pruritus and Prurigo *(continued)*

LOCALLY—

Lotions of Alkaline Carbonates,
†Boric Acid, †Carbolic Acid,
Salicylic Acid, Hydrocyanic
Acid, †Alum, †Lead Sub-
acetate, †Cocaine Hydro-
chloride, Sulphurous Acid, or
†Silver Nitrate.

Liniments of Belladonna,
Chloroform, Opium, Camphor,
Menthol or Ichthyol.

HYPODERMICALLY—

o§Morphine. §Atropine.

Pruritus Ani

Always carefully examine anus
and rectum. Treat rectal
ulcer, fissure, worms. Prohibit
tobacco and coffee. Reduce
or prohibit alcohol. Diet very
carefully, especially if gouty.
Insist on extreme cleanliness,
including washing after each
evacuation.

INTERNALLY—

*Sodium Salicylate.
*Sodium Salicylate and Potassium
Bicarbonate.
*Sodium Bicarbonate.
*Calcium Lactate.
*Guaiac and Sulphur.
¶Laxative Fruit.
Sulphur Confection.
*Magnesium Sulphate Efferves-
cent.
*Thyroid Gland.
'Epinine.'
*Hexamethylenetetramine.
*Urotropine.

LOCALLY—

Lead Iodide in Lanoline,
Calomel in Lanoline,
'Phenofax,' †Cocaine,
†Eucaïne, †Silver Nitrate,
saturated solution of †Boric
Acid in 'Hazeline,' Glycerin
of Belladonna.
'Epinine.'
Ichthyol.

BY RECTUM—

'Enule' Suppositories of Mor-
phine, 'Epinine,' Gall and
Opium, Bismuth Subgallate,
Cocaine, or 'Hazeline' Com-
pound.
'Hazeline' Suppositories.

Pruritus Vulvæ

Examine urine for sugar.
Treat diabetes, gout, etc.

INTERNALLY—

*Hexamethylenetetramine.
*Urotropine.
*Sodium Bicarbonate.
*Sodium Salicylate.
*Sodium Salicylate and Potas-
sium Bicarbonate.
*Calcium Lactate.
*Quinine. *Arsenic Trioxide.
*Ammonium Bromide.
'Epinine.'

LOCALLY

Hot sponging.
†Alum (hot solution).
†Boric Acid in 'Hazeline' (satu-
rated solution).
'Phenofax,' 'Borofax.'
†Corrosive Sublimate lotion.
Calomel, †Cocaine, †Eucaïne,
or Lead Iodide in Lanoline.

Psoriasis

INTERNALLY—

*Aconite.
*Arsenical Compound.
*Arsenic Trioxide. *Carbolic
Acid.
*Mercury Perchloride.
*Potassium Iodide. *Salicin.
*Mercury Perchloride and Potas-
sium Iodide.
*Calcium Sulphide.
*Sulphur Compound.
*Thyroid Gland. Sulphur Iodide.
*Ipecac with Antimony and
Potassium Tartrate.
'Kepler' Cod Liver Oil with
Malt Extract. Turpentine.
'Soamin.'
*Sodium Salicylate.
*Sodium Salicylate and Potas-
sium Bicarbonate.

LOCALLY—

Alkaline or Sulphur baths.

Ointments of—

Ammoniated Mercury, Mer-
cury Nitrate, Mercury Iodide
(Red), Creosote, Carbolic
Acid, Thymol, Salicylic Acid,
Pyrogalllic Acid, Chrysarobin,
Sulphur, Tar, or Ichthyol, in
Lanoline.

Puerperal Fever

INTERNALLY—

Ferric Chloride.

* 'Tabloid'

† 'Soloid'

§ 'Tabloid' Hypodermic

¶ 'Tabloid' Pastille

o 'Hypoloid'

Puerperal Fever*(continued)***LOCALLY—**

Uterine douche of †Corrosive
Sublimate or †Mercuric
Potassium Iodide.
Curetting.

HYPODERMICALLY—

Anti-streptococcus Serum, Puer-
peral Fever, 'Wellcome.'
Anti-streptococcus Serum, Poly-
valent, 'Wellcome.'
Anti-colon bacillus Serum,
'Wellcome.'

Purpura

Good food. Vegetables.
*Nux Vomica.
*Strychnine. *Arsenic Trioxide.
*Iron and Arsenic Compound.
*Blaud Pill and Cascara Sagrada.
'Epinine.' 'Ernutin.'
*Ergot Extract. Turpentine.
*Tannin. *Calcium Lactate.
'Kepler' Malt Extract.

BY RECTUM OR**HYPODERMICALLY—**

Anti-streptococcus Serum, Poly-
valent, 'Wellcome.'

Quinsy (*see Tonsillitis*)**Retention of Urine**

Treat the cause, *e.g.* paraplegia,
enlarged prostate, gonorrhœa,
stricture, worms, hæmorrhoids.
Retention may be present with,
and indicated by, incontinence
and constant dribbling.

INTERNALLY—

*Opium. *Morphine.
*Ipecac and Opium Powder
(Dover Powder).
*Ipecac with Antimony and
Potassium Tartrate.
*Belladonna.
*Hyoscyamus.
Liquor Potassæ, freely diluted.
Gelsemium Tincture.
*Indian Cannabis.

EXTERNALLY—

Baths. Fomentations.
Leeches to perinæum.

BY RECTUM—

'Enule' Suppositories of Bella-
donna and Morphine.

Rheumatic Fever**INTERNALLY—**

Milk diet. Aperient.
*Magnesium Sulphate Efferves-
cent.
*Magnesium Sulphate Com-
pound Effervescent.
*Quinine Bisulphate. *Salicin.
*Quinine Salicylate.
*Sodium Salicylate. ††Formates.
*Sodium Salicylate and Potas-
sium Bicarbonate.
*Antifebrin.
*Salol. *Potassium Bicarbonate.
*Sodium Bicarbonate.
*Aconite.
Potassium Citrate Effervescent.
*Potassium Iodide. *Phenacetin.
Colchicum. *Opium.

LOCALLY—

To joints—
Wrap in *Absorbent Cotton.
Salicylic Acid Powder.
Blisters.
Anodyne applications.
Ichthyol Lotion saturating
loosely-applied bandage.

HYPODERMICALLY—

Anti-streptococcus Serum,
Rheumatic Fever,
'Wellcome.'

During Convalescence—**INTERNALLY—**

*Tonic Compound.
'Kepler' preparations.
Beef juice.
*Blaud Pill and Arsenic.
*Blaud Pill and Cascara Sagrada.
*Hypophosphites Compound.
††Formates.
*††Glycerophosphates.

Rheumatism**(SUBACUTE AND CHRONIC)**

Alkaline, Sulphur and 'Turkish
baths. Electric hot-air baths.
Radiant heat and light. Mas-
sage. Cataphoresis. Appro-
priate residence.
Regulated diet. Alcohol (not
malt liquors) in some cases.

INTERNALLY—

*Quinine Salicylate. *Antifebrin.
*Sodium Salicylate. *Salicin.
*Potassium Iodide. Iodine.
*Potassium Bicarbonate. *Salol.
*Arsenic Trioxide. *Citric Acid.
*Guaiac and Sulphur.

* 'Tabloid'

† 'Soloid'

†† 'Elixoid'.

Rheumatism (*continued*)**INTERNALLY** (*continued*)—

- *Guaiacol Carbonate.
- *Guaiacol Camphorate.
- *Lithium Carbonate. *Ichthyol.
- ††Formates. *Thymus Gland.
- *Blaud Pill and Arsenic.
- *Blaud Pill and Cascara Sagrada.
- *Lithium Benzoate Compound.
- *Lithium Citrate Effervescent.
- *Colchicum.
- 'Kepler' Cod Liver Oil with Malt Extract. *Piperazine.
- *Salicylic Acid. *Aconite.

HYPODERMICALLY—

- §Caffeine Sodio-salicylate.
- §Aconitine Nitrate.
- Anti-streptococcus Serum, Poly-valent, 'Wellcome.'
- This serum is also given per rectum.

LOCALLY—

- Opium, Belladonna, Chloroform, Camphor or Turpentine Liniment.
- Tar, Creosote, Mercurial, Sulphur, or Iodine Ointment.
- Ichthyol Lotion.
- Ionisation with iodides and salicylates.

Rheumatoid Arthritis

Regulate diet and alcohol.

INTERNALLY—

- 'Kepler' preparations.
- *Thyroid Gland.
- *Thymus Gland.
- *Quinine Salicylate.
- *Lithium Benzoate Compound.
- *Guaiac and Sulphur.
- *Guaiacol Carbonate.
- *Guaiacol Camphorate.
- *Piperazine. *Arsenic Trioxide.
- ††Formates.
- *Potassium Iodide. Iron Iodide.
- *Colchicum
- *Methylene Blue.

LOCALLY—

- Aconite. Arnica. Capsicum.
- Chaulmoogra Oil. Leeches.
- Electricity. Cataphoresis.
- Ichthyol Ointment.

Rheumatoid Arthritis (*continued*)**HYPODERMICALLY OR PER RECTUM**—

Anti-streptococcus Serum, Poly-valent. 'Wellcome.'

Rickets

Good diet—milk, cream, eggs, raw meat juice and pulp, juices of fresh fruits, fruit jellies. Fresh air. Sea air.

'Kepler' preparations.

- *Phosphates of Iron, Quinine and Strychnine.
- *Hypophosphites Compound.
- *Thymus Gland.
- *§§Bone Medulla.
- *Residuum Rubrum.
- *Strychnine Sulphate.

Ring worm**Of the Scalp**—

If extensive, shave the head; if in a few places only, clearly mark out every patch.

Wash with carbolic soap, and epilate the diseased hairs.

However slight, use a *preventive* ointment all over the head (Sulphur and Salicylic Acid, or Ammoniated Mercury, prepared with Lanoline).

Rub into the affected parts some parasiticide, dissolved in Ether, 'Wellcome,' and Spirit, in Glycerin, or Lanoline (the strength must vary according to the age and the extent of surface involved).

Parasiticides that may be employed:—

- Acetic Acid. ||Turpentine.
- †Boric Acid, in Ether, 'Wellcome,' and Spirit.
- †Carbolic Acid, diluted.
- Chrysarobin, or Goa Powder.
- Chrysarobin and Salicylic Acid.
- Creosote. ||Sulphur Iodide.
- *||Mercury Iodide (Red).
- Iodine Tincture and Liniment.
- Iodine in colourless Oil of Tar.
- Iodine in Oil of Cade.
- ||Mercury Nitrate Ointment.
- ||Copper and Mercury oleates.
- Resorcin. Salicylic Acid.
- Sulphur (precipitated).

* 'Tabloid'

† 'Soloid'

§ 'Tabloid' Hypodermic

†† 'Elixoid'

§§ 'Valule'

Ringworm (continued)**Of the Scalp (continued)**—

Sulphur and Salicylic Acid.
Sulphur and Ammoniated Mercury.
Sulphur Iodide Ointment.
Sulphurous Acid. *Thymol.

Croton Oil treatment.

This requires very special care and attention, as directed in works on skin diseases.

Ionisation with †Zinc or †Copper Salts.

Application of X-rays.

Of the Body—

Any of the preceding, except those marked † may be used, but in a more dilute form than for ringworm of the scalp.

Salivation

Treat the cause, such as stomatitis, pregnancy or neuroses. If mercurial, stop mercurial treatment.

*Atropine.

*Belladonna.

Sarcinæ Ventriculi

Wash out the stomach.

*Salol. Sodium Sulphite.

*Betanaphthol. Creosote.

*Sodium Salicylate.

Scabies

Disinfect linen with high pressure steam.

Sulphur, Tar, Ammoniated Mercury or Storax, in Lanoline.

Varnish body with Peru Balsam, and, during treatment, examine for albuminuria.

Sciatica

(see also Neuralgia)

Always examine for possible intrapelvic pressure, as e.g. from new growth.

Empty the lower bowel. Constipation is a frequent cause, especially in the aged.

Absolute rest.

Warmth.

Sciatica (continued)

Avoid massage in acute stage.

Abundant fluid.

Electric hot-air baths.

Radiant light and heat.

Hot mustard baths.

High frequency currents.

Ionisation with †Cocaine, Potassium Iodide, or Salicylates.

*Guaiac and Sulphur.

*Quinine Valerate.

*Zinc Valerate.

*Vichy Salt, Effervescent.

Contrexéville water.

Scurvy (see also Purpura)

Appropriate diet, milk, fresh fruit, and vegetables, lime juice. †Lemon Juice.

Potassium Citrate Effervescent.

*Citric Acid. *Sodium Citrate.

†Sodium Bicarbonate.

*Residuum Rubrum.

Sea-Sickness

Prone position.

Tight clothing around abdomen.

INTERNALLY—

Beef juice.

Iced Champagne.

*Potassium Bromide.

*Chloral, Hydrated.

*Antipyrine Compound.

*Cerium Oxalate.

*Chloralformamide.

*‘Coffee-Mint.’

Cocaine Hydrochloride.

*Phenacetin Compound.

*Trinitrin Compound.

*Antifebrin Compound.

*Three Bromides Effervescent.

LOCALLY—

Counter-irritants to epigastrium.

Ice to spine.

HYPODERMICALLY—

§Morphine.

§Atropine.

Septicæmia

Anti-streptococcus Serum,
Polyvalent, ‘Wellcome.’

* ‘Tabloid’

† ‘Soloid’

§ ‘Tabloid’ Hypodermic
o ‘Hypoloid’

Shingles*(see Herpes Zoster)***Shock**

Recumbent position.
Warmth to extremities.

HYPODERMICALLY—

- o 'Infundin' [Pituitary (Infundibular) Extract]. †Saline infusions, with o 'Epinine,'
o 'Ernutin,' or § 'Tyramine.'
o Strychnine.

Skin**(VARIOUS DISEASES)****INTERNALLY—**

- *Calcium Sulphide.
*Arsenic Trioxide.
*Ichthyol.
*Arsenical Compound.
*Calcium Lactate.
*Calcium Iodo-ricinoleate.
*Calomel and Creosote.
*Thyroid Gland.
*'Soamin.'

Dusting Powders—

Zinc Oxide, Bismuth, Starch,
Calamine, Boric Acid, Salicylic Acid, Lanoline Toilet Powder.

Liniments—

Carron Oil.
Turpentine.

Lotions—

Calamine. †Lead Subacetate.
Sulphur. *Thymol. †Alum.
†Silver Nitrate. Tannin.
†Boric Acid. Collodion.

Ointments—

Lanoline, Toilet Lanoline,
'Borofax,' 'Hazeline' Cream,
'Hazeline' Snow,' 'Phenofax,'
and combinations with Lanoline of the following:—
Spermaceti, Ichthyol, Calamine,
Lead Subacetate, Boric Acid,
Bismuth Oleate, Iodoform,
Iodol, Carbolic Acid, Salicylic Acid,
Ammoniated Mercury,
Sulphur, Sulphur Iodide, Tar,
Creosote, Chrysarobin, Pyrogalllic Acid.

Plasters—

Lead. Ichthyol. Tar. Belladonna. Mercury. Salicylic Acid.

Intramuscular**Injections—**

*'Soamin.'

Sleeping Sickness

Isolate patient.
Disinfect room; clothes, etc.
Remove to temperate climate.
Intramuscular injections of
*'Soamin.'

Sleeplessness*(See Insomnia)***Spermatorrhœa***(See Emissions)***Sprains**

Rest; very hot fomentations,
followed by bandages firmly
applied; cold or evaporating
lotions; cold douche; strap-
ping; massage often begun
with advantage immediately
after injury; electric hot-air
baths; radiant heat and light.

Liniments—

Aconite, Opium, Belladonna,
Turpentine, Iodine or Arnica.

Sprue

Hot wet packs (changing to tepid
and cold) for two hours twice
daily. Diet wholly of milk, or
wholly of meat:—

Milk—3 to 4 oz. slowly sipped
every hour (increase interval
as patient improves.)

Meat—whilst very ill—fresh
juice of scraped beef; beef
jelly, etc., every half hour or
hour; when improving,
pounded beef, chicken or fish,
5 oz. thrice daily with baked
bread.

Before eating, paint tongue
with †Cocaine solution; after
eating, with Chromic Acid
solution (gr. x in ʒj).

Give *Sodium Bicarbonate 15
minutes before meals; Castor
Oil (ʒj to ʒij) every third day.

*'Pepana.' *Santonin.

Strawberries.

Remove to temperate climate.

Stings (see Bites)

* 'Tabloid'

† 'Soloid'

§ 'Tabloid' Hypodermic

o 'Hypoloid'

Sunstroke (OR HEAT STROKE)

INTERNALLY—

- *Tea. Coffee.
- Alcohol in some cases.
- *Ammonium Carbonate.
- *Trinitrin. *Trinitrin Compound.
- *Potassium Bromide.
- *Digitalis.

EXTERNALLY—

- Ice to chest, back and abdomen.
- Venesection.
- Hot bath and artificial respiration in collapse.

HYPODERMICALLY—

- o§Apomorphine.

BY RECTUM—

- †Saline injection.

Sycosis (see also Ringworm)

HYPODERMICALLY—

- Anti-staphylococcus Serum,
- Polyvalent, 'Wellcome.'
- Staphylococcus Vaccines,
- 'Wellcome.'

Syncope (see Collapse)

Syphilis

INTERNALLY—

- *Mercury Perchloride.
- *Mercuric Potassium Iodide.
- *Mercury Perchloride and Potassium Iodide.
- *Grey Powder. *Blaud Pill.
- *Grey Powder and Dover Powder.
- *Grey Powder and Sodium Bicarbonate.
- *Calcium Iodo-ricinoleate.
- *Mercury Iodide (Green)
- *Mercury Iodide (Red)
- *Mercury Iodide (Yellow)
- *Potassium Iodide. Iron Iodide.
- 'Kepler' Cod Liver Oil with Malt Extract.
- *Blaud Pill and Arsenic.
- *Blaud Pill and Cascara Sagrada.

EXTERNALLY—

- Mercurial inunction.
- Calomel vapour baths.
- Turkish baths.

Syphilis (continued)

INTRAMUSCULARLY—

- oCalomel. oGrey Oil.
- §Mercury Perchloride.
- §Mercury Succinimide.
- *'Soamin.'
- Mercurial Cream, 'Wellcome.'
- Calomel Cream, 'Wellcome.'

Tabes Dorsalis

(see Locomotor Ataxy)

Tetanus

- Tetanus Antitoxic Serum,
- 'Wellcome,' as a prophylactic.

INTERNALLY—

- Alcohol. *Aconite.
- *Antimony and Potassium Tartrate.
- *Potassium Bromide.
- *Indian Cannabis with *Chloral, Hydrated. *Arsenic Trioxide.
- *Chloral, Hydrated (large doses), Gelsemium Tincture.
- *Hyoscyamus.
- *Trinitrin. *Trinitrin Compound.
- *Butyl-Chloral Hydrate and Gelsemine.

LOCALLY—

- Tetanus Antitoxic Serum,
- 'Wellcome.'
- Acupuncture (each side of spine). Hot baths.
- Heat to spine. Ice to spine.

HYPODERMICALLY—

- Tetanus Antitoxic Serum,
- 'Wellcome' (may also be injected intravenously).
- o§Morphine. §Atropine.
- §Morphine and Atropine.
- o§Apomorphine. §Curara.
- §Hyoscyamine Sulphate.
- o§Hyoscine Hydrobromide.
- §Physostigmine Salicylate.

INHALATIONS—

- Chloroform, 'Wellcome.'
- Ether, 'Wellcome.'
- **Amyl Nitrite.

Thirst

- *Thirst Quencher. *Citric Acid.
- ¶Lemon Juice.
- Potassium Citrate Effervescent.
- *Quinine Bisulphate and Potassium Citrate Effervescent.

* 'Tabloid'

† 'Soloid'

§ 'Tabloid' Hypodermic

¶ 'Tabloid' Pastille

** 'Vaporole'

o 'Hypoloid'

Tonsillitis (ACUTE)**INTERNALLY—**

- *Magnesium Sulphate Effervescent.
- *Guaiaac and Sulphur.
- *Guaiaac and Quinine.
- *Quinine Bisulphate.
- *Aconite.
- *Quinine, Camphor and Aconite.
- *Quinine Salicylate. *Antifebrin.
- *Sodium Salicylate and Potassium Bicarbonate.
- *Sodium Salicylate.

TO BE SUCKED—

- ¶Glycerin.
- ¶Glycerin and Black Currant.
- ¶Glycerin, Tannin and Black Currant. ¶Pectoral.
- ¶Pine Tar Compound.
- *Potassium Chlorate and Borax.
- *Sodium Bicarbonate. *Tannin.
- *Carbolic Acid with Slippery Elm. *Slippery Elm.

LOCALLY—

Inhalations of steam.

Sprays of *Potassium Chlorate, 'Epinine,' *Borax, †Boric Acid, †Cocaine Hydrochloride, †Eucaine Hydrochloride, †Eucaine Lactate, or *Sodium Salicylate solution.

Insufflations of Boric Acid Powder, Guaiaac Powder.

Applications, with brush, of Glycerin of Borax, Glycerin of Tannic Acid, Glycerin and Iron Perchloride Tincture.

Gargles of †Alum, Potassium Chlorate and Glycerin, †Eucaine Hydrochloride, †Eucaine Lactate, Ferric Chloride, 'Epinine,' *Borax, †Boric Acid, †Zinc Permanganate, †Zinc Sulphocarbonate, †Nasal 'Eucalyptia' Compound or †Nasal Phenol Compound.

Toothache**INTERNALLY—**

- Purgatives.
- *Morphine. *Chloral, Hydrated.
- *Antipyrine. *Phenacetin.
- *Phenacetin Compound.
- Gelsemium Tincture.
- *Butyl-Chloral Hydrate and Gelsemine.

Toothache (continued)**LOCALLY—**

Oil of Cloves, applied warm on *Absorbent Cotton to tooth.

Strong †Carbolic Acid, or Creosote, applied on *Absorbent Cotton, to the tooth with great care, so as not to injure the skin or mucous membrane.

Rub the gum with Ammonium Chloride, Opium Tincture, †Cocaine lotion, †Eucaine lotion, Chloroform, 'Wellcome,' or Camphor and Chloral, Hydrated. In rubbing the gum with Chloroform, care should be taken to keep it away from the lips and the angle of the mouth. Hot fomentations to inside of mouth.

Torticollis

Examine carefully ears, eyes, throat, teeth and spinal column for peripheral irritation; observe condition of thyroid gland.

INTERNALLY—

- *Arsenic Trioxide.
- *Strychnine. *Nux Vomica.
- *Zinc Oxide.
- *Potassium Bromide.
- *Belladonna.

LOCALLY—

Galvanism. Belladonna.

INTRAMUSCULARLY—

- §Hyoscyamine Sulphate.
- o§Strychnine. o§Morphine.

Trypanosomiasis

(see *Sleeping Sickness*)

Typhoid Fever

(See also *Fevers, Diarrhæa, Delirium, Heart*)

Typhoid Vaccine, 'Wellcome,' as a prophylactic.

INTERNALLY—

- Peptonised foods.
- Beef juice.
- *Carbolic Acid. *Salol.
- *Betanaphthol Compound.
- *Benzonaphthol.
- *Hexamethylenetetramine.
- *Urotropine.

* 'Tabloid'

† 'Soloid'

§ 'Tabloid' Hypodermic

¶ 'Tabloid' Pastille

o 'Hypoloid'

Typhoid Fever (*continued*)

HYPODERMICALLY OR PER

RECTUM—

Anti-typhoid Serum,

'Wellcome'

†Saline solutions (for hæmorrhage).

o 'Infundin' [Pituitary (Infundibular) Extract].

Typhoid Vaccine, 'Wellcome.'

Ulcers

Treat the cause, *e. g.* varicose veins, syphilis, tubercle, gout. Insist upon *absolute rest* in bed.

INTERNALLY—

*Calcium Iodo-ricinoleate.

*Calcium Lactate.

LOCALLY—

Powders of Starch, Zinc Oxide, Boric Acid, Iodoform, or Calomel.

Ointments (*see Skin*).

Poultices. Strapping.

Astringent applications, in suitable strengths, of †Alum, †Copper Sulphate, †Silver Nitrate, †Carbolic Acid, or †Lead Subacetate.

Calamine lotion when very irritating. Ionisation with †Zinc or †Copper Salts.

†Sodium Citrate and Sodium Chloride.

Uræmia (*see Bright's Disease*)**Urine** (*see Incontinence of, Retention of,—*)**Urticaria**(*see also Skin and Pruritus*)

Regulate diet.

Prevent scratching.

'Epinine.'

*Ichthyol. *Suprarenal Gland. o 'Infundin' [Pituitary (Infundibular) Extract].

*Cathartic Compound.

*Calcium Lactate.

*Rhubarb and Soda.

*Aloin. *Arsenic Trioxide.

*Sodium Salicylate.

*Sodium Bicarbonate.

*Belladonna.

Normal Horse Serum.

Uterine**Hæmorrhage**

(*See Menorrhagia, Post-partum Hæmorrhage*)

Vomiting

Ascertain whether there is any source of peripheral irritation, such as intestinal, renal or biliary colic; exclude peritonitis and intestinal obstruction, hernia, renal disease, cerebral tumour, etc.; regulate the diet, and treat dyspepsia.

Counter-irritants to the epigastrium.

*Citric Acid with *Sodium Bicarbonate. *Sodium Citrate.

Diluted Hydrocyanic Acid.

*Soda-Mint. Soda Water. Ice.

**'Coffee-Mint,' **'Gingament.'

*Cerium Oxalate.

*Antifebrin Compound.

*Ammonium Bromide.

*Strontium Bromide.

*Bismuth and Soda. *Opium.

Creosote. *Chloral, Hydrated.

*Guaiacol Carbonate.

*Three Bromides Effervescent.

Vomiting of Pregnancy

*Chloral, Hydrated.

†Cocaine Hydrochloride (min. 10 of 3% solution, repeated).

Diluted Hydrocyanic Acid.

*Ipecac. Creosote.

*Guaiacol Carbonate.

*Strychnine. *Nux Vomica.

**'Gingament.'

*Cerium Oxalate. **'Coffee-Mint.'

*Soda-Mint.

*Pepsin and Strychnine.

*Pepsin, Bismuth and Strychnine.

*Potassium Iodide.

*Thyroid Gland.

Soda Water. Ice.

Warts

INTERNALLY—

*Thyroid Gland.

LOCALLY—

Electric Cautery.

Glacial Acetic, Nitric, Carbolic, Hydrochloric, Salicylic, or Chromic Acid.

†Silver Nitrate. †Zinc Chloride. Zinc Iodide. Zinc Nitrate.

Ionisation with Magnesium Salts.

Carbon Dioxide Snow.

Ethyl Chloride, 'Wellcome.'

* 'Tabloid'

† 'Soloid'

o 'Hypoloid'

Whooping Cough

Fresh air; good food.
If fever, rest in bed.

INTERNALLY—

*Ipecac and Squill.
*Belladonna.
*Sodium Bromide Compound.
*Morphine. *Chloral, Hydrated.
*Indian Cannabis.
*Hyoscyamus.
*Salicylic Acid. *Quinine.
*Strychnine.
*Antipyrine. *Phenacetin.
*Phenacetin Compound.
*Zinc Valerate.
*Antipyrine Compound.
*Antifebrin Compound.

HYPODERMICALLY—

§Hyoscyamine. §Atropine.

LOCALLY—

Liniment of Acetic Acid, Turpentine, Chloroform, or Mustard.

INHALATIONS—

†Carbolic Acid, Creosote, or Benzoin Compound Tincture.
**Chloroform and Ethyl Iodide Compound.

During Convalescence—

Change of air.

*Hypophosphites Compound.
*Phosphates of Iron, Quinine and Strychnine. *Strychnine.
'Kepler' preparations.

Worms

Thread Worm—

Regulate the diet, and insist upon salt with food.

INTERNALLY—

*Ammonium Chloride, to prevent accumulation of mucus.
*Magnesium Sulphate Effervescent.
*Rhubarb and Soda. *Aloin.
*Asafetida and Opium Compound.
*Santonin, cautiously at first.
*Santonin and Calomel.
*Bismuth Subsantonate Compound.
*Blaud Pill and Cascara Sagrada.

BY RECTUM—

'Enule' Quassin Suppositories.
'Enule' Santonin Suppositories.
Enemata of salt and water, Quassia, †Alum, Turpentine,

Worms (continued)

Thread Worm

(continued)—

Ferric Chloride, Catechu,
*Thymol, Kino, Rhatany,
Hæmatoxylin, Tannin or
Lime Water.

Round Worm—

*Santonin, cautiously, followed by Castor Oil.
*Santonin and Calomel. *Jalap.
*Bismuth Subsantonate Compound.
*Betanaphthol.
*Magnesium Sulphate Effervescent.
*Magnesium Sulphate Compound Effervescent.
Kamala. *Thymol.
'Paroleine.'

Tape Worm—

Remove mucus from intestine by saline purges, low diet for two days then—

Male Fern, followed by Castor Oil. Turpentine.

*Pelletierine Tannate. Kousso.
*Betanaphthol.
Kamala. *Areca.
Valerian, in convulsions.

Yellow Fever

Isolate patient.

Protect from mosquitoes.

At outset (if no albumin in urine) 20 grains *Quinine and 20 grains *Calomel, followed by saline purge.

Ice to head.

If urine albuminous, clear out bowels by enema.

Beef juice, beef jelly, enemata of peptonised milk with brandy.

INTERNALLY—

Ice. *Sodium Bicarbonate.
*Mercury Perchloride.
¶Lemon Juice. *Quinine Sulphate. *Arsenic Trioxide.
*Carbolic Acid, freely.

HYPODERMICALLY—

(In cardiac failure)

o§Strychnine.

§Sparteine Sulphate.

LOCALLY—

(If urine suppressed)

Dry cup over loins, followed by hot fomentations or mustard plaster.

* 'Tabloid'

† 'Soloid'

§ 'Tabloid' Hypodermic

¶ 'Tabloid' Pastille

** 'Vaporole'

o 'Hypoloid'

BATHS IN COMMON USE.

1. THE HOT BATH.—Temperature from 98° F. (36·7° C.) to 106° F. (41·1° C.) or even higher. N.B.—Serious accidents have occurred from invalids and children being placed in extremely hot water to which it was intended to add cold to bring down the temperature. In no circumstances should there be a departure from the rule that the cold water should be placed in the bath first and the hot water added until the thermometer registers the required temperature.

2. THE WARM BATH.—92° F. (33·3° C.) to 98° F. (36·7° C.).

3. THE TEPID BATH.—85° F. (29·4° C.) to 92° F. (33·3° C.).

4. THE COLD BATH.—33° F. (0·6° C.) to 65° F. (18·3° C.). Broadly defined, a cold bath means a bath at the temperature incidental to the time and place, without hot water being added. It may be otherwise expressed as water at 65° F. (18·3° C.), or reduced by gradual addition of ice to 40° F. (4·4° C.), or below.

5. THE ALKALINE BATH.—Use sodium carbonate in the proportion of a quarter of an ounce to each gallon of water.

6. THE BRAN BATH.—Use bran in the proportion of two ounces to each gallon of water. Mix the bran with a small quantity of boiling water, and add it to the water in the bath.

7. THE SULPHUR BATH.—Use *potassa sulphurata* in the proportion of a quarter of an ounce to each gallon of water.

8. THE MUSTARD BATH.—One half to one ounce of mustard to each gallon of water—the water as hot as can be borne.

9. THE VAPOUR BATH.—The temperature ranges from 90° F. (32·2° C.) to 140° F. (60° C.). A vapour bath may be improvised by placing in the bed a few “stone” ginger-beer bottles filled with nearly boiling water, tightly corked down, and wrapped round with pieces of flannel wrung out of hot water. They should be placed in the bed, round about the patient, who should be well covered up.

10. THE TURKISH BATH.—The temperature ranges from about 90° F. (32·2° C.) in the cooler rooms to 230° F. (110° C.), or even higher, in the hottest room. No one should take Turkish baths without first being examined and professionally advised to do so. Headaches and malaise may be produced by remaining too long in the hot rooms before being shampooed. The best method of taking a Turkish bath is to go *at once* into the hottest room (temperature about 230° F. [110° C.]) and remain five minutes or less; then to move into the second room (temperature about 190° F. [87·8° C.]) for five minutes; and afterwards remain for 20 minutes in the coolest of the three hot rooms (temperature about 120° F. [48·9° C.] to 140° F. [60° C.]) before being shampooed. By this method the hottest room is encountered before there is any heart fatigue. Its high temperature initiates perspiration, which commences freely in the second room, and is continued freely in the third. Many bathers find that the perspiration is increased by drinking freely (before entering, or while in, the bath), of tea, or alkaline mineral water such as Vichy, or hot or cold water. Others have instead, or also, a hot douche immediately before entering the first hot room. Many persons are debarred from taking Turkish baths because they “catch cold” afterwards. This may be prevented by dining in the cooling room before leaving the bath, and by increased care in avoiding exposure afterwards.

POSOLOGICAL TABLE

IN the case of official preparations in the following table, the doses given are U.S.P. Average Doses :—

		APOTHECARIES'	METRIC
Acetanilidum	...	... gr. 4	... 0.25 gm.
Acetphenetidinum	...	... gr. 7½	... 0.5 gm.
Acidum Aceticum Dil.	...	... min. 30	... 2 c.c.
.. Benzoicum	...	... gr. 7½	... 0.5 gm.
.. Boricum	...	... gr. 7½	... 0.5 gm.
.. Camphoricum	...	... gr. 15	... 1 gm.
.. Carbolicum (Phenol)	...	... gr. 1	... 0.065 gm.
.. " Liquefactum	...	... min. 1	... 0.05 c.c.
.. Citricum	...	... gr. 7½	... 0.5 gm.
.. Gallicum	...	... gr. 15	... 1 gm.
.. Hydriodicum Dil.	...	... min. 8	... 0.5 c.c.
.. Hydrobromicum Dil.	...	fl. dr. 1	... 4 c.c.
.. Hydrochloricum Dil.	...	min. 15	... 1 c.c.
.. Hydrocyanicum Dil.	...	min. 1½	... 0.1 c.c.
.. Lacticum	...	... min. 30	... 2 c.c.
.. Nitricum Dil.	...	... min. 30	... 2 c.c.
.. Nitrohydrochlor. Dil.	...	min. 15	... 1 c.c.
.. Phosphoricum Dil.	...	... min. 30	... 2 c.c.
.. Salicylicum	...	... gr. 7½	... 0.5 gm.
.. Sulphuricum Aromat.	...	min. 15	... 1 c.c.
.. Sulphuricum Dil.	...	... min. 30	... 2 c.c.
.. Sulphurosum	...	... min. 30	... 2 c.c.
.. Tannicum	...	... gr. 7½	... 0.5 gm.
.. Tartaricum	...	... gr. 7½	... 0.5 gm.
Aconitina	...	... gr. ¼00	... 0.00015 gm.
Aconitum...	...	... gr. 1	... 0.065 gm.
Æther	...	... min. 15	... 1 c.c.
Æther Aceticus	...	... min. 15	... 1 c.c.
Æthylis Carbamas	...	... gr. 15	... 1 gm.
Aloe	...	... gr. 4	... 0.25 gm.
Aloinum	...	... gr. ½	... 0.016 gm.
Alumen	...	... gr. 7½	... 0.5 gm.
Ammonii Benzoas	...	... gr. 15	... 1 gm.
.. Bromidum	...	... gr. 15	... 1 gm.
.. Carbonas	...	... gr. 4	... 0.25 gm.
.. Chloridum	...	... gr. 7½	... 0.5 gm.
.. Iodidum	...	... gr. 4	... 0.25 gm.
.. Salicylas	...	... gr. 4	... 0.25 gm.
.. Valeras	...	... gr. 7½	... 0.5 gm.
Amylis Nitris	...	... min. 3	... 0.2 c.c.
Antifebrinum (Acetanilidum)	...	... gr. 4	... 0.25 gm.
Antimonii et Potassii Tartratis	<i>(expectorant)</i>	... gr. 1½	... 0.005 gm.
.. <i>(emetic)</i>	...	... gr. ½	... 0.03 gm.
Antipyrina	...	... gr. 4	... 0.25 gm.
Apomorphinæ	<i>(expectorant)</i>	... gr. 3½	... 0.002 gm.
.. <i>(emetic)</i>	...	... gr. 1½	... 0.005 gm.
Argenti Nitras	...	... gr. ½	... 0.01 gm.
Arseni Iodidum	...	... gr. 1½	... 0.005 gm.
.. Trioxidum	...	... gr. 30	... 0.002 gm.

For Hypodermic Posological Table, see page 233

			APOTHECARIES'	METRIC
Asafœtida	...	...	... gr. 4	... 0.25 gm.
Atropina	...	...	... gr. $\frac{1}{100}$	... 0.0004 gm.
Atropinæ Sulphas	...	...	... gr. $\frac{1}{100}$	... 0.0004 gm.
*Benzonaphthol	...	...	... gr. 5 to gr. 10	... 0.3 gm. to 0.6 gm.
Betanaphthol	...	...	... gr. 4	... 0.25 gm.
Bismuthi Citras	...	...	... gr. 2	... 0.125 gm.
" et Ammonii Citras	...	...	... gr. 2	... 0.125 gm.
*" et Ferri Citras	...	...	... gr. 5 to gr. 10	... 0.3 gm. to 0.6 gm.
*" et Lithii Citras	...	...	... gr. 2 to gr. 5	... 0.125 gm. to 0.3 gm.
" Subcarbonas	...	...	... gr. $7\frac{1}{2}$	... 0.5 gm.
" Subgallas	...	...	... gr. 4	... 0.25 gm.
" Subnitras	...	...	... gr. $7\frac{1}{2}$	... 0.5 gm.
" Subsalicylas	...	...	... gr. 4	... 0.25 gm.
*" Tartras	...	...	... gr. 2 to gr. 5	... 0.125 gm. to 0.3 gm.
Borax (Sodii Boras)	...	...	... gr. $7\frac{1}{2}$	... 0.5 gm.
Bromoformum	...	...	... min. 3	... 0.2 c.c.
*Butyl-Chloral Hydras	...	...	... gr. 5 to gr. 20	... 0.3 gm. to 1.2 gm.
Caffeina	...	...	... gr. 1	... 0.065 gm.
" Citrata	...	...	... gr. 2	... 0.125 gm.
" Citrata Efferves.	...	...	... gr. 60	... 4 gm.
Calcii Bromidum	...	...	... gr. 15	... 1 gm.
" Carbonas Præcip.	...	...	... gr. 15	... 1 gm.
" Chloridum	...	...	... gr. $7\frac{1}{2}$	... 0.5 gm.
*" Glycerophosphas	...	...	... gr. 2 to gr. 5	... 0.125 gm. to 0.3 gm.
" Hypophosphis	...	...	... gr. $7\frac{1}{2}$	... 0.5 gm.
*" Iodo-ricinoleas	...	...	... gr. 3 to gr. 9	... 0.2 gm. to 0.6 gm.
*" Lactas	...	...	... gr. 5 and upwards	0.3 gm. and upwards
" Phosphas Præcip.	...	...	... gr. 15	... 1 gm.
" Sulphidum (Calc Sulphurata)	...	...	... gr. 1	... 0.065 gm.
Calomelas {(laxative)	...	...	... gr. 2	... 0.125 gm.
{(alterative)	...	...	... gr. 1	... 0.065 gm.
Camphora	...	...	... gr. 2	... 0.125 gm.
Camphora Monobromata	...	...	... gr. 2	... 0.125 gm.
*Cannabinæ Tannas	...	...	... gr. 3 to gr. 10	... 0.2 gm. to 0.6 gm.
Cannabis Indica	...	...	... gr. 1	... 0.065 gm.
*Capsicinum	...	...	... gr. $\frac{1}{8}$ to gr. $\frac{1}{4}$	... 0.008 gm. to 0.015 gm.
Capsicum	...	...	... gr. 1	... 0.065 gm.
Carbo Ligni	...	...	... gr. 15	... 1 gm.
*Cerebrin	...	...	... gr. 5 to gr. 20	... 0.3 gm. to 1.2 gm.
Cerii Oxalas	...	...	... gr. 1	... 0.065 gm.
Chloralum Hydratum	...	...	... gr. 15	... 1 gm.
Chloralformamidum	...	...	... gr. 15	... 1 gm.
Chloroformum	...	...	... min. 5	... 0.3 c.c.
Cocaina	...	...	... gr. $\frac{1}{2}$	... 0.03 gm.
Cocainæ Hydrochloridum	...	...	... gr. $\frac{1}{2}$	... 0.03 gm.
Codeina	...	...	... gr. $\frac{1}{2}$	... 0.03 gm.
Codeinæ Phosphas	...	...	... gr. $\frac{1}{2}$	... 0.03 gm.
" Sulphas	...	...	... gr. $\frac{1}{2}$	... 0.03 gm.
Colchici Cormus	...	...	... gr. 4	... 0.25 gm.
" Semen	...	...	... gr. 3	... 0.2 gm.
Colchicina	...	...	... gr. $\frac{1}{125}$	... 0.0005 gm.
*Cotarninæ Hydrochloridum	...	...	... gr. $\frac{1}{4}$ to gr. $\frac{3}{4}$	... 0.015 gm. to 0.05 gm.
Creosotum	...	...	... min. 3	... 0.2 c.c.
Cubeba	...	...	... gr. 15	... 1 gm.
Cupri Sulphas {(astringent)	...	...	... gr. $\frac{1}{2}$	... 0.01 gm.
{(emetic)	...	...	... gr. 4	... 0.25 gm.
*Didymin	...	...	... gr. 5 and upwards	0.3 gm. and upwards

For Hypodermic Posological Table, see page 233

* These preparations are non-official

APOTHECARIES' METRIC

* Digitalinum (Amorph.)	... gr. $\frac{1}{100}$ to gr. $\frac{1}{30}$	0.0006 gm. to 0.002 gm.
* " (Cryst.)	... gr. $\frac{1}{200}$ to gr. $\frac{1}{150}$	0.00013 gm. to 0.0005 gm.
Elaterinum	... gr. $\frac{1}{10}$	0.005 gm.
* Emetina (expectorant)	... gr. $\frac{1}{200}$ to gr. $\frac{1}{50}$	0.0003 gm. to 0.0013 gm.
* Emetina (emetica)	... gr. $\frac{1}{6}$ to gr. $\frac{1}{3}$	0.01 gm. to 0.03 gm.
* Emetina (expectorant)	gr. $\frac{1}{200}$ to gr. $\frac{1}{50}$	0.0003 gm. to 0.0013 gm.
Hydrobrom. (emetica)	gr. $\frac{1}{6}$ to gr. $\frac{1}{3}$	0.01 gm. to 0.03 gm.
Ergota	... gr. 30	2 gm.
* Ergotinina Citras	... gr. $\frac{1}{200}$ to gr. $\frac{1}{50}$	0.0003 gm. to 0.0013 gm.
* Ergotoxina	... gr. $\frac{1}{100}$ to gr. $\frac{1}{50}$	0.0005 gm. to 0.0013 gm.
* " Ernuten	... min. 30 to min. 60	1.8 c.c. to 3.6 c.c.
* Erythrol Tetranitras	... gr. $\frac{1}{2}$ to gr. 1	0.03 gm. to 0.065 gm.
* Eucaina Hydrochloricum	... gr. $\frac{1}{2}$ to gr. $\frac{1}{3}$	0.013 gm. to 0.03 gm.
* " Lactas	... gr. $\frac{1}{8}$ to gr. $\frac{1}{3}$	0.008 gm. to 0.03 gm.
Eucalyptol	... min. 5	0.3 c.c.
Ext. Aloes	... gr. 2	0.125 gm.
" Belladonnae Foliorum	... gr. $\frac{1}{5}$	0.01 gm.
" Cannabis Indicae	... gr. $\frac{1}{5}$	0.01 gm.
" Cascarae Sagradae	... gr. 4	0.25 gm.
" Cimicifugae	... gr. 4	0.25 gm.
" Colchici Cormi	... gr. 1	0.065 gm.
" Colocynthis	... gr. $\frac{1}{3}$	0.03 gm.
" Colocynthis Comp.	... gr. $7\frac{1}{2}$	0.5 gm.
" Digitalis	... gr. $\frac{1}{8}$	0.01 gm.
" Ergotae	... gr. 4	0.25 gm.
" Euonymi (Euonyminum)	gr. 2	0.125 gm.
" Hyoscyami	... gr. 1	0.065 gm.
" Krameriae	... gr. $7\frac{1}{2}$	0.5 gm.
" Nucis Vomicae	... gr. $\frac{1}{2}$	0.015 gm.
" Opii	... gr. $\frac{1}{2}$	0.03 gm.
" Physostigmatis	... gr. $\frac{1}{4}$	0.008 gm.
" Rhamni Purshianae	... gr. 4	0.25 gm.
" Sumbul	... gr. 4	0.25 gm.
Fel Bovis Purificatum	... gr. $7\frac{1}{2}$	0.5 gm.
* " Porcinum Purificatum	... gr. 5 to gr. 15	0.3 gm. to 1 gm.
* Ferri Arsenas	... gr. $\frac{1}{15}$ to gr. $\frac{1}{4}$	0.004 gm. to 0.015 gm.
" Carbonas Saccharatus	... gr. 4	0.25 gm.
" Chloridum	... gr. 1	0.065 gm.
" Citras	... gr. 4	0.25 gm.
" et Ammonii Citras	... gr. 4	0.25 gm.
" et Potassii Tartras	... gr. 4	0.25 gm.
" et Quininae Citras	gr. 4	0.25 gm.
" Solubilis	gr. 4	0.25 gm.
* " Glycerophosphas	... gr. 3 to gr. 6	0.2 gm. to 0.4 gm.
" Hypophosphis	... gr. 3	0.2 gm.
* " Iodidum	... gr. 1 to gr. 5	0.065 gm. to 0.3 gm.
" Phosphas Solubilis	... gr. 4	0.25 gm.
" Pyrophosphas Solubilis	... gr. 4	0.25 gm.
" Sulphas	... gr. 3	0.2 gm.
" Sulphus Exsiccatus	... gr. 2	0.125 gm.
* " Valeras	... gr. 3 to gr. 15	0.2 gm. to 1 gm.
Ferrum Reductum	... gr. 1	0.065 gm.
Fluidextractum Aconiti	... min. 1	0.05 c.c.
" Cannabis		
" Indicae	... min. 1	0.05 c.c.
" Cascarae		
" Sagradae	... (see Fluidextractum Rhamni Purshianae)	
" Cimicifugae	... min. 15	1 c.c.
" Cinchonae	... min. 15	1 c.c.

For Hypodermic Posological Table, see page 233

* These preparations are non-official

APOTHECARIES'			METRIC
Fluidextractum Digitalis	... min. 1	...	0.05 c.c.
" Ergotæ	... min. 30	...	2 c.c.
" Hamamelidis			
Foliorum	... min. 30	...	2 c.c.
" Hydrastis	... min. 30	...	2 c.c.
" Hyoscyami	... min. 3	...	0.2 c.c.
Fluidextractum { (emetic)	... min. 15	...	1 c.c.
Ipecacuanhæ { (expectorant)	min. 1	...	0.05 c.c.
Fluidextractum Nucis Vomicae	min. 1	...	0.05 c.c.
" Rhamni	} min. 15	...	1 c.c.
Purshianæ			
" Rhamni	} min. 15	...	1 c.c.
Purshianæ			
Aromaticum			
*Gelseminæ Hydrochloridum	... gr. $\frac{1}{160}$ to gr. $\frac{1}{30}$	0.0005 gm. to 0.002 gm.	
Glycyrrhizinum Ammoniatum	gr. 4	...	0.25 gm.
Guaiacol ...	... min. 8	...	0.5 c.c.
Guaiacolis Carbonas	... gr. 15	...	1 gm.
Guaiacum	... gr. 15	...	1 gm.
*Hæmoglobin	... gr. 5 to gr. 20	...	0.3 gm. to 1.2 gm.
*'Hazeline'	... dr. 1 to dr. 3	...	4 c.c. to 12 c.c.
*Heroin Hydrochloridum	... gr. $\frac{1}{25}$ to gr. $\frac{1}{4}$	0.0025 gm. to 0.008 gm.	
Hexamethylenamina	... gr. 4	...	0.25 gm.
Homatropinæ Hydrobromidum	gr. $\frac{1}{128}$	...	0.0005 gm.
" Hydrochloridum	} gr. $\frac{1}{128}$	...	0.0005 gm.
*" Salicylas			
Hydrarg. Chloridum	} gr. $\frac{1}{20}$	...	0.003 gm.
Corrosivum			
" (laxative)	gr. 2	...	0.125 gm.
" Mite (alterative)	gr. 1	...	0.065 gm.
" Iodidum Flavum	... gr. $\frac{1}{6}$	...	0.01 gm.
" Iodidum Rubrum	... gr. $\frac{1}{6}$	...	0.003 gm.
*" Iodidum Viride	... gr. $\frac{1}{8}$ to gr. 1	0.008 gm. to 0.065 gm.	
" cum Cretâ	... gr. 4	...	0.25 gm.
Hydrastina	... gr. $\frac{1}{4}$	...	0.01 gm.
*Hydrastinæ Hydrochloridum	gr. $\frac{1}{4}$ to gr. 1	0.015 gm. to 0.065 gm.	
Hydrastininæ Hydrochloridum	gr. $\frac{1}{4}$	...	0.03 gm.
Hyoscinæ Hydrobromidum	... gr. $\frac{1}{128}$	...	0.0005 gm.
*Hyoscyamina	... gr. $\frac{1}{200}$ to gr. $\frac{1}{100}$	0.0003 gm. to 0.00065 gm.	
Hyoscyaminæ Hydrobromidum	gr. $\frac{1}{128}$	...	0.0005 gm.
" Sulphas	... gr. $\frac{1}{128}$	...	0.0005 gm.
*Ichthyol	... gr. $2\frac{1}{2}$ to gr. 10	0.16 gm. to 0.6 gm.	
*'Infundin' [Pituitary (Infundibular) Extract]	... min. 8 to min. 16	0.5 c.c. to 1 c.c.	
Iodoformum	... gr. 4	...	0.25 gm.
Ipecacuanha { (expectorant)	gr. 1	...	0.065 gm.
{ (emetic)	gr. 15	...	1 gm.
*Ipecacuanha sine Emetinâ	... gr. 10 to gr. 30	0.6 gm. to 2 gm.	
Jalapa	... gr. 15	...	1 gm.
Kino	... gr. $7\frac{1}{2}$	...	0.5 gm.
Leptandra	... gr. 15	...	1 gm.
Liquor Acidi Arsenosi	... min. 3	...	0.2 c.c.
" Ammonii Acetatis	... fl. dr. 4	...	16 c.c.
" Arseni et Hydrarg.	} min. $1\frac{1}{4}$	...	0.1 c.c.
Iodidi (Donovan)			

For Hypodermic Posological Table, see page 233

* These preparations are non-official

APOTHECARIES'			METRIC
Liquor Calcis	fl. dr. 4	...	16 c.c.
" Ferri Chloridi	min. 1½	...	0·1 c.c.
" Ferri et Ammonii Acetatis } ...	fl. dr. 4	...	16 c.c.
" Iodi Compositus	min. 3	...	0·2 c.c.
" Magnesii Citratis	fl. oz. 12	...	360 c.c.
" Potassii Arsenitis (Fowler) } ...	min. 3	...	0·2 c.c.
" Potassii Citratis	fl. dr. 4	...	16 c.c.
" Potassii Hydroxidi	min. 15	...	1 c.c.
" Sodæ Chlorinatæ	min. 15	...	1 c.c.
" Sodii Arsenatis	min. 3	...	0·2 c.c.
" Sodii Hydroxidi	min. 15	...	1 c.c.
" Sodii Phosphatis Comp. } ...	fl. dr. 2	...	8 c.c.
Lithii Benzoas	gr. 15	...	1 gm.
" Bromidum	gr. 15	...	1 gm.
" Carbonas	gr. 7½	...	0·5 gm.
" Citras	gr. 7½	...	0·5 gm.
" Citras Effervescens	gr. 120	...	8 gm.
" Salicylas	gr. 15	...	1 gm.
* Lodali'	gr. 1 to gr. 2	...	0·065 gm. to 0·125 gm.
Lupulinum	gr. 7½	...	0·5 gm.
Magnesii Carbonas	gr. 45	...	3 gm.
* " Glycerophosphas	gr. 3 to gr. 10	...	0·2 gm. to 0·6 gm.
" Oxidum	gr. 30	...	2 gm.
" Oxidum Pond.	gr. 30	...	2 gm.
" Sulphas	gr. 240	...	16 gm.
" Sulphas Effervescens	gr. 240	...	16 gm.
* " Sulphis	gr. 10 to gr. 30	...	0·6 gm. to 2 gm.
* Mangani Citras	gr. 3 to gr. 10	...	0·2 gm. to 0·6 gm.
" Dioxidum Præcip.	gr. 4	...	0·25 gm.
* " et Ferri Citras	gr. 3 to gr. 10	...	0·2 gm. to 0·6 gm.
" Hypophosphis	gr. 3	...	0·2 gm.
" Sulphas	gr. 4	...	0·25 gm.
* Medulla Ossis	gr. 3 to gr. 30	...	0·2 gm. to 2 gm.
Menthol	gr. 1	...	0·065 gm.
* Mercuric Potassium Iodide	gr. ½ to gr. ½	...	0·005 gm. to 0·02 gm.
Methylthioninæ Hydrochloridum (Methylene Blue) } ...	gr. 4	...	0·25 gm.
Morphina	gr. ½	...	0·01 gm.
Morphinæ Acetas	gr. ½	...	0·015 gm.
" Hydrochloridum	gr. ½	...	0·015 gm.
" Sulphas	gr. ½	...	0·015 gm.
* Nitroglycerinum (Trinitrinum)	gr. 250 to gr. 50	...	0·0003 gm. to 0·0013 gm.
Nux Vomica	gr. 1	...	0·065 gm.
Oleum Cajuputi	min. 8	...	0·5 c.c.
" Caryophylli	min. 3	...	0·2 c.c.
" Copaibæ	min. 8	...	0·5 c.c.
" Cubebæ	min. 8	...	0·5 c.c.
" Eucalypti	min. 8	...	0·5 c.c.
" Gaultheriæ	min. 15	...	1 c.c.
" Juniperi	min. 3	...	0·2 c.c.
" Morrhuæ	fl. dr. 4	...	16 c.c.
" Ricini	fl. dr. 4	...	16 c.c.
" Santali	min. 8	...	0·5 c.c.
" Terebinthinæ Rectificatum } ...	min. 15	...	1 c.c.

For Hypodermic Posological Table, *see* page 233

* These preparations are non-official

APOTHECARIES'			METRIC
Opium	gr. 1½	...	0.1 gm.
*Ovarian Substance ('Varium')	gr. 5 to gr. 10	...	0.3 gm. to 0.6 gm.
Pancreatinum	gr. 7½	...	0.5 gm.
*Papainum	gr. 1 to gr. 8	...	0.065 gm. to 0.5 gm.
Paraldehydum	min. 30	...	2 c.c.
Pelletierinæ Tannas	gr. 4	...	0.25 gm.
Pepsinum... ..	gr. 4	...	0.25 gm.
Phenacetinum	gr. 7½	...	0.5 gm.
Phenazonum	gr. 4	...	0.25 gm.
Phenol	gr. 1	...	0.065 gm.
" Liquefactum	min. 1	...	0.05 c.c.
Phenylis Salicylas	gr. 7½	...	0.5 gm.
Phosphorus	gr. 1½	...	0.0005 gm.
*Physostigminæ Hydrobrom.	gr. 1	...	0.001 gm.
" Salicylas	gr. 1	...	0.001 gm.
" Sulphas	gr. 1	...	0.001 gm.
*Picrotoxinum	gr. 100 to gr. 2½	...	0.0006 gm. to 0.0025 gm.
Pilocarpinæ Hydrochloridum... ..	gr. 1	...	0.01 gm.
" Nitras	gr. 1	...	0.01 gm.
Pilulæ Aloes	2 pills	...	
" Aloes et Ferri	2 pills	...	
" Aloes et Myrrhæ	2 "	...	
" Asafoetida	2 "	...	
" Catharticæ Compositæ	2 "	...	
" Catharticæ Vegetabiles	2 "	...	
" Ferri Carbonatis	2 "	...	
" Opii	1 "	...	
" Phosphori	1 "	...	
" Rhei Compositæ	2 "	...	
Piperina	gr. 3	...	0.2 gm.
*Piperazine	gr. 5 to gr. 10	...	0.3 gm. to 0.6 gm.
*Pituitary Gland Substance	gr. 2 to gr. 6	...	0.125 gm. to 0.4 gm.
* " (Infundibular) Extract }	min. 8 to min. 16	...	0.5 c.c. to 1 c.c.
Pix Liquida	gr. 7½	...	0.5 gm.
Plumbi Acetas	gr. 1	...	0.065 gm.
Podophyllum	gr. 7½	...	0.5 gm.
Potassii Acetas... ..	gr. 30	...	2 gm.
" Bicarbonas	gr. 30	...	2 gm.
" Bitartras (<i>diuretic</i>)	gr. 30	...	2 gm.
" Bromidum	gr. 15	...	1 gm.
" Carbonas	gr. 15	...	1 gm.
" Chloras	gr. 4	...	0.25 gm.
" Citras	gr. 15	...	1 gm.
" Citras Effervesc.	gr. 60	...	4 gm.
" Dichromas	gr. 1	...	0.01 gm.
" Hypophosphis	gr. 7½	...	0.5 gm.
" Iodidum	gr. 7½	...	0.5 gm.
" Nitras	gr. 7½	...	0.5 gm.
" Permanganas	gr. 1	...	0.065 gm.
" Sulphas	gr. 30	...	2 gm.
*Prostate Gland Substance	gr. 2 to gr. 5	...	0.125 gm. to 0.3 gm.
Pulvis Cretæ Compositus	gr. 30	...	2 gm.
" Glycyrrh. Comp.	gr. 60	...	4 gm.
" Ipecacuanhæ et Opii } (Dover) }	gr. 7½	...	0.5 gm.
" Jalapæ Comp.	gr. 30	...	2 gm.
" Morphinæ Comp.	gr. 7½	...	0.5 gm.
" Rhei Comp.	gr. 30	...	2 gm.

For Hypodermic Posological Table, see page 233

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APOTHECARIES'

METRIC

*Quinina	gr. 4	0.25 gm.
†Quininae Bihydrochloridum ...	gr. 1 to gr. 10	0.065 gm. to 0.6 gm.
† " Bisulphas ...	gr. 4	0.25 gm.
† " Hydrobromidum ...	gr. 4	0.25 gm.
† " Hydrochloridum ...	gr. 4	0.25 gm.
*† " Hypophosphis ...	gr. 1 to gr. 3	0.065 gm. to 0.2 gm.
*† " Lactas ...	gr. 1 to gr. 5	0.065 gm. to 0.3 gm.
*† " Phosphas ...	gr. 1 to gr. 10	0.065 gm. to 0.6 gm.
† " Salicylas ...	gr. 4	0.25 gm.
† " Sulphas ...	gr. 4	0.25 gm.
*† " Valeras ...	gr. 1 to gr. 4	0.065 gm. to 0.25 gm.
*Residuum Rubrum	gr. 5 and upwards	0.3 gm. and upwards
Resina Jalapæ	gr. 2	0.125 gm.
" Podophylli { <i>purgative</i> gr. $\frac{1}{4}$		0.015 gm.
" { <i>laxative</i> gr. 10		0.005 gm.
" Scammonii	gr. 3	0.2 gm.
Rheum	gr. 15	1 gm.
Salicinum	gr. 15	1 gm.
Salol	gr. 7 $\frac{1}{2}$	0.5 gm.
Santoninum	gr. 1	0.065 gm.
Scopolaminæ Hydrobromidum	gr. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	0.0005 gm.
*Soamin'	gr. $\frac{1}{4}$ to gr. 1	0.015 gm. to 0.065 gm.
Sodii Acetas	gr. 15	1 gm.
" Arsenas	gr. 10	0.005 gm.
" Arsenas Exsiccatus	gr. 20	0.003 gm.
" Benzoas	gr. 15	1 gm.
" Bicarbonas	gr. 15	1 gm.
" Boras	gr. 7 $\frac{1}{2}$	0.5 gm.
" Bromidum	gr. 15	1 gm.
* " Cacodylas	gr. $\frac{1}{4}$ to gr. $\frac{1}{2}$	0.015 gm. to 0.03 gm.
" Carbonas Monohydratus	gr. 4	0.25 gm.
" Chloras	gr. 4	0.25 gm.
" Chloridum (<i>emetic</i>)	gr. 240	16 gm.
" Citras	gr. 15	1 gm.
" Hypophosphis	gr. 15	1 gm.
" Iodidum	gr. 7 $\frac{1}{2}$	0.5 gm.
" Nitris	gr. 1	0.065 gm.
" Phenolsulphonas	gr. 4	0.25 gm.
" Phosphas	gr. 30	2 gm.
" Phosphas Effervescens	gr. 120	8 gm.
" Salicylas	gr. 15	1 gm.
" Sulphas	gr. 240	16 gm.
* " Sulphas Effervescens	gr. 60 to oz. $\frac{1}{2}$	4 gm. to 14 gm.
" Sulphis	gr. 15	1 gm.
" Sulphocarbolas	gr. 4	0.25 gm.
Sparteinae Sulphas	gr. $\frac{1}{8}$	0.01 gm.
Spiritus Ætheris	fl. dr. 1	4 c.c.
" Ætheris Comp.	fl. dr. 1	4 c.c.
" Ætheris Nitrosi	min. 30	2 c.c.
" Ammoniaæ	min. 15	1 c.c.
" Ammon. Arom.	min. 30	2 c.c.
" Camphoræ	min. 15	1 c.c.
" Chloroformi	min. 30	2 c.c.
*Spleen Substance	gr. 5 to gr. 15	0.3 gm. to 1 gm.
Strontii Bromidum	gr. 15	1 gm.
" Iodidum	gr. 7 $\frac{1}{2}$	0.5 gm.
" Salicylas	gr. 15	1 gm.
Strychnina	gr. $\frac{1}{4}$	0.001 gm.
*Strychninae Hydrochloridum	gr. $\frac{1}{4}$	0.001 gm.

For Hypodermic Pological Table, see page 233

* These preparations are non-official

† These doses are often exceeded in practice

APOTHECARIES			METRIC
Strychnine Nitras	... gr. $\frac{1}{4}$	...	0.001 gm.
" Sulphas	... gr. $\frac{1}{4}$	...	0.001 gm.
Sulphonol (Sulphonmethanum)	gr. 15	...	1 gm.
Sulphur Præcipitatum	... gr. 60	...	4 gm.
Sulphur Sublimatum	... gr. 60	...	4 gm.
Sumbul	... gr. 30	...	2 gm.
Suprarenal Gland	... gr. 4	...	0.25 gm.
Syrupus Calcii Lactophosph.	fl. dr. 2	...	8 c.c.
" Ferri, Quininæ et)	fl. dr. 1	...	4 c.c.
" Strychninæ			
" Phosphatum			
" Hypophosphitum	fl. dr. 2	...	8 c.c.
" " Comp.	fl. dr. 2	...	8 c.c.
" Scillæ	... min. 30	...	2 c.c.
" Scillæ Comp.	... min. 30	...	2 c.c.
Terebenum	... min. 8	...	0.5 c.c.
Terpini Hydras	... gr. 2	...	0.125 gm.
*Tetronal	... gr. 10 to gr. 20	...	0.6 gm. to 1.3 gm.
Thymol	... gr. 2	...	0.125 gm.
*Thymus Gland	... gr. 5 to gr. 25	...	0.3 gm. to 1.5 gm.
Thyroid Gland (Dried)	... gr. 4	...	0.25 gm.
Tinctura Aconiti	... min. 10	...	0.6 c.c.
" Aloes	... min. 30	...	2 c.c.
" Belladonnæ Foliorum	min. 8	...	0.5 c.c.
" Benzoini	... min. 15	...	1 c.c.
" Benzoini Comp.	... min. 30	...	2 c.c.
" Cannabis Indicæ	... min. 10	...	0.6 c.c.
" Cantharidis	... min. 5	...	0.3 c.c.
" Capsici	... min. 8	...	0.5 c.c.
" Cimicifugæ	... fl. dr. 1	...	4 c.c.
" Cinchonæ	... fl. dr. 1	...	4 c.c.
" Cinchonæ Comp.	... fl. dr. 1	...	4 c.c.
" Colchici Seminis	... min. 30	...	2 c.c.
" Digitalis	... min. 15	...	1 c.c.
" Ferri Chloridi	... min. 8	...	0.5 c.c.
" Gelsemii	... min. 8	...	0.5 c.c.
" Gentianæ Comp.	... fl. dr. 1	...	4 c.c.
" Guaiaci	... fl. dr. 1	...	4 c.c.
" Guaiaci Ammon.	... min. 30	...	2 c.c.
" Hydrastis	... fl. dr. 1	...	4 c.c.
" Hyoscyami	... min. 30	...	2 c.c.
" Iodi	... min. $1\frac{1}{2}$	...	0.1 c.c.
" Ipecacuanhæ et Opii	min. 8	...	0.5 c.c.
" Nucis Vomicae	... min. 10	...	0.6 c.c.
" Opii	... min. 8	...	0.5 c.c.
" Opii Camphorata	... fl. dr. 2	...	8 c.c.
" Opii Deodorati	... min. 8	...	0.5 c.c.
" Physostigmatis	... min. 15	...	1 c.c.
" Scillæ	... min. 15	...	1 c.c.
" Stramonii	... min. 8	...	0.5 c.c.
" Strophanthi	... min. 8	...	0.5 c.c.
" Tolutana	... min. 30	...	2 c.c.
" Valerianæ	... fl. dr. 1	...	4 c.c.
" Valerianæ Ammon.	... min. 30	...	2 c.c.
" Veratri	... min. 15	...	1 c.c.
" Zingiberis	... min. 30	...	2 c.c.
*Trinitrinum (Nitroglycerinum)	gr. $\frac{1}{200}$ to gr. $\frac{1}{50}$	...	0.0003 gm. to 0.0013 gm.
Trional (Sulphonethyl-methanum)	gr. 15	...	1 gm.
*Tropacocainæ Hydrochlor.	... gr. $\frac{1}{2}$ to gr. $\frac{1}{2}$	...	0.01 gm. to 0.03 gm.

For Hypodermic Posological Table, see page 233

* These preparations are non-official

APOTHECARIES'

METRIC

*Ulmi Fulvæ Mucilago... gr. 5 and upwards 0.3 gm. and upwards
 Urethane (*see Æthylis Carbanas*)
 Urotropine (*see Hexamethylenamina, page 228*)

Valeriana... gr. 30 2 gm.
 *'Varium' (Ovarian Substance) gr. 5 to gr. 10 0.3 gm. to 0.6 gm.
 Veratrina... gr. $\frac{1}{30}$ 0.002 gm.
 Veratrum... gr. 2 0.125 gm.
 *Veronal... gr. 5 to gr. 10 0.3 gm. to 0.6 gm.
 Viburnum Prunifolium... gr. 30 2 gm.
 Vinum Antimonii... min. 15 1 c.c.
 *,, Carnis et Ferri ('Bivo') dr. 1 to dr. 4 3.4 c.c. to 16 c.c.
 ,, Colchici Seminis... min. 30 2 c.c.
 ,, Ergotæ... fl. dr. 2 8 c.c.
 ,, Ferri... fl. dr. 2 8 c.c.
 ,, Ferri Amarum... fl. dr. 2 8 c.c.
 ,, Ipecacuanhæ... min. 15 1 c.c.
 ,, Opii... min. 8 0.5 c.c.

*Warburg Tincture... dr. $\frac{1}{2}$ to dr. 4 2 c.c. to 16 c.c.

Zinci Acetas... gr. 2 0.125 gm.
 ,, Bromidum... gr. 2 0.125 gm.
 ,, Iodidum... gr. 1 0.065 gm.
 ,, Oxidum... gr. 4 0.25 gm.
 ,, Sulphas (*emetic*)... gr. 15 1 gm.
 ,, Valeras... gr. 2 0.125 gm.
 Zingiber... gr. 15 1 gm.

HYPODERMIC POSOLOGICAL TABLE

IMPERIAL

METRIC

*Aconitinæ Nitræ... gr. $\frac{1}{100}$ to gr. $\frac{1}{60}$ 0.0001 gm. to 0.00015 gm.
 Apomorphinæ Hydrochlor. ... gr. $\frac{1}{10}$ to gr. $\frac{1}{60}$ 0.003 gm. to 0.006 gm.
 Atropinæ Sulphas... gr. $\frac{1}{100}$ to gr. $\frac{1}{60}$ 0.0003 gm. to 0.0006 gm.

*Caffeinæ Sodio-benzoas... gr. $\frac{1}{2}$ to gr. 4 0.03 gm. to 0.25 gm.
 *,, Sodio-salicylas... gr. $\frac{1}{2}$ to gr. 4 0.03 gm. to 0.25 gm.
 Cocainæ Hydrochloridum... gr. $\frac{1}{10}$ to gr. $\frac{1}{2}$ 0.006 gm. to 0.03 gm.
 Codeinæ Phosphas... gr. $\frac{1}{2}$ to gr. 2 0.015 gm. to 0.125 gm.
 *Cotarninæ Hydrochloridum... gr. $\frac{1}{2}$ to gr. $\frac{1}{2}$ 0.015 gm. to 0.03 gm.
 *Curara... gr. $\frac{1}{2}$ to gr. $\frac{1}{2}$ 0.005 gm. to 0.03 gm.

*Digitalinum (Amorph.)... gr. $\frac{1}{100}$ to gr. $\frac{1}{60}$ 0.0006 gm. to 0.002 gm.

*Emetinæ Hydrochloridum... gr. $\frac{1}{2}$ to gr. $\frac{1}{2}$ 0.01 gm. to 0.03 gm.
 *Ergotinæ Citras... gr. $\frac{1}{100}$ to gr. $\frac{1}{60}$ 0.0003 gm. to 0.0013 gm.
 *Ergotoxina... gr. $\frac{1}{100}$ to gr. $\frac{1}{60}$ 0.0006 gm. to 0.0013 gm.
 *'Ernutin'... min. 5 to min. 10 0.3 c.c. to 0.6 c.c.
 *Eucainæ Hydrochloridum... gr. $\frac{1}{10}$ to gr. $\frac{1}{2}$ 0.006 gm. to 0.03 gm.
 *,, Lactas... gr. $\frac{1}{10}$ to gr. $\frac{1}{2}$ 0.006 gm. to 0.03 gm.

*Heroin Hydrochloridum... gr. $\frac{1}{10}$ to gr. $\frac{1}{2}$ 0.0025 gm. to 0.005 gm.
 *Homatropinæ Hydrochlor. ... gr. $\frac{1}{100}$ to gr. $\frac{1}{60}$ 0.00025 gm. to 0.003 gm.
 Hydrarg. Chloridum } gr. $\frac{1}{60}$ to gr. $\frac{1}{60}$ 0.001 gm. to 0.002 gm.
 Corrosivum)
 *,, Succinimidum... gr. $\frac{1}{2}$ to gr. $\frac{1}{2}$ 0.01 gm. to 0.015 gm.
 Hyoscine Hydrobromidum... gr. $\frac{1}{100}$ to gr. $\frac{1}{60}$ 0.0003 gm. to 0.0006 gm.

* These preparations are non-official

† These doses are often exceeded in practice

	IMPERIAL	METRIC
Hyoscyaminæ Sulphas	... gr. $\frac{1}{320}$ to gr. $\frac{1}{160}$	0.0003 gm. to 0.0006 gm.
Morphinæ Hydrochloridum	... gr. $\frac{1}{8}$ to gr. $\frac{1}{4}$	0.008 gm. to 0.015 gm.
* " Hypophosphis	... gr. $\frac{1}{8}$ to gr. $\frac{1}{4}$	0.008 gm. to 0.015 gm.
* " Meconas	... gr. $\frac{1}{8}$ to gr. $\frac{1}{4}$	0.008 gm. to 0.015 gm.
* " Phosphas	... gr. $\frac{1}{8}$ to gr. $\frac{1}{4}$	0.008 gm. to 0.015 gm.
* " Sulphas	... gr. $\frac{1}{8}$ to gr. $\frac{1}{4}$	0.008 gm. to 0.015 gm.
* " Tartras	... gr. $\frac{1}{8}$ to gr. $\frac{1}{4}$	0.008 gm. to 0.015 gm.
Physostigminæ Salicylas	... gr. $\frac{1}{160}$ to gr. $\frac{1}{80}$	0.0006 gm. to 0.0025 gm.
*Picrotoxinum	... gr. $\frac{1}{160}$ to gr. $\frac{1}{80}$	0.0006 gm. to 0.0025 gm.
Pilocarpinæ Nitras	... gr. $\frac{1}{20}$ to gr. $\frac{1}{10}$	0.003 gm. to 0.03 gm.
Potassii Permanganas	... gr. 1 to gr. 3	0.065 gm. to 0.2 gm.
*†Quininæ Bihydrochloridum	... gr. 1 to gr. 5	0.065 gm. to 0.3 gm.
† " Bisulphas	... gr. 1 to gr. 5	0.065 gm. to 0.3 gm.
† " Hydrobromidum	... gr. $\frac{1}{2}$ to gr. 2	0.03 gm. to 0.125 gm.
*† Soamin	... gr. 1 to gr. 3	0.065 gm. to 0.2 gm.
Sparteina Sulphas	... gr. $\frac{1}{2}$ to gr. 1	0.03 gm. to 0.065 gm.
Strophanthinum	... gr. $\frac{1}{160}$ to gr. $\frac{1}{80}$	0.00013 gm. to 0.0006 gm.
*Strychninæ Hydrochloridum	... gr. $\frac{1}{160}$ to gr. $\frac{1}{80}$	0.0004 gm. to 0.005 gm.
" Nitras	... gr. $\frac{1}{160}$ to gr. $\frac{1}{80}$	0.0004 gm. to 0.005 gm.
" Sulphas	... gr. $\frac{1}{160}$ to gr. $\frac{1}{80}$	0.0004 gm. to 0.005 gm.
*Trinitrinum (Nitroglycerinum)	gr. $\frac{1}{320}$ to gr. $\frac{1}{160}$	0.00025 gm. to 0.0013 gm.
*† Tyramine	... gr. $\frac{1}{8}$ to gr. $\frac{1}{4}$	0.02 gm. to 0.04 gm.

* Non-official.

† Much larger doses have been given

DOSES PROPORTIONATE TO AGE

The rule commonly given for fixing the dose for children is to divide the age by the age increased by 12. Thus, for a child two years old, the dose would be $2 \div (2 + 12) = \frac{1}{6}$ the ordinary adult dose. There are well-known exceptions to this rule, as in the administration of calomel, belladonna, hyoscyamus, or arsenic, of which drugs children tolerate large doses; and opium, which in very small doses may cause fatal results in infants. It is stated that children of five will tolerate as large doses of arsenic as adults, and that girls often require more than boys. Generally the dose of cathartics should be greater, and that of narcotics less, than indicated by this rule. The following table gives a safe working age-dose somewhat smaller than that based on the above calculation:—

If the adult dose of any given drug be 60 grains or minims, a patient under 6 months would take 3 grains or minims.

$\frac{1}{2}$ year to 1 year	"	"	4	"	"
1 year to 2 years	"	"	5	"	"
2 years to 3 years	"	"	$7\frac{1}{2}$	"	"
3 " 4	"	"	10	"	"
4 " 6	"	"	15	"	"
6 " 10	"	"	20	"	"
10 " 13	"	"	25	"	"
13 " 16	"	"	30	"	"
16 " 18	"	"	40	"	"
18 " 20	"	"	50	"	"
21 " "	"	"	60	"	"

The proportionate dose for any age, twenty years or less, may also be found by taking one-twentieth of the full therapeutic dose, and multiplying the result by the age in years.

The doses may require lessening for patients advanced in life, but no exact rules can be laid down.

The dose of most drugs is slightly larger when given by the rectum than when administered by the mouth. The hypodermic dose should generally be slightly smaller than that by the mouth.



POISONING:

SYMPTOMS AND TREATMENT

IN cases of poisoning, the best treatment, wherever possible, is immediately to remove the poison from the stomach by washing it out, or by inducing vomiting, so as to prevent absorption. In corrosive poisoning, however, the condition of the stomach and œsophagus renders this procedure dangerous, from the liability to perforation; and the better course is to neutralise the poison or render it inert, and not to attempt its removal. Where the poison has already been absorbed, the physiological antidote, if there be one, should immediately be given.

The patient's general condition must be carefully observed, and every means taken to increase the resistance to the poison, until its effects have passed off. Cardiac stimulants—brandy or ether, or strychnine hypodermically—may be required, while artificial respiration and warmth are most important. Oxygen inhalation may be helpful. There is danger from the loss of heat when a patient is insufficiently clothed during prolonged artificial respiration. Feeding, preferably by the rectum, may be imperative, and the possible need for catheterisation should be borne in mind. Coffee and other stimulants may be given per rectum. In some cases of poisoning, followed by depression or collapse, an intravenous or rectal injection of saline solution is extremely useful. 'Hypoloid' 'Infundin' may be added to the saline infusion with advantage. (*See Saline Solutions, page 133*)

Emptying the Stomach.—By the stomach pump, or, preferably, by the stomach tube (which, when inverted, forms a siphon), the stomach may be repeatedly washed out.

Emetics.—The following are the most useful emetics:—

1. The hypodermic injection of 'Hypoloid' Apomorphine Hydrochloride, 0.005 gramme; or 'Tabloid' Hypod. Apomorphine Hydrochloride, gr. $\frac{1}{8}$ or gr. $\frac{1}{16}$; or of 'Tabloid' Hypod. Apomorphine Hydrochloride, gr. $\frac{1}{16}$, and Strychnine Hydrochloride, gr. $\frac{1}{60}$. The strychnine tends to prevent the depression sometimes produced when apomorphine is administered alone.
2. Mustard powder: a tablespoonful in 8 fl. oz. of warm water.
3. Common salt: two tablespoonfuls in 8 fl. oz. of tepid water.
4. Zinc Sulphate: gr. 30 in 4 fl. oz. of warm water.
5. Ammonium Carbonate: gr. 30 in 4 fl. oz. of warm water.
6. Powdered Ipecac: gr. 30 in 4 fl. oz. of warm water, or Wine of Ipecac, dr. 6.
7. Copper Sulphate: gr. 5 to gr. 10 in 4 fl. oz. of warm water.

If none of the above remedies be immediately available, copious draughts of warm water and irritation of the fauces should be tried.

The following table gives the symptoms and treatment of the more common cases of poisoning :—

POISON	SYMPTOMS	TREATMENT												
Acids														
HYDROCHLORIC ACID (Spirit of Salt)	Those of <i>corrosive poisoning</i> :— 1. Pain in mouth, throat and abdomen, the mucous membrane being partially destroyed. 2. Intense thirst. 3. Difficulty in speaking and swallowing. 4. Vomiting of altered blood—brown or black, with coagulated mucus and shreds of mucous membrane. 5. Constipation usual, and suppression of urine. 6. Convulsions may occur. 7. Profound collapse. (a) Skin—pale, cold, clammy. (b) Face—cyanosed. (c) Eyes—sunk, wild-looking, pupils often dilated. (d) Pulse—rapid, thready, low tension. (e) Respiration—laboured. (f) Temperature—subnormal.	1. <i>Do not use Stomach Tube or Emetic</i> , but neutralise the acid by giving one of the following :— (a) Whiting, (b) Chalk, (c) Wall Plaster, (d) Sodium Carbonate (Washing Soda), (e) Potassium Carbonate, mixed with, or dissolved in, plenty of water, (f) Magnesium Carbonate, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 oz. in a tumblerful of water, or (g) Soap and water in large draughts. 2. Next give one of the following :— (a) Milk and Egg, (b) Olive Oil, $\frac{1}{4}$ pint in 1 pint of water, or (c) Thick Gruel. 3. Diminish shock and ease pain with *Morphine Sulphate (Hypodermic), gr. $\frac{1}{2}$. 4. To sustain patient, Predigested Meat or Milk 'Enule' Suppositories.												
OXALIC ACID SALT OF SORREL SALT OF LEMONS	8. If perforation occur, symptoms of peritonitis. 9. Staining of tissues and clothing.	1. <i>Do not use Stomach Tube or Emetic</i> , but give (a) Whiting, (b) Chalk, (c) Wall Plaster, or (d) Lime Water, freely; or (e) Saccharated Solution of Lime, in drachm doses, frequently repeated. A full dose of Castor Oil should be given afterwards. 2. Milk, freely. 3. To sustain patient, Predigested Meat or Milk 'Enule' Suppositories.												
	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>ACID</th><th>SKIN AND MUCOUS MEMBRANES</th><th>CLOTHING</th></tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Hydrochloric Nitric</td><td>Greyish-white. Bright yellow.</td><td>Bright red. Yellow, orange-red, or brown.</td></tr> <tr> <td>Sulphuric</td><td>White or charring to brown or black.</td><td>Dirty brown, edges may be red.</td></tr> <tr> <td>Oxalic</td><td>White or brown.</td><td>Brown to orange-red</td></tr> </tbody> </table>	ACID	SKIN AND MUCOUS MEMBRANES	CLOTHING	Hydrochloric Nitric	Greyish-white. Bright yellow.	Bright red. Yellow, orange-red, or brown.	Sulphuric	White or charring to brown or black.	Dirty brown, edges may be red.	Oxalic	White or brown.	Brown to orange-red	* 'Tabloid'
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POISON	SYMPTOMS	TREATMENT
Acids (<i>continued</i>) CARBOLIC ACID (Phenol)	- Those of corrosive poisoning (<i>see page 236</i>). - Lips and mouth, white and hardened. - Urine greenish, dark or suppressed. - Nervous symptoms—reflexes abolished, muscles relaxed, stupor, anaesthesia. There may be return to consciousness, with apparent great improvement, and then, some hours after, death may occur suddenly from collapse.	- Insert Syphon Stomach Tube with care, and wash out the stomach with successive quantities of one of the following, until there is no smell of carbolic acid in fluid coming from the stomach— (a) Sodium Sulphate, $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., in one pint of warm water; (b) Magnesium Sulphate, $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., in one pint of warm water; or (c) Saccharated Solution of Lime, 1 fluidrachm, in one pint of warm water. - Empty the stomach and give one of the following:— (a) Olive Oil, about $\frac{1}{4}$ pint, in one pint of water; (b) Milk, freely; or (c) White of Egg in water, freely. - Give Sodium or Magnesium Sulphate, $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., in warm water. - Give Alcohol and general Stimulants freely, and apply warmth to extremities. - Artificial respiration, and Intravenous or Rectal Injection of Saline Solution (prepared with 'Soloid' Sodium Chloride).
HYDROCYANIC ACID (Prussic Acid) CYANIDES	Symptoms come on in the act of swallowing, or immediately afterwards. - Giddiness, staggering, loss of motor power. - Insensibility. - Respiration—panting. - Convulsions may occur. - Profound collapse. (a) Skin—cold, clammy. (b) Eyes—fixed, glistening, pupils dilated, no reaction. (c) Limbs—flaccid. (d) Pulse—imperceptible. - The breath may have the odour of bitter almonds. Prompt recognition of this is important.	<i>These poisons act with exceeding rapidity, and the greatest haste is necessary when dealing with them.</i> If the patient be seen <i>immediately</i> after the poison is taken, at once use 1, 2 and 3 (<i>below</i>). After 2, continue the cold douche and proceed rapidly to 4, 5 and 6. If not seen <i>immediately</i> after the poison is taken, 1, 3, 4, 5 and 6 may be tried. - Place patient in open air. (a) Stomach Tube, or (b) Emetic. - Cold douche (from height) to head and spine, or cold water dashed on continuously. - Artificial respiration (20 to minute) and Ammonia inhalation by the nostrils.

POISON	SYMPTOMS	TREATMENT
Acids (<i>continued</i>) HYDROCYANIC ACID (<i>continued</i>)		5. Dissolve about gr. 15 of *Iron Sulphate and about min. 20 of Tincture (or Solution) of Ferric Chloride in a wineglassful of water, then add 1 to 2 drachms of Magnesium Carbonate previously made into a thin cream with water. Mix and administer, and repeat if necessary. (NOTE.—The above quantities are equivalent to about min. 100 of Acid. Hydrocyan. Dil., U.S.P.) 6. Either hypodermically, or stimulants internally.
Caustic Alkalies		
CAUSTIC POTASH CAUSTIC SODA SOAP LEEES STRONG AMMONIA	1. Gastro-intestinal symptoms, as in corrosive poisoning (<i>see page 236</i>). 2. Purging usual, with pain and straining. 3. Body cold, with cold sweat. 4. Countenance anxious. 5. Pulse rapid and weak.	1. <i>Do not use Stomach Tube or Emetic</i> , but neutralise alkali by giving one of the following :— (a) Vinegar, freely diluted with water ; (b) Lemon Juice in water ; (c) *Citric Acid in water ; or (d) Tartaric Acid, $\frac{3}{4}$ drachm, in half pint of water, repeated. 2. When the alkali is neutralised, give one of the following :— (a) Milk, very freely ; or (b) Olive Oil, $\frac{1}{4}$ pint, in one pint of water ; (c) White of Egg. 3. To lessen shock and ease pain, use *Morphine Sulphate (Hypodermic), gr. $\frac{1}{3}$, or ϕ Morphine Hydrochloride, 0.02 gm. 4. Give stimulants.
Inorganic Poisons		
ANTIMONY POUNDS— Antimony and Potassium Tartrate (Tartar Emetic) Butter of Antimony (Acute poisoning)	Antimony and Arsenic— Symptoms usually appear in from a quarter of an hour to one hour. 1. Burning heat, and constriction or choking in throat, rendering swallowing difficult.	1. Incessant vomiting is usually a symptom of poisoning by antimony compounds. In such cases the vomiting should be encouraged by draughts of tepid water. Should vomiting not have occurred, use (a) Stomach Tube, or (b) Emetic.
	* 'Tablet' o 'Hypoid'	

SYMPTOMS

TREATMENT

Inorganic Poisons (*continued*)**ANTIMONY COMPOUNDS** (*continued*)

2. Nausea, and incessant vomiting and purging.
The vomited matter may be green from bile, or, in the case of arsenic, black from the admixture of soot, or blue from indigo.
3. Pain in the stomach and abdomen.
4. Cramps in calves of legs.
5. Urine may be suppressed.
6. There may be delirium or paralysis.
7. Collapse.—*Skin* cold, clammy, and may show eczematous rash; *pulse* small, quick, irregular or imperceptible.

ARSENIC AND ITS
PREPARATIONS
 (Acute poisoning)
 Weed Killer
 (arsenical)
 Sheep Dip
 (arsenical)

See Antimony.

2. (a) Strong Tea; or (b) *Tannin, gr. 30, in warm water, and repeat draughts as often as vomiting occurs.
3. When vomiting subsides, give (a) White of Egg in water, or (b) Milk freely.
4. Relieve pain with *Morphine Sulphate (Hypodermic), gr. $\frac{3}{4}$.
5. Treat collapse with Stimulants internally. Hot Water Bottles to extremities, and Intravenous or Rectal Injection of Saline Solution (prepared with 'Soloid' Sodium Chloride) to which 'o' Infundin' [Pituitary (Infundibular) Extract], 1 c.c., may be added with advantage.

1. (a) Stomach Tube, or (b) Emetic. The complete removal of contents is important.
2. (a) Ferric Hydrate, prepared as follows: Dilute 1½ oz. of Solution (or Tincture) of Ferric Chloride with a wineglassful of water, and add it to a solution of ½ oz. of Sodium Carbonate (Washing Soda) in about half a tumblerful of water. Mix and administer. Repeat the draught as necessary. (NOTE.—These quantities are stated to render insoluble at least gr. 5 of Arsenic.)
 (b) Dialysed Iron in frequently repeated tablespoonfuls until ten have been taken, each followed by a little Common Salt, dissolved in water.
3. Give (a) Milk and Eggs; (b) Olive Oil, ¼ pint, in one pint of water; (c) Barley Water.
4. Stimulants for prostration; Ice for thirst; Hot Water Bottles to extremities.
5. When all acute symptoms have subsided, *Morphine Sulphate (Hypodermic), gr. $\frac{3}{4}$.

* 'Tabloid'

o 'Hypoloid'

POISON	SYMPTOMS	TREATMENT
Inorganic Poisons (<i>continued</i>)		
COPPER SALTS— Verdigris Blue Vitriol (Acute Poisoning)	1. Salivation. 2. Gastro-intestinal irritation, vomiting (bluish or greenish), griping. Late symptoms are— 3. Giddiness and headache. 4. Delirium and convulsions, which may be very violent. 5. Pulse rapid. 6. Jaundice and suppression of urine. 7. Coma.	Vomiting usually occurs in cases of poisoning by copper salts. When this is not the case, 1 and 2 should be used. 1. <i>Before</i> emptying stomach, give large quantities of Milk and Eggs. 2. (a) Stomach Tube, or (b) Emetic. 3. One drachm of Potassium Ferrocyanide in half a tumblerful of water. Repeat as necessary. 4. Demulcent drinks. 5. (a) *Morphine Sulphate (Hypodermic), gr. $\frac{1}{2}$, or (b) Opium Tincture, min. 20 (*Opium, Granulated, 2 min. 10 products), in $\frac{1}{2}$ fl. oz. of water, by the mouth.
	IODINE— 1. Pain and heat in throat and stomach. 2. Vomiting and purging, vomit being yellow, or blue if starchy matter be present in the stomach. Stools may contain blood. 3. Intense thirst. 4. May be giddiness, faintness and convulsions. IODIDES— Large doses may give acute irritant symptoms, like Iodine. <i>Chronic poisoning</i>, Iodism, is shown by— 1. Frontal headache. 2. Eyes and nose water. 3. Salivation. 4. Inflammation above the fauces, which may extend to the gums or the trachea. 5. Skin—erythema and acne. 6. Atrophy of glands, <i>e. g.</i> mammae and testes. 7. Rarely albuminuria.	1. (a) Stomach Tube, or (b) Emetic. 2. (a) *Sodium Bicarbonate, dr. 2, in half a tumblerful of water; or (b) Lead Acetate, dr. 2, in a wine-glassful of water. When (b) is given, be careful not to repeat more than once, unless the quantity of poison be known. (c) If the poison be Iodine, large quantities of Starch made into draughts with cold water. 3. Demulcents: and (a) Milk and Eggs, or (b) Milk, and Flour boiled with water. 4. Relieve pain with *Morphine Sulphate (Hypodermic), gr. $\frac{1}{2}$. IODISM— Preventive. 1. Give large doses. 2. Combine with the administration of large doses of *Sodium Bicarbonate (gr. 30-60), Sulphanilic Acid (gr. 60-90), and Arsenic in small doses. * 'Tabloid'
IODINE PREPARATIONS— Iodine Iodides Iodoform		

POISON	SYMPTOMS	TREATMENT
Inorganic Poisons (continued) IODINE PREPARATIONS (continued)	IODOFORM— Symptoms vary much in severity, and usually only two or three are present at one time. 1. Giddiness. 2. Gastro-intestinal irritation, vomiting. 3. Erythema. 4. Temperature high, pulse rapid. 5. Pupils dilated. 6. Persistent drowsiness. 7. Mental symptoms—melancholia, hallucinations, delirium—especially at night.	Curative. 1. Stop the administration. 2. Give *Sodium Bicarbonate, and Sulphanilic Acid. 3. Starch demulcents and large quantities of water. 4. Warm Baths. 5. Symptomatic Treatment.
LEAD AND SALTS (Acute Poisoning)	1. Metallic taste, dry throat, intense thirst. 2. Abdominal colic. 3. Constipation, fæces dark. Vomiting may occur. 4. Giddiness, stupor, convulsions, coma.	1. (a) Stomach Tube, or (b) Emetic. 2. Give (a) Magnesium Sulphate, $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., in a tumblerful of water, or (b) Sodium Sulphate, $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., in a tumblerful of water; or (c) Dilute Sulphuric Acid, min. 30, in a tumblerful of water. 3. (a) Milk; (b) White of Egg; or (c) Demulcent Drinks, all freely. 4. Relieve pain with *Morphine Sulphate (Hypodermic), gr. $\frac{1}{2}$.
MERCURY AND SALTS— (Acute Poisoning) Corrosive Sublimite White Precipitate Red Precipitate Vermilion Cinnabar	1. Metallic taste, choking sensation. 2. Pain in stomach, vomiting and purging of stringy mucus and blood. 3. Tongue may be white and shrivelled. 4. Skin cold, clammy. 5. Pulse feeble, rapid. 6. Urine suppressed.	1. Do not empty stomach before giving large quantities of (a) White of Egg mixed with Milk or Water, much to be preferred to (b) Flour and Water. 2. (a) Stomach Tube, or (b) Emetic. 3. For pain and purging, Opium Tincture, min. 20 (*Opium, Granulated, 2 min. to products), in 1 fl. oz. of water. 4. Demulcents, and Stimulants if much depression. * 'Tabloid'

POISON	SYMPTOMS	TREATMENT
Inorganic Poisons (continued) PHOSPHORUS— Rat Paste Matches	Symptoms usually occur in three stages. I. A few hours after administration. 1. Garlic taste. 2. Gastro-intestinal irritation, burning pain, thirst, swelling of abdomen, vomiting of blood (green or black). Vomit has garlic odour and in the dark is phosphorescent. The patient may die or there may be— II. Intermission of symptoms for three days or more, with feeling of malaise, followed by— III. Final stage. 1. Intense jaundice. 2. Enlarged liver and distended abdomen. 3. Great prostration—cold sweat, anxious look, feeble pulse, muscular twitchings, coma.	1. (a) Stomach Tube, or (b) Emetic. 2. Copper Sulphate, gr. 3, dissolved in 4 fl. oz. of water, every five minutes until vomiting is induced, then every fifteen to thirty minutes. Copper Sulphate acts not merely as an emetic, but also as an antidote, forming an insoluble phosphide of copper. 3. Zinc Sulphate, gr. 20, dissolved in 4 fl. oz. of water, as an emetic. After free emesis has been produced— 4. Old or French Turpentine, min. 40, in 1 fl. oz. of water, every $\frac{1}{4}$ hour for one hour, then three times a day, <i>Avoid American or German Turpentine.</i> 5. Magnesium Sulphate, $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., as a purge. 6. Demulcents, especially Milk and Eggs. <i>Avoid Oils and Fats.</i> 7. *Morphine Sulphate (Hypodermic), gr. $\frac{1}{2}$, for pain.
SILVER NITRATE (Lunar Caustic)	1. Pain in throat and stomach. 2. Vomiting of whitish, flaky matter, which blackens on exposure to light.	1. Two tablespoonfuls of Common Salt in a tumblerful of water, repeated if necessary. 2. Emetic to remove precipitated silver chloride. 3. Large draughts of White of Egg in water.
ZINC SALTS— White Vitriol Burnett's Disinfecting Fluid	1. Lips and mouth corroded. 2. Pain in throat and stomach, and difficulty in swallowing. 3. Vomiting—blood-stained. 4. Pulse and respiration rapid. 5. Convulsions, paralysis, coma.	<i>Do not use Stomach Tube or Emetic, because of corrosion of membranes, but give—</i> 1. Large draughts of White of Egg and Milk. 2. Large quantities of Sodium Carbonate or Potassium Carbonate, dissolved in warm water. 3. (a) *Tannin, or (b) Strong Tea. 4. Demulcents. 5. For pain, (a) Opium Tincture, min. 30 (*Opium, Granulated, 3 min. 10 products), or (b) *Morphine Sulphate (Hypodermic), gr. $\frac{1}{2}$; or 0 Morphine Hydrochloride, 0.02 gm.

* 'Tabloid' 0 'Hypoloid'

POISON	SYMPTOMS	TREATMENT
ACONITE ACONITINE	1. Tingling and numbness of tongue and mouth, and sense of formication of the body. 2. Nausea and vomiting, with epigastric pain. 3. Dyspnoea. 4. Pulse irregular, weak. 5. Skin cold, clammy, features bloodless. 6. Giddiness, staggering walk, limbs feel weighty. 7. The mind remains clear.	1. (a) Stomach Tube, or (b) Emetic. 2. (a) Digitalis Tincture, min. 20 (*Digitalis, 4 min. 5 products); or (b) *Digitalin (Hypodermic), gr. $\frac{1}{160}$. 3. Stimulants. Warmth to extremities. If former not retained, inject Brandy (diluted) into rectum, or give Intravenous or Rectal Injections of Saline Solution (prepared with 'Soloid' Sodium Chloride). 4. Artificial respiration and friction. 5. Recumbent position to be maintained. 6. *Strychnine Sulphate (Hypodermic), gr. $\frac{3}{80}$.
ALCOHOL (Acute poisoning)	1. Face flushed usually, lips livid. 2. Eyes congested, pupils usually dilated and fixed. 3. Skin—sweating. 4. Giddiness, tottering gait. 5. Confusion of thought, vacant expression. 6. Convulsions, stupor, coma. There may be apparent recovery, then, after some hours or days, sudden death.	1. *Ammonium Carbonate, gr. 30, dissolved in half a tumblerful of water. 2. If necessary, (a) Stomach Tube. If patient delirious, produce emesis with (b) *Aporphine Hydrochloride (Hypodermic), gr. $\frac{1}{160}$, or with (c) *Aporphine Hydrochloride, gr. $\frac{1}{160}$, and Strychnine Hydrochloride (Hypodermic), gr. $\frac{3}{80}$. 3. Rouse patient. Cold affusion. Battery. Hot Coffee. 4. Artificial respiration. 5. Warmth to extremities.
ANTIPYRINE ANTIFEBRIN PHENACETIN EXALGINE RESORCIN	1. Vomiting. 2. Face cyanosed. 3. Skin—profuse sweat. Sometimes rash simulating measles, scarlatina or pemphigus. 4. Collapse—feeble irregular pulse, slow respiration.	1. Stimulants. 2. Warmth to extremities. 3. (a) *Strychnine Sulphate (Hypodermic), gr. $\frac{3}{80}$, to gr. $\frac{1}{160}$; or (b) *Digitalin (Hypodermic), gr. $\frac{1}{160}$. 4. Artificial respiration. 5. Recumbent position to be maintained. * 'Tabloid'

POISON	SYMPTOMS	TREATMENT
Organic Poisons (continued) BELLADONNA — Atropine Nightshade Berries	1. Secretions paralysed, hence throat and skin are dry, and urine is suppressed. 2. Skin flushed. 3. Temperature raised. 4. Pulse quick. 5. Respiration slow and deep. 6. Pupils widely dilated. 7. Purging. 8. Delirium.	1. (a) Stomach Tube, or (b) Emetic. 2. (a) *Pilocarpine Nitrate (Hypodermic), gr. $\frac{1}{2}$; or (b) *Morphine Sulphate (Hypodermic), gr. $\frac{1}{3}$. 3. Stimulants and Hot Coffee. 4. Artificial respiration. Warmth.
CANTHARIDES — Blistering Fluid Spanish Fly	1. Burning pain in throat and stomach, difficulty in swallowing. 2. Vomiting and diarrhoea—mucus and blood may contain shining particles of the powder. 3. Salivation and swelling of salivary glands. 4. Incessant desire to micturate, only a little blood or albuminous urine being passed. 5. Peritonitis, with headache, quick pulse, high temperature. 6. Convulsions and stupor.	1. (a) If a patient be seen shortly after poison is swallowed, and mucous membranes are not yet blistered, use Stomach Tube; (b) if throat blistered, produce emesis with *Aponorphine Hydrochloride, gr. $\frac{1}{10}$, and Strychnine Hydrochloride (Hypodermic), gr. $\frac{1}{80}$. 2. (a) White of Egg in Milk or Barley Water, or (b) Thick Gruel. 3. Stimulants. 4. Relieve pain with *Morphine Sulphate (Hypodermic), gr. $\frac{1}{4}$. <i>Avoid Oils and Fats.</i>
CASTOR OIL SEEDS	<i>See Croton Oil.</i>	Same as Croton Oil.
CHLORAL, HYDRATED CHLORALFORMAMIDE	1. Skin cold, face livid. 2. Temperature subnormal. 3. Pulse and respiration slow. 4. Deep coma.	1. (a) Stomach Tube, or (b) Emetic. 2. *Strychnine Sulphate (Hypodermic), gr. $\frac{1}{80}$. 3. Warmth. Friction. Hot Coffee. 4. Stimulants. 5. Artificial respiration. 6. Oxygen inhalation. * 'Tabloid'

POISON	SYMPTOMS	TREATMENT
Organic Poisons (continued) CHLOROFORM — Failure of heart or respiration in Anaesthesia		1. Pull out tongue; place head lower than body. Fresh air. 2. Artificial respiration (15 to minute). 3. (a) Ether hypodermically, or C Caffeine Sodio-benzoate; (b) *Strychnine Sulphate (Hypodermic), gr. $\frac{3}{64}$; (c) Brandy, diluted, per rectum; (d) 'Epinephrine' and Atropine Sulphate intravenously. 4. Venesection of jugular vein. 5. As a last resource, massage of heart after opening abdomen.
COCAINE	1. Pallor, dry skin. 2. Giddiness and fainting. 3. Pulse and respiration quick. 4. Nervous symptoms—tremors, delusions, convulsions.	1. Stomach Tube. 2. Stimulants (Brandy or Sal Volatile). 3. *Strychnine Sulphate (Hypodermic), gr. $\frac{3}{64}$. 4. *Digitalin (Hypodermic), gr. $\frac{1}{16}$. 5. Inhalation of $\frac{1}{2}$ Amyl Nitrite, or $\frac{1}{4}$ Aromatic Ammonia. 6. Artificial respiration.
COLCHICUM CROTON OIL AND VIOLENT PURGA- TIVES	Gastro-intestinal irritation, followed by collapse. 1. Abdominal colic. 2. Vomiting, purging, matter sometimes blood-stained or watery. 3. Features pale and pinched. 4. Skin—perspiration. 5. Pulse, small, weak, thready. 6. Urine, diminished or depressed. 7. May be delirium.	1. (a) Stomach Tube, or (b) Emetic. If Stomach Tube be employed, wash stomach out with Milk, or Olive Oil, 4 fl. oz. in one pint of water. 2. Demulcent drinks, especially White of Egg in Milk. 3. Relieve pain by (a) *Morphine Sulphate (Hypodermic), gr. $\frac{3}{64}$; or (b) Opium Tincture, min. 20 (*Opium, Granulated, 2 min. 10 products). 4. Stimulants.
CONIUM (Hemlock)	1. Motor paralysis, shown by— (a) Weakness of limbs, staggering gait. (b) Inability to swallow. (c) Paralysis of muscles of respiration, causing asphyxia. 2. Pupils dilated and fixed, loss of sight. 3. Consciousness is preserved.	1. (a) Stomach Tube, or (b) Emetic. 2. *Strychnine Sulphate (Hypodermic), gr. $\frac{3}{64}$. 3. Warmth and Stimulants. 4. Artificial respiration. * 'Tabloid' † 'Vaporole' o 'Hypoid'

POISON	SYMPTOMS	TREATMENT
Organic Poisons (continued)		
DIGITALIS (Foxglove)	1. Abdominal pain, vomiting (green), purging. 2. Headache, lethargy, delirium, convulsions, coma. 3. Pulse, slow, small, irregular. 4. Pupils dilated, no reaction. 5. Skin cold, pale, covered with sweat. 6. Urine suppressed.	1. (a) Stomach Tube, or (b) Emetic, the best being *Aponorphine Hydrochloride, gr. $\frac{1}{10}$, and Strychnine Hydrochloride (Hypodermic), gr. $\frac{1}{80}$. 2. (a) *Tannin, gr. 10, in 2 fl. oz. of water, repeated frequently; or (b) large draughts of strong Tea or Coffee. 3. Stimulants. Warmth to extremities. 4. Aconite to control rapidity of the heart-beat. 5. Recumbent position to be maintained.
ELATERINUM ELATERIUM	See Croton Oil.	Same as Croton Oil.
FUNGI, POISONOUS (Muscarine)	1. Thirst. 2. Colic, vomiting, purging. 3. Mental excitement, followed by coma. 4. Extremities cold. 5. Pulse slow, respiration stertorous. 6. Pupils dilated.	1. (a) Stomach Tube, or (b) Emetic. 2. Purgatives, <i>e.g.</i> Castor Oil, 1 fl. oz. 3. Stimulants. Warmth to extremities. 4. *Atropine Sulphate (Hypodermic), gr. $\frac{1}{80}$. 5. Relieve pain with *Morphine Sulphate (Hypodermic), gr. $\frac{1}{4}$.
GASES, POISONOUS— Acetylene Carbon Dioxide Carbon Monoxide Coal Gas Marsh Gas Pit Gas	1. Giddiness and singing in ears. 2. Lividity of face and body, in most cases. 3. Loss of muscular power. 4. Heart and respiration—violent action. 5. Pupils dilated, no reaction. 6. Convulsions, coma or asphyxia.	1. Fresh air. Artificial respiration. Friction. 2. Oxygen inhalation. Ammonia to nostrils. 3. Warmth and stimulants. 4. Intravenous or Rectal Injection of Saline Solution (prepared with 'Soloid' Sodium Chloride). 5. Respiratory and Cardiac Tonics. 6. Cold douche to head and chest.
HYOSCYAMUS	See Belladonna.	Same as Belladonna.
JALAP	See Croton Oil.	Same as Croton Oil. * 'Tabloid'

POISON	SYMPTOMS	TREATMENT
Organic Poisons (<i>continued</i>)		
NICOTINE— Tobacco Insecticide	1. Burning acrid sensation in mouth and throat. 2. Depression, giddiness, nausea, vomiting, coldness of surface, clammy sweat. 3. Loss of consciousness, sighing respirations. 4. Coma.	1. (a) Stomach Tube, or (b) Emetic. 2. Stimulants. External warmth. 3. Artificial respiration. 4. Hypodermic injections of *Strychnine Sulphate (Hypodermic), gr. $\frac{1}{30}$.
OPTIUM— Battley's Solution Chlorodyne Codeine Dionin Dover Powder Heroin Laudanum Morphine Nepenthe Paregoric	After preliminary stage of mental excitement— 1. Headache, weariness, sleepiness. 2. Diminution of sensibility. 3. Pupils contract to "pin point," and later have no reaction. 4. Face pale or cyanosed, skin cold. 5. Muscular relaxation. 6. Respiration slow, irregular, stertorous. 7. Pulse feeble. 8. Coma.	1. (a) Stomach Tube, or (b) Emetic. 2. Hot Coffee. 3. *Potassium Permanganate slightly in excess of quantity of morphine taken (when known). When the quantity of morphine taken is unknown, gr. 8 to gr. 10 of *Potassium Permanganate, dissolved in half a tumblerful of water, should be given. In case of laudanum poisoning, gr. 6 of *Potassium Permanganate, dissolved in plenty of water, should be taken for each fluidounce of laudanum. It should be dissolved in from 4 fl. oz. to 8 fl. oz. of water, and the stomach afterwards washed out two or three times, at intervals of half an hour, with a weak solution of *Potassium Permanganate. In poisoning by hypodermic injection of morphine, the stomach should also be washed out with a weak solution of *Potassium Permanganate.
4. Rouse patient and dash cold water on face. 5. *Atropine Sulphate (Hypodermic), gr. $\frac{1}{30}$, repeated if necessary, until gr. $\frac{1}{2}$ has been given. 6. Warmth to extremities. 7. Artificial respiration. Inhalation of Oxygen. 8. (a) *Strychnine Sulphate (Hypodermic), gr. $\frac{1}{30}$; or (b) *Caffeine Sodio-salicylate (Hypodermic), gr. $\frac{1}{2}$. * <i>Tabloid</i>		

POISON	SYMPTOMS	TREATMENT
Organic Poisons (<i>continued</i>)		
PARAFFIN— Petroleum Petrol	1. Burning pain in mouth, gullet and stomach. 2. Vomiting, matter shows layer of oil, and has odour of paraffin. 3. Thirst and restlessness, especially at night. 4. Breath smells of oil. 5. Body cold, face pale and anxious. 6. Pulse feeble but regular. 7. Respiration sighing. 8. Coma may ensue.	1. (a) Stomach Tube, or (b) Emetic. 2. Stimulants. Warmth. Friction. 3. *Strychnine Sulphate (Hypodermic), gr. $\frac{3}{16}$.
PROMAINES— Animal Alkaloids Poisonous Fish Poisonous Meat	1. Vomiting and Purging. 2. Colic. 3. Headache. 4. Great muscular weakness. 5. Tongue often brown. 6. Temperature raised. 7. Pulse quick.	1. (a) Stomach Tube, or (b) Emetic. 2. Stimulants for collapse. 3. Purgatives. 4. *Atropine Sulphate (Hypodermic), gr. $\frac{3}{16}$. The internal administration of the Oil of Eucalyptus Globulus ('Eucalyptia') has also been recommended in ptomaine poisoning.
SNAKE-BITE	1. Locally—pain, swelling, inflammation. 2. Faintness, depression, exhaustion. 3. Vomiting. 4. Cold sweats. 5. Paralysis, first of limbs, then of whole body. 6. Unconsciousness. 7. Albuminuria and convulsions may occur.	1. Ligature the part above the bite. 2. Incise and cauterise. 3. *Strychnine Nitrate (Hypodermic), gr. $\frac{1}{16}$. 4. (a) Inject into wound (or, if there be much swelling, at two or three spots around the wound) *Potassium Permanganate (Hypodermic), gr. 2; or, (b) if case be less serious, place 'Soloid' Potassium Permanganate, gr. 5, powdered, directly in the wound. 5. Anti-venom Serum by hypodermic or, preferably, intravenous injection. 6. Stimulants; Sal Volatile, or *Ammonium Carbonate, well diluted, in full doses, repeated. * 'Tabloid'

POISON	SYMPTOMS	TREATMENT
Organic Poisons (continued) STRYCHNINE— Nux Vomica Vermin Killer BRUCINE	1. Feeling of suffocation, and lividity of face. 2. Tetanic convulsions, with short intermissions, causing (a) Sweating and exhaustion. (b) Opisthotonos. (c) Risus sardonius. 3. Staring eyeballs. (d) Fixed chest and hard abdominal muscles. (e) Hearing and sight are acute, and consciousness is retained. 4. <i>The jaw muscles are not affected till late.</i>	1. (a) Wash out stomach with Stomach Tube, if condition of patient permit; (b) Emetic; *Apomorphine Hydrochloride (Hypodermic), gr. $\frac{1}{10}$, is best in this case. 2. (a) *Tannin, gr. 20 to gr. 40, in 2 fl. oz. of water; or (b) Iodine Tincture, dr. $\frac{1}{2}$, in half a tumblerful of water, followed by Emetic or Stomach Tube. 3. *Potassium Bromide, dr. 2, in a tumblerful of water, to be repeated every quarter of an hour if necessary. 4. <i>Inhalation of Chloroform to control convulsions.</i> In severe cases this is the first step in treatment. 5. Artificial respiration in the stage of collapse and respiratory failure.
SULPHONAL TRIONAL VERONAL	1. Pain in stomach, and vomiting. 2. Constipation. 3. Nervous symptoms—confusion of mind, ataxia and partial paralysis. 4. Pupils normal and react to light. 5. <i>Hæmatophorhyruria</i> , and, later, suppression of urine. 6. Profound collapse and unconsciousness.	1. (a) Stomach Tube, or (b) Emetic. 2. Stimulants. 3. Warmth to extremities. 4. (a) *Strychnine Sulphate (Hypodermic), gr. $\frac{3}{16}$ to gr. $\frac{1}{10}$; or (b) *Digitalin (Hypodermic), gr. $\frac{1}{100}$. 5. Artificial respiration. 6. Recumbent position to be maintained.
TURPENTINE	1. Turpentine odour in breath. 2. Respiration stertorous. 3. Pupils contracted. 4. Tetanic convulsions, and coma. 5. Irritability of bladder, <i>urine having odour of violets.</i> Has some resemblance to opium poisoning.	1. (a) Stomach Tube, or (b) Emetic. 2. Magnesium Sulphate, 1 oz., in half a tumblerful of water, as a purge. 3. *Morphine Sulphate (Hypodermic), gr. $\frac{1}{3}$. 4. Demulcent drinks. * 'Tabloid'

DRUG ERUPTIONS

Drug eruptions may follow the local application of medicinal substances to the skin, or may result from their use internally. Patients vary greatly in their susceptibility to medicinal substances, and thus idiosyncrasy determines the appearance of the skin lesion, and the character it assumes. Generally, it may be stated that the same patient usually reacts in the same way to the same drug, and that the lesions present the same type at the same time, though the form may vary at different stages in the course of the eruption. It has been pointed out that many of the medicinal agents which cause eruptions have a specific action on the nervous system, and "it may be stated that drug eruptions arise in response to irritation of nerve endings, as when medicinal substances are applied externally to the skin, or to irritation of nerve centres (vaso-motor), as when drugs are taken internally."

It is impossible here to enter into a description of the variety of drug eruptions, or into the questions of diagnosis and treatment necessarily associated with such a description. For full information the reader is referred to *Diseases of the Skin*, by Sir Malcolm Morris, or to Prince Morrow's work on the subject, edited for the New Sydenham Society by Colcott Fox.

Subjoined is a list of the drugs which, when administered—some externally, some internally, and some either externally or internally—may cause skin eruptions.

Aconite, antifebrin, antimony, antipyrine, arnica, arsenic, balsam of peru, belladonna, boric acid and borax, bromine and its compounds, cade oils, cantharides, carbolic acid, chrysarobin, chrysophanic acid, copaiba, croton oil, cubeb, ergot, hydrated chloral, Indian cannabis, iodine and its compounds, iron, lead (acetate and carbonate), mercury, nux vomica and strychnine, opium (morphine and other derivatives), phenacetin, pix liquida (tar), podophyllin, quinine, salicylic acid and salicylates, silver nitrate, stramonium, sulphonal, sulphur, terebene, thyroid gland substance, turpentine and veronal.

Less commonly, eruptions follow the use of bitter almond, calcium sulphide, capsicum, chinolin, cod liver oil, conium, hyoscyamus, ipecac, phosphorus, santonin, tannin and veratrum viride; but these are so rare as to be of little practical importance.

It may be noted that eruptions may result from injections of vaccine lymph, and other organic liquids, such as tuberculin, thyroid juice, and sera—normal, antitoxic and anti-bacterial. (*For Serum Rashes, see page 142*)

AIR SPACE AND VENTILATION

Legal requirements vary considerably according to the State, but the following remarks may be taken as a general guide.

Every healthy person should have at least 800 cubic feet of air-space, and every sick person at least 1000 cubic feet. With this space provision should also be made for efficient ventilation, for if the air is to be kept sweet, 3000 cubic feet per hour per head must be supplied. If this air be changed (as it will require to be if the cubic space allowed be less) by ventilation more often than three to four times an hour, an unbearable draught is created. This cubic air-space should be calculated after allowing for space occupied by furniture displacing air, and the larger the superficial area of the room the better. In sick-rooms the floor space should not be less than one-twelfth of the cubic space. A room 10 × 10 × 10 ft. gives a breathing space of 1000 cubic feet without allowing for furniture.

The amount of cubic space thus assigned for healthy persons is far more than most people are able to have; in the crowded rooms of the artisan class the average entire space would probably be more often 200 to 250 cubic feet per head than 800.



DIET TABLES

THE following directions for the diet and general regulation of life in certain diseases may be useful for reference. Such directions are, of course, only general, and need careful modification for each case :—

ALBUMINURIA

(This dietary is especially intended for cases of Bright's disease, but, with modification, it may be used in cases of functional albuminuria.)

Allowed.—A liberal diet of readily assimilable food. Soups, thickened with arrowroot, vermicelli, rice or barley. Fish, fowl, pigeon, game, lamb, tripe, sweetbread, calf's head, cow-heel, bacon (in moderation), butter, cream; eggs (in moderation); green vegetables, celery, onions, salads, mushrooms, artichokes, cauliflower, turnips; milk (plain, treated with 'Tabloid' Sodium Citrate, or peptonised), skim milk, whey, koumiss, milk, diluted with rice water or barley water; farinaceous foods, such as bread (stale), toast, rice, tapioca, vermicelli, arrowroot, sago, macaroni; tea, cocoa and coffee (in moderation); soda-water, Seltzer, Vichy (Hauterive), Vals, Ems, Salutaris, plain water (unless hard); in certain cases a little old whisky, freely diluted, or red wine in small quantity and freely diluted with water or suitable mineral water.

Forbidden.—Sugar, ices, sweets, pastry, and sweet foods generally; new bread, butcher's meats, especially of the brown kinds; beef-tea, meat essences and jellies, strong soups; re-cooked meats, stews, hashes; highly-spiced foods, pickles and sauces; rich foods such as hare, duck and goose; potatoes, peas and broad beans, except in great moderation; cheese; every form of alcohol (with the occasional exception of those previously named).

General Directions:—

1. A quiet life, without worry or excitement.
2. A warm, dry house, on gravel for choice, protected from N. or N.E. winds.
3. A warm, dry, equable climate.
4. Woollen clothing next the skin, night and day, all the year round.
5. Be sure that the boots are sound, that a body belt is worn, and that every possible care is taken to avoid "catching cold."
6. Hot-air, vapour or Turkish baths; daily tepid sponging, with skin friction. Avoid *hot* and *cold* baths, but warm baths may be taken.
7. Regulate daily exercise, always stopping short of fatigue.
8. Maintain a free, regular action of the skin, kidneys and bowels.

ANÆMIA

Allowed.—A full generous diet containing relatively much albumin; soups (unless there be dyspepsia, when the quantity should be very small); fish; meat of all kinds (except veal and pork), scraped, pounded, or minced, when necessary, and, for preference, underdone; poultry, game, sweetbread, calf's head, tripe; bacon, toasted or well boiled (never fried); eggs in any form except hard boiled; all farinaceous foods, including wholemeal bread; 'Kepler' Malt Extract; vegetables of all kinds; all fruits; milk (plain, treated with 'Tabloid' Sodium Citrate, or peptonised), koumiss, whey, cream and butter; red wine, beer, stout or porter; chalybeate waters and mineral waters generally; tea, coffee, cocoa.
Salt in abundance. Fluids generally in abundance.

Forbidden.—Pork, veal, highly-spiced foods, all re-cooked foods, vinegar and pickles.

General Directions:—

1. Abundant rest, especially in well-ventilated rooms (sunny, if possible), in the open air, and in the sunshine.
2. Moderate exercise, gradually increased, but always stopping short of fatigue. It should be taken preferably in several short walks rather than one long one. Patients suffering from anæmia, and invalids generally, often bear better the exercise taken after noon.
3. Regular daily skin friction, preceded by tepid or rapid cold sponging. Very few anæmic patients can take cold baths.
4. Be sure that the teeth are in good condition and well used.
5. Meals should be frequent, not at long intervals. Some nourishment—hot or cold milk, with or without a little brandy, or tea made with milk instead of water—should be given half-an-hour before rising.
6. An insufficient quantity of fluid is a frequent cause of constipation in anæmia. It is a common experience that no remedies help the anæmia so long as the constipation (often its cause) lasts. Anæmic patients should be instructed to take not less than two and a half to three pints of fluid daily. By this, and other means if necessary, any constipation *must* be relieved.

CONSTIPATION

Allowed.—Clear soups; fish; meat of all kinds except veal or pork; poultry, game, ham, bacon; bread—white, brown or wholemeal; choose the coarser breads with bran or wholemeal when possible. The bread should be taken in fairly large quantities, and the kinds varied from time to time. It should never be eaten. The crust also should be eaten. Toast with plenty of butter or dripping is good. Gingerbread often acts well. Nuts are usually contra-indicated, but in some cases Brazil nuts or dry walnuts, well masticated, appear to help. Oatmeal, crushed oats with sugar and milk, or golden syrup, or old-fashioned treacle; cabbage, broccoli, cauliflower, sprouts, French beans, endive, celery, spinach, salads with abundant oil; onions and Spanish onions; apples, stewed or baked; figs, prunes, dates, Normandy pippins or pears, stewed; oranges, grapes, bananas, strawberries, gooseberries, currants, etc.; jam, marmalade, preserved fruits; hot or cold water; tea, always freshly made and never strong or taken with meat; coffee, thin cocoa; beer; waters, such as Vichy, Vals, St. Galmier, Kissingen, Carlsbad, Marienbad; 'Kepler' Malt Extract and 'Kepler' Cod Liver Oil with Malt Extract.

Forbidden.—New bread and pastry; eggs, except in moderation and lightly cooked (the best form is "scrambled" eggs), peas, broad beans, new potatoes, rice, tapioca, etc. (unless with fruit or jam or honey); boiled milk, except in small quantities or mixed with Vichy or similar waters; sherry.

General Directions:—

1. Insist upon the patient taking a full quantity of fluid—for an adult *at least* two and a half to three pints daily. Many women suffering from constipation will be found to take only one to one and a quarter pints daily. Their constipation often depends upon this alone, and yields when a sufficient quantity of liquid is taken.
2. This fluid may well include a tumblerful of water, cold or hot, *immediately* on getting out of bed in the morning, and a tumblerful of hot water at bedtime. Where hot water, with or without a saline aperient, is ordered to be taken in the morning, the effect is often enhanced if it be slowly sipped while dressing.
3. Absolutely forbid taking meat with tea; insist upon fruit or jam, or honey, or treacle with farinaceous foods (*e.g.* blancmange or rice) and order every night or early morning a full quantity of such fruit as stewed figs, baked apples, Normandy pippins, bananas, etc.

4. The body should be warmly clothed to avoid the skin getting chilled, and the feet kept warm and dry by thick boots, with a cork or asbestos or brown paper sock.
5. Tepid or cold sponging, followed by sharp friction with a rough towel and flesh glove, daily, to secure a vigorous action of the skin.
6. Abdominal massage for ten minutes before rising, every morning. This (which can readily be done by the patient), followed by the cold or hot water on rising, is often sufficient to produce a speedy evacuation.
7. Regular exercise, especially of those kinds which bring the abdominal muscles into play, such as golf and fencing. Skipping is also excellent.
8. Insist upon the habit of a regular hour every morning at which to solicit the bowels to act, whether there be desire or not.

DIABETES

Allowed.—All clear soups and broths; fish of all kinds (except cod's liver), including shell-fish (with plain butter only, melted); meats of all kinds; beef juice; eggs in all forms; cream, butter, cheese; gluten, bran and almond breads and biscuits; greens, spinach, broccoli, turnip-tops, watercress, mushrooms, mustard and cress, cucumber, lettuce, tomatoes, celery (sparingly), endive; French beans, cauliflower and asparagus (the green part), all in great moderation; strawberries, gooseberries, raspberries, currants, peaches and nectarines in some cases, in very small quantity and occasionally only; oranges and lemons; nuts of all kinds except chestnuts; pickles, olives, vinegar, oil, jelly (sweetened, if preferred, with 'Tabloid' 'Saxin'); whipped cream, custards; koumiss, milk (in great moderation); tea, coffee, cocoa nibs; claret, hock, dry sauterne, Chablis, Burgundy, brandy or whisky when indicated in certain cases, soda-water, Apollinaris, Seltzer, Contrexéville, Vichy, Vals or St. Galmier waters. 'Tabloid' 'Saxin' as a sweetening agent. Any alcohol should be ordered in great moderation.

Forbidden.—Sugar and starch in any form; bread and biscuits (unless in small quantity when specially directed); rice, tapioca, sago, vermicelli, arrowroot, cornflour, oatmeal; potatoes, peas, broad beans, parsnips, beetroot, carrots, Spanish onions; pastry and puddings of all kinds; fruits of all kinds, fresh or preserved, except those named (in moderation only); milk (except in small quantity), ale, stout, porter, port, champagne, liqueurs and cider. No flour should be used in the frying of food for diabetic patients.

General Directions:—

1. Regular daily exercise is extremely important, but fatigue should be avoided.
2. Flannel clothing next the skin always, most carefully guarding against "catching cold."
3. A calm, equable, regular life, with good hours, and without worry or excitement or overwork.
4. Regular action of the skin should be encouraged by tepid sponging, followed by skin friction, by warm bathing, massage and Turkish baths.

It is usually the better practice gradually to lessen the carbo-hydrate foods until the sugar has disappeared, and afterwards tentatively re-introduce them, noting the effect of each addition.

DIARRHŒA

Allowed.—Cold milk (boiled for preference), plain, treated with 'Tabloid' Sodium Citrate, or peptonised, alone or with lime water or barley water; koumiss, whey, white wine whey, albumin water, rice water; soups (without vegetables) thickened with arrowroot, rice, sago, tapioca, and with or without brandy in addition; raw meat, pounded meat, scraped meat;

sweetbread, tripe; calf's-foot jelly; eggs lightly boiled or poached, or beaten up with brandy; plain biscuits, rusks, gruels; brandy or port wine, whisky and water, or whisky and a natural mineral water such as Apollinaris or Seltzer.

Forbidden.—Rich soups and meat essences; green vegetables, acid fruits, nuts, potatoes, brown bread, wholemeal bread, all hard foods, or hard meats, or rich fat meats, especially veal and pork; beef-tea, malt liquors and wines. Broadly, all foods should be avoided which leave a large or irritating residue in the bowel.

General Directions:—

1. Warmth and absolute rest in bed.
2. Warm clothing, especially to the abdomen.
3. The food should be given in small quantities, frequently; it is usually better given cold.
4. During convalescence, the food should be increased cautiously.

DYSPEPSIA

The conditions under which the digestion of food becomes inefficient or difficult are so many, and have such widely varying causes, that no general diet rules can be drawn up. Those foods which are usually found "digestible" and "indigestible" are indicated below, but it is imperative that the diet be carefully chosen for each case.

Allowed.—Soups (clear, and in very small quantities only, if at all); beef juice; fish of any kind (boiled), except mackerel, salmon, crab, lobster, anchovies and eel; chicken, fowl, pigeon, game (not "high"), lamb, mutton, beef (roasted); toasted or *well-boiled* ham and bacon (never fried); eggs, poached or lightly boiled; tripe, sweetbread, cow-heel, calf's head; dry toast, carefully prepared, or (better) plain rusks, stale bread; other farinaceous foods with caution, and in moderation only; 'Kepler' Malt Extract; potatoes (with caution), spinach, green vegetables generally in small quantities only; celery, French beans, vegetable marrow; fruit (without pips, core or skin) in small quantities; milk, plain, treated with 'Tabloid' Sodium Citrate, peptonised, or diluted with Vichy, Vals, or Seltzer; butter in moderation; koumiss; hot or cold water, tea, freshly-made, not strong; coffee in moderate quantity and not strong; thin cocoa. Stimulants, when considered necessary, should be expressly ordered for each case.

Forbidden.—New bread, wholemeal bread (usually), muffins, crumpets, buttered toast, pastry and sweets generally; hard long-fibred meats, veal, pork or beef; sauces, curries, pickles and condiments; all fried or re-cooked meats; all salted, cured, tinned, preserved and highly-seasoned fish and meat; sausages, liver, kidneys, duck, goose and eels; green vegetables generally, save in small quantities for those whom they are known to suit; soups and broths except in small quantity; foods generally which leave a large residue, or which are in their nature irritating (discard seeds, kernels, rinds, skins and stalks); acid or unripe fruits, sour wines; tea with meat, and otherwise unless of moderate strength and freshly infused; usually coffee, chocolate, lemonade and ginger beer.

General Directions:—

1. Be sure the teeth are sound, and in such number and condition as to ensure complete mastication. One or more tender teeth, on which the owner dare not bite, may alone lead to bolting of food and consequent "indigestion." It is essential in every case to see not only that the teeth are sound, but that they are regularly used. Unused teeth usually get furred, coated and discoloured.
2. All food should be eaten slowly, and completely masticated, and little or no fluid taken with meals.
3. Meals should be taken at regular hours (arranged for each case), and, when possible, in pleasant company, without haste and under conditions free from hurry, worry or excitement. Each meal should, when possible, be preceded and followed by a short period of rest.
4. All food should be so cooked and served as to stimulate appetite and digestion.

5. When tea, coffee, tobacco and stimulants are allowed, explicit instructions should be given as to the kind and quantity, and when and how they shall be taken. For example, freshly-made tea and mild tobacco may be harmless, where "stewed" strong tea and strong tobacco would be injurious.
6. Air, exercise, skin friction. Turkish baths, suitable clothing, the avoidance of fatigue, and care as to the bowels, are essentials in the rational treatment of dyspepsia.

GOUT

Allowed.—All fresh vegetables freely (with exceptions named); fish (with exceptions named); eggs in moderation, lightly boiled or poached; meats (those of the lighter and whiter kinds), in great moderation; rice, sago and tapioca; fresh ripe fruits (with exceptions named); vegetable soups; toast or stale bread, potatoes, salad, celery and green vegetables (with exceptions named); milk skimmed, diluted with Apollinaris, Vals, Vichy or Seltzer water; lime juice, freely diluted; China tea, freshly infused and not strong; coffee, which should be taken only in moderation, and not at night; cocoa; tobacco in moderation.

In small quantities only.—Bread, plain biscuits, potatoes, asparagus, tomatoes, haricot beans, broad beans, peas and lentils; eggs, whisky or brandy (not to exceed two fluidounces in the twelve hours); unsweetened gin, claret or hock, freely diluted; butter and cheese.

Forbidden.—Fats and rich foods, re-cooked foods, sauces, rich gravies and made dishes; the harder or richer meats, beef, pork or veal; smoked, dried or pickled fish, pork or other meat; pastry, jellies, sugar, meat essences and strong soups; rhubarb, gooseberries, currants; strawberries, except in moderation; oysters, mullet, mackerel, salmon, herring, eel, lobster, crab; duck, goose, hare; mushrooms, truffles, pickles and spices; preserved fruits; ale, porter, stout, port (usually), champagne (nearly always), Burgundy, sherry, Madeira and all liqueurs.

General Directions:—

1. Moderation in animal food, liberality in vegetables. The proportion of these must be adapted to each case.
2. Abundant fluid, of which plain hot water (for preference slowly sipped), night and morning, may form an important part.
3. Regular exercise. A gouty patient should walk daily not less than from three to four miles, unless there be reason to the contrary in the individual case. Gout, however, is not uncommon in those who take exercise freely, and the degree and kind of exercise must be carefully prescribed in each case.
4. Warm baths, tepid or cold sponging, skin friction, massage and Turkish baths.
5. Free action of the skin, kidneys and bowels, regular hours, warm clothing, and the avoidance of fatigue are essential.

OBESITY

Allowed.—Clear soups in small quantity only; broths, not thickened or containing such ingredients as rice or barley; fish; poultry; meat (with exceptions named); game; eggs; fruit; green vegetables; stale bread, toast, rusks and biscuits in great moderation, or gluten or almond bread or biscuits; butter; junket; custard; water (hot or cold); milk (in great moderation), diluted with Vichy, Vals, Seltzer, or other natural water; tea or coffee, with 'Tabloid' 'Saxin' instead of sugar; natural mineral water; claret, hock, Chablis, whisky or brandy, in moderation, in some cases.

Forbidden.—Thick soups; eels, mackerel, salmon, herrings, sardines with oil; pork, duck, goose; rice, tapioca, macaroni, oatmeal, sago, arrowroot; potatoes, peas, broad beans, parsnips, carrots, beetroot; pastry

and sweets ; ices ; sugar ; crystallised fruits ; starchy cocoas ; cream and milk, except in great moderation ; ale, porter, stout, port, cider, ginger beer, champagne and liqueurs.

General Directions:—

1. An active life, with full occupation, short hours of sleep and the most vigorous exercise compatible with the physical condition. Cycling, horse exercise, skipping and fencing are especially valuable, but the form and amount of exercise must be carefully adapted to each case.
2. Free action of the bowels and skin, with regular Turkish baths.
3. Massage.
4. The entire quantity of liquid taken, of all kinds, should be moderate.

PHTHISIS

The diet, as to quantity and quality, and as to time, frequency and method of administration, must necessarily vary widely, according to the stage of the disease and the condition of the appetite and of the digestion.

Allowed.—All soups, broths, meat essences and juices ; eggs, preferably raw ; fish, poultry, game ; meat, scraped, pounded or minced when necessary ; all vegetables, in moderate quantities ; all fruits ; milk, koumiss, cream, cheese, tea, coffee, cocoa, chocolate ; alkaline mineral waters ; beer, wine or spirits when indicated ; ‘Kepler’ Malt Extract, ‘Kepler’ Cod Liver Oil with Malt Extract.

Forbidden.—Veal, pork, hard or salt meat, re-cooked foods and pickles.

General Directions:—

The method of feeding in phthisis is as important as the quantity and quality of the food. All food should be appetisingly cooked and daintily served. The greatest variation possible, even in the matter of serving milk, should be introduced.

1. A. On waking, milk, hot or warm, gradually increasing in quantity to ten or twelve fluidounces. It may contain a little sodium phosphate to help the bowels, or sodium bicarbonate or sodium citrate to render it more easy of digestion.
- B. If preferred, there may be given, as a morning stimulant, a breakfastcupful of tea made with milk instead of water.
- C. Breakfast, one hour later, should be substantial. It is better taken in bed before washing and dressing.
- D. One hour and a half after breakfast (so as not to spoil the appetite for luncheon), one raw egg or two if possible, broken into a glass and swallowed whole, with pepper and salt, or beaten up with a little milk ; or raw meat, alone or in sandwich.
- E. Midday, a substantial meal. When stimulants are allowed, explicit instructions should be given as to the kind and quantity, and when and how they should be taken.
- F. One hour and a half after luncheon, milk, raw egg or raw meat.
- G. In the afternoon, tea made with milk, or milk with raw egg, or raw meat and abundant bread and butter.
- H. At 7 or 7.30 p.m., a substantial meal.
- I. At bedtime, milk, and, if possible, a raw egg in it or with it.
2. Every hour possible should be spent in the open air and sunshine, or in airy, sunny rooms.
3. All rooms should be bright, and kept well ventilated, night and day.
4. Clothing should be light and loose. It should be woollen, night and day, winter and summer. The boots should be thick and sound, and contain a cork or other sock to keep the feet not only dry but warm. Chilled feet may be as harmful as wet feet.

5. Every night the whole body should be sponged with warm water, or, where the patient can bear it, with cold water (rapidly) followed by friction with a rough towel and a flesh glove. The regular, long-continued attention to the action of the skin forms one of the most important factors in the hygienic treatment of phthisis. It should be carried out in a warm room, under conditions which prevent chill; it is better done for, than by, the patient. When there are night sweats, it may be necessary regularly to precede the skin friction by a soap and water cleansing.
6. Regular exercise carefully adapted to each case, regular hours and the avoidance of fatigue.

RHEUMATISM (ACUTE)

Allowed.—I. During the stage of fever and joint inflammation: fluids only, milk, diluted with soda-water or lime water, or treated with 'Tabloid' Sodium Citrate, or peptonised; Benger's food, Plasmon, Somatose; fruit jellies, thin oatmeal gruel, barley water, fresh lemonade, 'Kepler' Malt Extract; weak China tea. The patient may be allowed to partake freely of a drink prepared by mixing a pint of milk with a pint of boiled water, adding 30 to 40 grains of sodium bicarbonate and 10 to 20 grains of common salt, and cooling with a lump of ice.

II. After the febrile stage is over: light clear soups and broths flavoured with fresh vegetables and herbs; a little pounded chicken, light puddings and bread and milk.

III. In ten to fourteen days after the temperature has fallen to normal: bread and butter, eggs, white fish, chicken, pounded lean meat, mutton, veal; stewed celery, mashed potatoes, spinach, sea-kale, asparagus and pulp of fresh fruit.

Forbidden in all stages.—Beef-tea, meat extracts, pastry, sugar, sweets, and alcohol. Occasionally a little red wine may be allowed in convalescence.

TYPHOID FEVER

I. During the febrile stage: fluids only, consisting chiefly of milk, of which at least three pints should be taken in the twenty-four hours. The feeds should be given every two hours, one or two feeds being omitted during the night if the patient be asleep. The milk may be peptonised, treated with 'Tabloid' Sodium Citrate, diluted with water, soda-water, lime water, barley water or rice water. Arrowroot, cornflour or Benger's food may be used to thicken it. Isinglass may be added so as to make a milk jelly. Tea, coffee, chocolate, vanilla, cinnamon, almond or lemon may be added as flavouring agents. When the milk is not digested, or tympanites is present, whey may be substituted.

To vary the milk feeds, meat juices may be given, such as beef-tea, chicken broth, strained mutton broth, clear soups, raw meat juice, and calf's foot jelly. Albumin water, made by beating up the whites of two eggs with half-a-pint of water, and adding sugar and lemon and ice, makes a pleasant nutritious drink. Whisky or brandy, may be given, but only if definitely indicated.

II. After the temperature has been normal for ten to fourteen days, solids may gradually be added, beginning with bread and milk, baked custard, and thin bread and butter; and later, boiled sole, minced chicken or lamb, boiled chicken, roast chicken, roast lamb or chops.

All food given in typhoid fever should be so dilute as to remain liquid in the intestines. Milk may with advantage be diluted with twice the quantity of water. Pure water may be given without stint.

The strictly fluid diet, mainly milk, hitherto usually ordered in typhoid fever, is now considered by many physicians unduly and unnecessarily restrictive. A more abundant diet (including bread, gruel, boiled eggs, milk, meat, chicken, soup and milk pudding) is often ordered. It is claimed that the results are so good as at least to raise the suspicion that the strict, orthodox diet may, in some cases, be unnecessarily severe.

THE FEEDING OF INFANTS AND CHILDREN

Breast Feeding.—If the mother be healthy, the infant's sole nourishment for the first eight or nine months of its life should be the mother's milk, which forms the only perfect food for the child at this time.

For about the first month of its life, the infant should receive nourishment every second hour from 5 a.m. to 11 p.m., or 6 a.m. to 12 midnight.

From the sixth week, feeding every two-and-a-half hours is generally sufficient, and from the end of the third month up till nine months, the interval should be three hours.

It is very important that the infant be fed at regular hours, being awakened if necessary for its feed. If it falls asleep at the breast, the interval between the feeds should be lengthened; if it takes the milk ravenously the interval should be slightly shortened.

The child should be removed from the breast whenever it shows any inclination to stop sucking. The duration of each feed may vary from five to twenty-five minutes, about ten minutes being the average. Vomiting of milk or the appearance of curds in the stools usually indicates that the child is taking too much.

After the eight or ninth month, other foods may be introduced at some of the feedings, and between the tenth and twelfth months the child should be gradually weaned.

The use, by the nursing mother, of 'Kepler' Malt Extract has a marked effect in increasing the quantity and improving the quality of the milk, whilst also sustaining the mother's strength.

Should the mother be unable to suckle the child, a young and healthy wet-nurse may be obtained, or the infant may be reared on artificial foods.

Artificial Feeding.—If it be decided to employ artificial feeding, the milk of the cow, ass or goat, and condensed milk, have been proposed as substitutes for that of the mother, whilst many prepared foods for children are supplied. These usually contain starchy matter in a readily assimilable form, as well as some malt preparation.

The so-called "infants' foods" usually contain some malted farinaceous substance and they are of value as additions to, not as substitutes for, milk. Ordinary farinaceous foods, such as arrowroot, are never admissible before the fourth month, and rarely advisable until after the seventh.

Cow's milk is generally selected as a substitute for the mother's. The following table shows their average composition:—

	Human Milk	Cow's Milk
Water	88.2 per cent.	87.32 per cent.
Fat	3.3 " "	3.75 " "
Casein	1.0 " "	3.00 " "
Lactalbumin	0.5 " "	0.40 " "
Milk-sugar	6.8 " "	4.75 " "
Ash	0.20 " "	0.75 " "

Not only does cow's milk differ in chemical composition from that of the mother, but it is distinguished also by its physical properties. Cow's milk, therefore, must be modified in order to make it a fit substitute for human milk.

Humanised Milk.—Human milk is poorer in casein, but contains more lactalbumin. By diluting cow's milk with water, the proportion of casein can be reduced to its proper level; this has, however, the disadvantage of producing a corresponding reduction in the already too small proportion of sugar and in the percentage of fat present. Moreover, the casein of diluted cow's milk is apt to form in the stomach somewhat large masses of curd, difficult of digestion and prone to cause constipation. Further treatment of the cow's milk is therefore necessary.

The method of humanising milk with 'Kepler' Malt Extract provides probably the simplest process yet devised for this purpose. Based on careful scientific scrutiny of the needs of the average healthy infant, of the composition of human milk at different periods of lactation, and of the constituents of 'Kepler' Malt Extract, it yields a modified cow's milk which, in the main, agrees with the amount of protein, fat and carbohydrate in average normal human milk, and which, moreover, is palatable and readily accepted by the infant. The mixture, as prepared according to the standard formula, will suit any ordinary infant, but may easily be adapted, at the discretion of the physician, to individual needs in special cases.

The use of 'Kepler' Malt Extract in the proportion indicated in the formula below raises the carbohydrate content of the milk, while cream supplies the deficiency in fat produced by dilution. The sugar supplied by 'Kepler' Malt Extract is in the form of maltose, which is ideal for infant-feeding, being very readily assimilable, of high nutritive value, and, possibly, the least fermentable of sugars. 'Kepler' Malt Extract has the further effect of favouring the formation of a light flaky curd capable of easy digestion.

The simplicity of the method and the detailed nature of the instructions supplied enable the physician to leave the treatment of the milk to the mother or nurse.

It should be noted that the directions given are applicable *only* to 'Kepler' Malt Extract.

Standard Formula.—The following is the standard formula for humanising cow's milk with 'Kepler' Malt Extract:—

Cream ...	...	...	...	...	...	2 fluidounces
Milk ...	...	...	...	...	...	9 "
Water ...	...	...	...	...	...	17½ "
'Kepler' Malt Extract	...	...	...	...	...	1½ "

This formula is for thick ("separator") cream. If thin ("gravity") cream be used, take six fluidounces and reduce the milk to five fluidounces. Clotted cream is unsuitable.

Mode of Preparation.—In a pint glass measure graduated in fluidounces, measure two fluidounces of cream and fill up to the eleven-ounce mark with milk. Mix well with a spoon and pour into a clean jug; add seventeen-and-a-half fluidounces of water. Now measure one-and-a-half fluidounces of 'Kepler' Malt Extract in the graduated glass, and add to this a few fluidounces of the mixed cream, milk and water. Mix well and pour back into the jug, stirring meanwhile. Cover and stand in a cool place. If desired, the mixture of cream, milk and water may be boiled or pasteurised (*see page 260*), and allowed to become lukewarm before the 'Kepler' Malt Extract is added.

Method of Feeding.—The following table forms a general guide as to the amount of food and the frequency with which it should be given at different ages, but these figures vary considerably with different children:—

AGE	QUANTITY	FREQUENCY OF FEEDING
1 to 14 days ... 14 to 28 „ ...	1 to 1½ fluidounces 1½ to 2 „	Every two hours; or ten feeds in 24 hours.
2nd month ... 3rd „ ...	2 to 3 fluidounces 3 to 4 „	Every 2½ hours; once during the night; or eight feeds in 24 hours.
4th month ... 5th „ ... 6th to 9th month	4 to 5 fluidounces 5 to 6 „ 6 to 7 „	Every three hours during the day; or six feeds in 24 hours.

The changes in quantity of food, in passing from one age-period to another, should be made gradually. The milk should be stirred before each feed is measured out, and warmed to body temperature (approx. 98° F.) before it is given to the infant.

The risk of scurvy from boiled or pasteurised milk is comparatively remote, but if thought advisable, one teaspoonful of fresh orange or grape juice may be given to the infant every day from the end of the third month.

Percentage Feeding.—Milk modified as above has the following percentage composition: Protein 1.3 per cent.; Fat 3.5 per cent.; Carbohydrate 6.5 per cent. These data enable the physician to vary the proportion of the ingredients at will, to suit particular circumstances.

Calorie Value.—The Calorie standard affords a means of determining whether a given diet supplies sufficient energy for the carrying on of life; it has nothing to do with the value of food as building material, but may serve in some degree as a guide to quantities.

The daily Calorie requirements of an infant may be stated as 100 to 120 Calories per kilo, or 45 to 54 Calories per lb., of body weight (Heubner). The Calorie value of milk humanised with 'Kepler' Malt Extract is 64.5 Calories per 100 grammes of food, or 645 Calories per litre of approximately 35 fluidounces. (The Calorie value of human milk is 64.7 per 100 grammes.) An infant of 11 lb. weight would, therefore, require $54 \times 11 = 594$ Calories per day, that is to say, about 920 grammes, or roughly 32 fluidounces of milk humanised with 'Kepler' Malt Extract.

To check the values of mixtures containing varying quantities of cream, sugar, milk, water, etc., the percentages of proteins and carbohydrates are multiplied by 4.1 and of fats by 9.3. The sum of these products gives the number of Calories per 100 grammes of food, or, multiplied by 10, per litre of approximately 35 fluidounces.

Sterilisation of Milk.—If it be considered desirable to sterilise milk for infant feeding, this is best done in a proper milk steriliser, failing which, heating the milk to the boiling point and then cooling rapidly is the method employed.

If preferred, the milk may be Pasteurised. Pasteurisation consists in keeping the milk for at least twenty minutes at a temperature of 150°–160° F. (65.6°–71.2° C.). This process is found to destroy pathogenic microbes, and it is claimed that the natural taste and quality of the milk are retained.

Other Methods of Modifying Milk.—Peptogenic Milk Powder may be employed to modify cow's milk, so that it may take the place of the latter during the entire nursing period. Undiluted cow's milk, to each fluidounce of which one to two grains of sodium citrate have been added, produces in the child's stomach a light, flocculent, finely-divided clot, which is easily digested. The antiscorbutic power of sodium citrate, its harmlessness to the child and its extreme solubility are additional arguments in favour of its use. 'Tabloid' Sodium Citrate, gr. 2, should be added to each fluidounce of milk.

Some authorities state that cow's milk efficiently sterilised is best given undiluted, as hard curds are not formed in the stomach, and the infants gain weight more rapidly on undiluted than on diluted milk.

Feeding in Later Stages.—Between the ages of twelve and eighteen months, the child should have five meals in the day: at 6 a.m., milk and a plain biscuit; at 8 a.m., bread and milk, or porridge and milk; at noon, mashed potato and gravy or broth, milk pudding, egg custard, milk and barley water; at 4 p.m., bread and butter, the yolk of a lightly-boiled egg or bread and milk; at bedtime, milk and a biscuit.

After eighteen months, in addition to the above diet, there may be added to the midday meal under-cooked mince with finely chopped greens or plain boiled fish and potatoes. At teatime a little cocoa may be added.

Mixed Feeding.—In certain cases it may be advisable to nourish the infant by means of mixed feeding, that is, by a combination of breast and bottle feeding. This is of particular value where, during the first stages of lactation, the maternal secretion is deficient, since it not only keeps the infant properly nourished, but also gives time for the full development of lactation and in some cases may render it possible for the mother to undertake the complete nursing of the child at a later stage.

The best method of carrying out mixed feeding in such cases is by replacing one or more breast feeds each day by a bottle. It is most important, however, to impress upon the mother that she must continue to nurse the child regularly, otherwise the amount of milk secretion will steadily decrease.

THE EFFECTS OF FOOD ON THE DIGESTIVE GLANDS

A special adaptation to food is seen in all the digestive secretions, and is well shown in the salivary glands. A copious watery secretion is evoked by the presence of dry food in the mouth, but a thick mucoid secretion is passed out on moist particles of tasty food: an example of the purposive nature of the secretion. The watery saliva moistens dry food, the mucoid secretion welds the food into a bolus, preparatory to its being swallowed. The character and nature of the gastric secretion also depend on the nature of the food. A rapid secretion of effective juice is poured out on flesh, a scanty secretion on bread, and a delayed flow of gastric juice on milk.

The delayed secretion in the case of milk is due to the fat contained therein. Fat inhibits gastric secretion. The secretion evoked by the ingestion of milk is found to be the weakest gastric juice of all, and, in addition, the pancreatic juice secreted is the least in amount. That is, when an equivalent quantity of nitrogenous food is given as flesh, bread or milk, the least secreting activity is evoked in the case of milk. The secretion poured out on milk is effective, but at the same time economic. The importance of milk as a food is apparent from this, and particularly when economy of digestive gland activity is important.

PERCENTAGE COMPOSITION OF FOODS

The following table gives the percentage composition of some principal food-stuffs:—

	Water	Proteins	Starch	Sugar	Fat	Salts
Bread	37	8	47	3	1	2
Wheat Flour	15	11	66	4.2	2	1.7
Oatmeal	15	12.6	58	5.4	5.6	3
Rice	13	6	79	.4	.7	.5
Peas (split)	15	23.	55	2	2	2
Potatoes	75	2	18	3	.2	.7
Milk	86	4	—	5	4	.8
Cheese	37	33	—	—	24	5
Lean Beef... ..	72	19	—	—	3	5
Fat Beef	51	14	—	—	29	4
Mutton	72	18	—	—	5	5
Veal	63	16	—	—	16	4
White Fish	78	18	—	—	3	1
Salmon	77	16	—	—	5.5	1.5
Egg	74	14	—	—	10.5	1.5
Butter	15	—	—	—	83	2

APPROXIMATE TIME NEEDED FOR THE
DIGESTION OF SOME PRINCIPAL FOODS

	Hours
Beef, boiled	3
Beef, roasted	3 to 4
Beef, smoked	4 to 5
Fish, boiled	1½ to 2½
Oysters (raw)... ..	2
Lamb	2½
Mutton, boiled	3
Mutton, roasted	3 to 3½
Milk	2
Sweetbread	2
Ham, boiled	2 to 3
Pork, roasted	5
Poultry, boiled or roasted	2½ to 4
Goose, roasted	4 to 5
Tripe	1
Veal	4½
Eggs (raw)	2
Eggs, fried or boiled hard	3 to 3½
Cheese	3 to 4
Apples	3 to 4
Cabbage	3½ to 4
Carrots... ..	3 to 3½
Potatoes	2½ to 3½
Turnips	3½ to 4
Rice	} if completely cooked 1 to 2
Sago	
Tapioca	
Wheaten Bread	3 to 4

An ordinary dinner is completely digested, leaving the healthy stomach empty, in four to five hours.



URINE ANALYSIS

WHEN possible, the specimen examined should be a portion of the mixed urine passed in 24 hours. If only one sample be obtainable, it should be from urine passed about three hours after taking a meal. The urine should be placed in a tall glass cylinder, covered over and left for a few hours in a cool place; it is then most suitable for examination, as any suspended or precipitated substances will have settled to the bottom. If immediate analysis be required, filtration will remove suspended matter.

The 'Soloid' Brand Urine Test Case, No. 510, provides a compact and convenient pocket-case containing the necessary materials for making an examination of urine—at the bedside, if necessary.

A complete analysis of the urine necessitates its examination (1) physically, (2) chemically, (3) microscopically and spectroscopically.

PHYSICAL EXAMINATION

I. QUANTITY.—This can be decided only when the total amount passed in 24 hours is available.

A healthy man passes normally about 50 fluidounces (1.5 litres) of urine in 24 hours; women pass a few ounces less; children up to 15 years pass still less. More urine is secreted and passed during the day than at night. Deviation from this is abnormal.

In health, the daily amount may be increased by (a) excessive ingestion of food and drink; (b) exposure to cold and diminution of sweat. Decrease may result from the opposite conditions.

In disease, the daily amount shows increase (1) in some forms of renal disease; (2) when arterial tension is high; (3) in diabetes mellitus and insipidus; (4) in the excretion of exudates like dropsical effusions; (5) in hysteria. Decrease occurs (1) in acute nephritis; (2) when arterial tension is low; (3) when there is obstruction to the venous return; (4) in fevers; (5) in certain neuroses; (6) in diarrhoea.

II. COLOUR.—Normal urine is the colour of amber or pale sherry, the colouring matter being the pigment urochrome; urobilin is also present in small amount. Acid urine is always darker than alkaline. The colour is pale when the amount of urine is excessive, or when the urinary pigment is lessened, both of which occur in diabetes. Urine is usually darker when the daily amount is lessened.

A reddish or orange-brown tint may indicate blood, bile or the use of drugs such as rhubarb, senna, or chrysophanic acid. Greenish or greenish-black urine may be due to bile, or to the use of carbolic acid or other drugs. A yellowish tint may be caused by bile, pus, or fat, the latter two giving a milky appearance. The urine may appear blue in typhus fever, or from methylene blue, and may be opalescent from the presence of bacilli or suspended matter.

III. CONSISTENCE.—Normal urine is a thin water-like fluid. Bile and sugar make it less mobile, pus gives it a ropy consistence, whilst fibrin causes it to set like a jelly.

IV. ODOUR.—Normal urine is described as aromatic. Diacetic acid, from which acetone is developed, imparts to urine a fruity smell. The administration of turpentine confers a violet-like odour, and some other drugs, such as sandal wood oil, can be detected in urine by their characteristic smell. Diabetic urine is said to have an odour like new-mown hay; decomposing urine is ammoniacal, and urine containing the *Bacillus coli* has a fishy smell.

V. DENSITY.—The specific gravity of normal urine, which largely depends on the urea, is 1015 to 1025, but has a wide range without necessarily indicating disease. The specific gravity may be taken by the urinometer, employing a large test tube. If the amount of urine be excessive the specific gravity may be low.

A low specific gravity with abundant urine may indicate diabetes insipidus or chronic renal disease. Persistence of such specific gravity, even without albumin, is a grave sign of failure in the aged.

A high specific gravity may be due to excess of urea, or to the presence of sugar. An abundant urine with such a specific gravity is characteristic of diabetes mellitus, in which disease the specific gravity may reach 1075, but generally ranges from 1030 to 1045. Sugar may, however, be present in urine with a specific gravity considerably below 1020. It is important, therefore, that every sample of urine should be examined for sugar as well as for albumin.

The amount of solids may be determined by evaporating a known quantity of the urine to dryness on a water-bath, and weighing the residue.

For ordinary purposes the amount of solids in *normal* urine may be approximately calculated by doubling the last two or three figures denoting the specific gravity. Thus, 1000 parts of urine with a specific gravity of 1020 contain about 40 parts of solids, or 4 per cent. The percentage multiplied by 4.375 = the number of grains per fluidounce = in this case, 17.5.

To find the quantity of solids passed each day, the entire urine passed in 24 hours should be collected, and the proportion of solids present in a sample of the mixed bulk estimated. The daily average of normal solid constituents of urine is 60 to 70 grammes, or about 2 to 2½ ounces.

VI. DEPOSIT.—On standing some time, normal urine shows a woolly-looking cloud of mucus, which, unless the urine be of high specific gravity, usually settles to the bottom of the glass. The exact composition of the mucus has not been determined.

Normal urine may contain (1) deposits of free uric acid and urates, which are usually reddish or dark brown ("cayenne pepper" and "brick dust") and dissolve on heating; (2) earthy phosphates (calcium and magnesium), colourless, flocculent, insoluble on heating, soluble in dilute acids; (3) oxalates, a scanty deposit insoluble in dilute acids.

Abnormal ingredients such as pus may be deposited. Microscopical examination of the urinary deposit may be made.

CHEMICAL EXAMINATION

1. Reaction

Test by litmus paper.

Normal urine is generally acid, due to acid salts, principally acid sodium phosphate. Urine may be alkaline after meals, when the di-sodic phosphate may replace the acid salt; before meals, urine is usually more acid.

If large amounts of this di-sodic salt, as well as the acid salt, be present, the urine may be amphoteric, *i.e.* the reaction is alkaline to red litmus paper, and acid to blue litmus paper. This is not important clinically.

In febrile diseases, especially in acute rheumatism, the reaction may be strongly acid. Urine which has stood some time undergoes fermentative changes and becomes alkaline and ammoniacal. In certain pathological conditions of the genito-urinary tract, the urine may be passed in this state.

2. Normal Constituents

Urea is clinically the most important constituent of normal urine.

Quantitative Estimation of Urea

(1) FROM SPECIFIC GRAVITY.—An approximate estimation of the percentage of urea may be obtained by dividing the last two of the figures denoting the specific gravity by 10, *e.g.* if the specific gravity be 1025, the urine contains 2.5 per cent of urea.

The value of this method is greatly diminished (*a*) in very feverish patients; (*b*) where the urine contains sugar or much albumin.

(2) BY EMPLOYING A UREOMETER, an instrument which indicates the amount of nitrogen given off on treating urine with sodium hypobromite.

This salt decomposes urea and liberates its nitrogen. Under ordinary conditions of temperature and pressure, 1 gramme of urea yields 372 c.c. of nitrogen.

3. Abnormal Constituents

(A) **Proteins.**—Certain proteins, *e.g.* mucin, are present in very small amounts in healthy urine.

Clinically, the term "albuminuria" means the presence in urine of serum-albumin and serum globulin, and by "albumin" both proteins are generally meant.

Qualitative Examination for Albumin

In all cases before an examination for albumin, filter the urine; if alkaline, the urine before filtration should be acidified with 'Soloid' Citric Acid.

If filtration do not render the urine clear, the turbidity may be due to bacteria; these may be precipitated by shaking with a little barium carbonate, when on filtering, a clear urine is obtained, which may be tested as follows:—

(1) **HEAT.**—Boil some urine in a test-tube. If the reaction be acid and the urine remain clear, no albumin is present; opacity or precipitate indicates phosphates or albumin. Add one 'Soloid' Citric Acid. If the urine become clear, phosphates are denoted; if it remain turbid, albumin is present.

(2) **NITRIC ACID TEST.**—Pour 4 c.c. of pure nitric acid into a test-tube; with a pipette, allow a few drops of urine to flow down the side of the tube on to the surface of the acid, without mixing. If after half-a-minute no opaque white ring appear at the junction of the liquids, no albumin is present; if a ring form, it may be due to albumin or albumose. These may be differentiated by the picric acid test (*see below*).

NOTE.—(a) With concentrated urine, nitric acid may produce a cloudiness, due to urea nitrate or acid urates. This disappears on heating, and is prevented by previous dilution of the urine with twice its volume of normal saline solution, which is readily made with 'Soloid' Sodium Chloride.

(b) Resinous bodies, *e.g.* copaiba resin, may, with nitric acid, produce a white cloud which disappears on heating or on the addition of alcohol.

(3) **PICRIC ACID TEST.**—Make a saturated solution of picric acid by dissolving in 5 c.c. of distilled water, one 'Soloid' Picric Acid. To the urine in the test-tube add this solution drop by drop. If no cloud form, no albumin is present; cloudiness may be due to albumin, albumose, peptone or alkaloids. If the cloudiness persist on heating, albumin is indicated.

(4) **POTASSIUM FERROCYANIDE TEST.**—Make a concentrated solution of potassium ferrocyanide by dissolving in 2 c.c. of distilled water, one 'Soloid' Potassium Ferrocyanide.

To some clear urine add one 'Soloid' Citric Acid; if turbidity result, filter the urine; to the filtrate add a few drops of the potassium ferrocyanide solution. If the urine remain clear, no albumin is present; a cloud may be due to albumin or albumose. These may be distinguished by the picric acid test (*see above*).

(5) **SALICYL-SULPHONIC ACID TEST.**—Dissolve in 1 c.c. of water, one 'Soloid' Salicyl-sulphonic Acid; add this solution to 8 c.c. of urine. Turbidity indicates the presence of albumin.

Quantitative Estimation of Albumin

An accurate quantitative estimation of albumin may be made by means of Esbach's albuminimeter, a thick glass tube graduated from 0 to 7.

It is important to note the specific gravity of the urine, and if this be 1010 or more, the urine should be diluted to bring the specific gravity down to 1008. The degree of dilution must be allowed for in the result.

Make a saturated solution of picric acid by dissolving two 'Soloid' products in 10 c.c. of distilled water. Fill the albuminimeter to the mark U with urine, and add the picric acid solution to the mark R. Mix the fluids by gently reversing the tube several times; then allow it to stand upright for 24 hours.

After that period read off on the scale the height of the precipitate. It is important to keep the temperature constant, as the amount of precipitate

varies with the temperature. Each degree of precipitate corresponds to 0.1 per cent. of albumin in the urine, as the figures on the scale represent grammes of albumin per litre of urine; the percentage multiplied by 4.375 = grains of albumin per fluidounce of urine.

If the urine has been diluted, say to three times its bulk, the result must be multiplied by the degree of dilution; in this case, three.

NOTE.—If the level of the coagulum be above the graduation mark 4, another sample of urine must be further diluted, and the process of estimation repeated. In an ordinary case of albuminuria, about 8 grammes, or 120 grains, of albumin are excreted daily, equal to $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of albumin.

Albumoses and Peptones

Tests for these are mostly complicated and difficult to apply (*e.g.* with phospho-tungstic acid). The following are comparatively simple :—

Albumoses.—Any albumin present in the urine must be coagulated by boiling with 'Soloid' Citric Acid and removed by filtration (*see* first test for albumin). Make a cold saturated solution of salicyl-sulphonic acid by adding a few drops of water to two 'Soloid' Salicyl-sulphonic Acid in a test-tube. To this, add some of the clear urine; a precipitate indicates the presence of albumoses.

Peptones.—After removing any albumin, as indicated above, the clear urine should be saturated with ammonium sulphate. Filter or decant, then, to the clear solution, add a solution made by dissolving one 'Soloid' Salicyl-sulphonic Acid in 1 c.c. of water. A precipitate which dissolves on warming and reappears on cooling, indicates the presence of peptones.

(B) Blood and its Derivatives.—Urine containing blood appears red or smoky brown. Hæmaturia is the term applied to the presence in urine of blood as a whole; if blood pigment without corpuscles appear in the urine, the condition is known as hæmoglobinuria. Microscopic examination for blood-cells is required to differentiate these appearances, as the other tests given below for blood can only prove the presence of blood pigment.

(1) **GUAIAC TEST.**—For the success of this test, the requisites are tincture of guaiac freshly prepared from unoxidised resin, and ozonic ether containing in solution hydrogen peroxide of 30-volume strength. To 4 c.c. of urine in a test-tube add two drops of guaiac tincture; then add 4 c.c. of ozonic ether without shaking. If blood pigment be present, a blue colour appears at the lower level of the ether.

CAUTION.—(a) Potassium Iodide in urine gives a blue colour with the guaiac test, but in this case the blue colour appears much more slowly than with blood, and appears simultaneously all through the fluid.

(b) Pus gives a greenish-blue colour with guaiac alone, which disappears on heating.

(c) Saliva and nasal mucus give the guaiac reaction.

(2) **HELLER'S TEST.**—To 10 c.c. of urine in a test-tube add liquor potassæ till the mixture is strongly alkaline. On boiling, if blood pigment be present, the deposit of earthy phosphates is brownish-red, owing to admixture with hæmatin from the blood, whilst the fluid is bottle-green.

(3) **SPECTROSCOPIC EXAMINATION** is necessary to determine exactly the presence of oxyhæmoglobin and other blood derivatives such as methæmoglobin and hæmatoporphyrin, and also of urobilin.

Urobilin shows a band in the green part of the spectrum between the lines δ and F .

A full description of the spectroscopic appearances of urine containing hæmoglobin, methæmoglobin and hæmatoporphyrin may be obtained from various text-books dealing with clinical work.

(C) Bile.—Bile pigment and bile acids may occur in urine, the pigment being the more abundant. Bile gives a greenish or yellow tint to urine, and makes it less mobile. On shaking urine containing bile, the froth formed on the top is also greenish, and more permanent than usual. Such urine can be distinguished from that containing salol by noting that in the case of the latter the froth is not green.

Test for Bile Pigment

(1) **GMELIN'S TEST.**—Allow drops of urine and of fuming nitric acid to trickle together on a white porcelain dish. If bile pigment be present, a play of colour results: *green*, blue, violet, red, yellow.

NOTE.—A *green* colour should always be produced if bile be present. Dilution of the nitric acid with three volumes of water causes the green colour to appear more distinctly.

(2) **METHYL VIOLET TEST.**—Make a solution of methyl violet by dissolving in 10 c.c. of water, one 'Soloid' Methyl Violet. To ensure a satisfactory result, this solution should then be diluted with water about five hundred times (5 minims to 5 fluidounces, or 1 drop to 25 c.c.) Pour some of the diluted solution down the side of a test-tube containing 10 c.c. of urine; if bile pigment be present, a bright, carmine-red ring appears at the junction of the two liquids.

NOTE.—(a) This test is unaffected by the presence of albumin or blood.

(b) Chrysophanic acid gives this reaction.

(D) **Sugars.**—Glucose (dextrose or grape sugar) and lactose (milk sugar) are the only sugars of clinical importance in urine analysis. Glucose is the variety of sugar most commonly found in the urine, and its occurrence is generally spoken of as "glycosuria." Lactose may occasionally be found in appreciable quantity in the urine of nursing women.

It is maintained that normal urine contains glucose, but it is in amounts too small to be detected by the common reagents. A positive result with any test may therefore be regarded as indicating a pathological condition.

Before examination for sugar, any albumin in the urine should be coagulated by boiling with 'Soloid' Citric Acid and removed by filtration (*see* first test for albumin). With any urine, filtration is recommended.

Qualitative Examination for Sugar

Certain of the tests depend on the reducing power of certain sugars, and since both glucose and lactose give a positive result, these tests are not conclusive of the presence of glucose; other substances such as glycuronic acid also act as reducing agents. Lactose and glycuronic acid rarely occur in urine.

(1) **FEHLING'S TEST.**—First boil the solution made with 'Soloid' Fehling's Test, then add the diluted urine (*see note below*) drop by drop, and again heat. If no action result, continue adding the urine until an amount equal to the volume of Fehling's solution is reached.

If sugar be present, a reddish-yellow precipitate of suboxide of copper is rapidly produced. When suspended in the liquid this precipitate appears to range in colour from light-green to yellow, or to a reddish-brown, according to the quantity of sugar present.

NOTE.—Uric acid in excess and extractive bodies in the urine may lead to the reduction of the oxide of copper, if the urine be concentrated. It should therefore be diluted before using Fehling's Test. Since chloroform and other drugs may also reduce the oxide of copper, it is better in any case of doubt to confirm by other tests.

(2) **PHENYLHYDRAZINE TEST.**—Half fill a test-tube with urine, add a few grains of phenylhydrazine hydrochloride and about twice as much of crystallised sodium acetate. Place the tube in a bath of boiling water for 30 minutes, and shake frequently until the reagents are dissolved. Then transfer the tube to cold water until the solution is cool, when, if sugar be present, yellow acicular crystals will be deposited; if the sugar be glucose, the crystals consist of phenyl-glucosazone; lactose gives phenyl-lactosazone. The two may be distinguished by microscopical examination.

The crystals of the former are needle-shaped, of a bright yellow colour and tend to arrange themselves in stars or fans; the crystals of phenyl-lactosazone are shorter and broader, pointed at both ends and have less tendency to form stars.

(3) **INDIGO TEST.**—Mix 0.6 c.c. of urine with 10 c.c. of water. Then add one 'Soloid' Indigo Test (Sodium Nitrophenylpropionate, gr. $\frac{1}{4}$ [0.016 gm.]), and boil. If sugar be present, the liquid becomes of a bluish colour, owing to the formation of indigo blue. The change of colour may occur quickly, or after the lapse of four or five minutes, so that the liquid

should be boiled, if necessary, for five minutes, before deciding upon the result of the test.

NOTE.—This reaction is produced both by glucose and lactose, but is unaffected by the presence of uric acid, creatinine, glycuronic acid, indican or bile pigment or by the action of drugs upon the urine.

(4) JOHNSON'S TEST.—To 8 c.c. of urine, add an equal quantity of a saturated solution of 'Soloid' Picric Acid, and two 'Soloid' Alkaline Tartrate, previously dissolved in 4 c.c. of water. Boil for a minute, and if the liquid appear of a bright red colour when the test tube is held up to the light, no sugar is present. If the liquid become almost black, sugar is indicated.

(5) NYLANDER'S TEST.—This test is based on the power of glucose to reduce compounds of bismuth in alkaline solution, bismuth suboxide being formed as a fine black precipitate. A useful modification of Nylander's reagent consists in replacing the bismuth subnitrate and sodio-potassium tartrate by Bismuth Tartrate (Soluble), 'Wellcome.' A solution of 1 per cent. of Bismuth Tartrate in 8 per cent. Sodium Hydrate solution gives a reaction similar to that obtained with the original reagent. This modified Nylander's Test is capable of detecting 0.1 per cent. of glucose, when equal volumes of the reagent and of the urine to be tested are employed.

The foregoing tests give a positive result with glucose and lactose. Most probably glucose is the sugar present, but to distinguish glucose from lactose the following test may be performed.

(6) FERMENTATION TEST.—This is a certain test for glucose, which is the only fermentable substance found in the urine.

Before proceeding with the test, the urine should, if necessary, be acidified by adding 'Soloid' Citric Acid, and should be boiled for 10 minutes to expel any air. The urine is now shaken up with some fresh active yeast in a specially devised fermentation tube, or in an ordinary test-tube inverted in a bath of mercury. All air bubbles must be excluded. Set aside the tube in a warm place; if after a few hours a distinct bubble show at the top of the tube, a fermentable substance, *i.e.* glucose, must be present.

CAUTION. (a) To make certain that the yeast is active, it should first be tested with a solution of glucose.

(b) Some of the yeast should be added to a control-tube full of normal urine, since yeast itself is liable to give off some gas.

Acetone and Diacetic Acid

In some cases of glycosuria the urine contains acetone or diacetic acid. The presence of acetone may be detected by the following test:—

Add to urine an equal quantity of liquor potassæ and a few drops of a strong solution of sodium nitro-prusside. The solution of sodium nitro-prusside is best prepared as required by dissolving a few crystals in a small quantity of water in a test-tube. The colour will gradually become reddish-brown, and turns to deep red on adding dilute acetic acid.

Diacetic Acid is detected by the following test: Add to the urine a few drops of Liq. Ferri Perchloridi, and a deep red colour will be produced.

Quantitative Estimation of Sugar

The following method of estimating the amount of sugar in urine is based on Fehling's reduction test:—

First prepare a standard test solution by dissolving four 'Soloid' Copper Sulphate in about 2 c.c. of distilled water, and in this solution also dissolve four 'Soloid' Alkaline Tartrate, then adjust to 4 c.c. at 15° C. Each c.c. corresponds to 0.005 gramme of anhydrous glucose.

It may be found more convenient to dilute the above measure of 4 c.c. with an equal volume of water, when each c.c. of diluted test solution will correspond to 0.0025 gramme of anhydrous glucose.

The reducing power of lactose compared with that of glucose is as 7 to 10, therefore each c.c. of diluted test solution corresponds to 0.0036 gramme approximately of lactose.

Make a rough estimation by adding the urine to a definite volume of the boiling test solution, in such quantity that after boiling and allowing the precipitate to subside, the blue colour of the reagent is just discharged.

Now dilute the urine, if necessary, till it contains 0.5 to 1 per cent. of sugar, and make an accurate estimation with the diluted urine.

The percentage of sugar in urine, weight for volume, calculated in grains per fluidounce, is shown in the following table :—

Per cent.	Grains in one fluid- ounce	Per cent.	Grains in one fluid- ounce	Per cent.	Grains in one fluid- ounce
0.1	0.44	2.75	12.03	6.75	29.53
0.2	0.88	3.00	13.13	7.00	30.63
0.3	1.31	3.25	14.22	7.25	31.72
0.4	1.75	3.50	15.31	7.50	32.79
0.5	2.19	3.75	16.41	7.75	33.89
0.6	2.63	4.00	17.50	8.00	35.00
0.7	3.06	4.25	18.59	8.25	36.09
0.8	3.50	4.50	19.69	8.50	37.19
0.9	3.94	4.75	20.78	8.75	38.28
1.0	4.38	5.00	21.88	9.00	39.38
1.25	5.47	5.25	22.97	9.25	40.47
1.50	6.56	5.50	24.06	9.50	41.56
1.75	7.66	5.75	25.16	9.75	42.66
2.00	8.75	6.00	26.25	10.00	43.75
2.25	9.84	6.25	27.34		
2.50	10.94	6.50	28.44		

(E) Pus.—Generally detected by physical examination. The following tests may be performed: (1) add liquor potassæ to the deposit; if pus be present, a ropy gelatinous mass is formed. (2) Pus with guaiac tincture gives a green colour which disappears on heating.

4. Ehrlich's Diazo Reaction

Prepare two fresh solutions: (1) A saturated solution of sulphanilic acid in 5 per cent. of hydrochloric acid; (2) A $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. solution of sodium nitrite.

To 5 c.c. of urine, add an equal quantity of solution (1); then add a few drops of solution (2) and shake till frothy; add ammonia till alkaline. A positive result is indicated if the liquid acquire a port wine colour, and the froth at the same time be red. This reaction has a significance in certain diseases.

(a) It is most generally present in typhoid cases during the second or third week; if the case be very mild the reaction may be absent.

(b) In cases of tuberculosis where the disease is very active, the reaction is very constantly present.

(c) A positive result is more general in cases of measles than in German measles (Rötheln).

MICROSCOPICAL EXAMINATION

The deposit should first be separated by means of a centrifuge. Clinically, the important deposits are those of abnormal constituents.

(1) Red Blood Corpuscles.—These are present in hæmaturia, and the microscopic appearance distinguishes this condition from that of hæmoglobinuria. As corpuscles are apt to swell up and disappear in alkaline urine, the examination should be made as soon as possible after the specimen is available. The corpuscles may appear yellowish, or colourless, and may be bi-concave or bi-convex, and of regular or irregular outline.

(2) White Blood Corpuscles, Pus Cells, or Globules of Fat may appear.

(3) Tube Casts.—These may be cellular, granular, or amorphous. Their presence may indicate a serious pathological condition.

(4) Certain Parasites, *e.g.* echinococcus and ova of bilharzia.

(5) Pathogenic Bacteria, such as the gonococcus and the tubercle bacillus. These may be stained with 'Soloid' Microscopic Stains.

EXAMINATION OF SEWAGE AND SEWAGE EFFLUENTS

A general or complete examination of sewage may be conducted in the same manner and with the same reagents as described in the following pages for water analysis, although the results must naturally be judged by totally different standards.

When a sewage contains a comparatively small amount of refuse from factories, and is chiefly of a domestic character, particular importance is attached to the determination of the oxygen-consuming power of the organic matter in solution. For this purpose the following reagents are used:—

'Soloid' Potassium Permanganate (Sewage Analysis), each representing one milligram of available oxygen.

'Soloid' Oxalic Acid (Sewage Analysis), each capable of exactly decolorising one 'Soloid' Potassium Permanganate (Sewage Analysis).

'Soloid' Sodium Acid Sulphate as used in water analysis.

The examination of sewage effluents is now frequently required, in order to ascertain whether the processes employed for the purification of the raw sewage effectually produce the desired results.

In this connection, an important consideration is the degree of oxygenation of the effluent, and this may be estimated satisfactorily and promptly by means of 'Soloid' Sodium Hydroxide (Sewage Analysis) and 'Soloid' Pyrogallous Acid (Sewage Analysis).

For the method of using these reagents, and the interpretation of the results, reference should be made to the section on Sewage and Sewage Effluents in Dr. Thresh's book: *A Simple Method of Water Analysis*.



INDICATORS FOR CHEMICAL TESTS

In conducting chemical tests, and especially in volumetric determinations it is frequently necessary to make use of some substance which is capable of indicating the end of a reaction, such as the exact point of neutralisation of an acid or an alkali, etc. Since many of these so-called indicators are more or less unstable in solution, especially when exposed to light, their preparation as 'Soloid' products in a permanent state has been highly appreciated. By this means, small quantities of a solution of any indicator of the proper quality and strength, may readily be prepared as required.

The following indicators are frequently used:—

'Soloid' Indigo-Carmine.—One is dissolved in 10 c.c. of water.

'Soloid' Lacmoid.—One is dissolved in 10 c.c. of 50 per cent. alcohol. This reagent is much more delicate than litmus, and it may be used in all cases where the latter is suitable as an indicator. In the presence of acids it becomes red, being rendered blue again by alkalis.

'Soloid' Methyl Orange.—One is powdered, and dissolved in 10 c.c. of water. The solution acquires a yellow colour in contact with alkali hydroxides, carbonates and bicarbonates, and is turned pink by mineral acids. The presence of carbonic acid does not affect it, but it is unsuitable for use in the presence of organic acids.

'Soloid' Phenolphthalein.—One is dissolved in 10 c.c. of 50 per cent. alcohol. This solution is coloured red by alkalis and again rendered colourless by acids. It is unreliable in the presence of ammonia, and if used for carbonates or bicarbonates, the carbonic acid should be expelled by boiling.

'Soloid' Rosolic Acid.—One is dissolved in 10 c.c. of 50 per cent. alcohol.

'Soloid' Starch.—One is added to about 100 c.c. of water and boiled for a few minutes. When cold, the clear liquid is decanted for use. It is used to show the presence of free iodine.

A SIMPLE METHOD OF WATER ANALYSIS

AN examination of potable water should comprise a determination of the following characters and constituents:—1. Physical properties. 2. Residue left on evaporation. 3. Degree of hardness. 4. Amount of chlorine present as chlorides. 5. Presence or absence of nitrites. 6. Amount of nitrates present. 7. Presence or absence of free ammonia. 8. Amount of oxygen absorbed. 9. Presence or absence of metallic impurities.

The 'Soloid' Brand Water Analysis Case, No. 500, has been specially designed by J. C. THRESH, M.D., D.Sc., County Medical Officer of Health, London (Eng.), to meet these requirements.

The analysis of water is conducted as follows:—100 c.c. of water are used for each test. This quantity represents 100,000 milligrams, and a milligram therefore bears the same relation to 100 c.c. as 1 to 100,000.

1. The **colour, transparency or turbidity, odour and reaction** of the water are noted.
2. The **residue left on evaporation** is examined.
3. The **degree of hardness** is determined by means of 'Soloid' Soap (Water Analysis). Each 'Soloid' preparation represents five degrees of hardness, but one degree must be deducted for the uncombined soap in the lather. If addition of one of these and subsequent agitation form a permanent lather the water possesses four degrees of hardness: if two are required, nine degrees, etc.
4. **Chlorine**, as chlorides, is estimated by means of 'Soloid' Silver Nitrate (Water Analysis). Each corresponds to two parts of chlorine per 100,000. 'Soloid' Potassium Chromate (Water Analysis) is used to indicate the completion of the reaction.
5. **Nitrites** are detected by the production of a brown colour of varying intensity when one 'Soloid' Meta-phenylenediamine Sulphate (Water Analysis) is added to the water. The depth of colour is proportionate to the amount of nitrites present.
6. To detect **nitrates**, if nitrites be absent, add one 'Soloid' Sodium Acid Sulphate (Water Analysis) to a fresh quantity of water and then one 'Soloid' Zinc Dust (Water Analysis). After standing for five minutes the mixture is filtered and one 'Soloid' Meta-phenylenediamine Sulphate (Water Analysis) is added. The rapidity with which a brown colour is produced, and the depth of tint, are proportional to the amount of nitrates present. In the presence of nitrites, nitrates may be detected by modifications of this method. For comparative colorimetric estimations of nitrates, 'Soloid' Potassium Nitrate (Water Analysis), corresponding to 0.2 parts of nitric nitrogen per 100,000, may be used.
7. **Free Ammonia** is detected by 'Soloid' Nessler's Solution, which produces a yellow to a yellowish-brown coloration. The amount of ammonia present may be determined approximately, after distillation of a portion, by comparing the colour produced on adding 'Soloid' Nessler's Solution to the distillate with that produced by the same reagent when added to a standard solution prepared from 'Soloid' Ammonium Chloride (Water Analysis), each product of which represents 0.05 milligram of ammonia (NH_3).

NOTE.—The deposit which appears in the 'Soloid' capsules of Nessler's Solution on keeping does not interfere with the test, the delicacy of which is increased by keeping.

8. **To estimate oxygen absorbed**, dissolve one 'Soloid' Potassium Permanganate (Water Analysis) in 10 c.c. of distilled water. Boil 100 c.c. of the water, acidulated with 'Soloid' Sodium

Acid Sulphate (Water Analysis), with successive portions of 1 c.c. of the permanganate solution until the colour is no longer discharged.

Each c.c. of permanganate solution required to produce this effect corresponds to the absorption of 0.1 part of oxygen per 100,000. If the water, upon boiling with the permanganate, become brown and turbid, it is impossible to determine with accuracy the amount of oxygen absorbed, but this is of little moment, since such water must always be regarded with suspicion.

9. **Metallic Impurities** are detected by means of 'Soloid' Potassium Chromate (Water Analysis) Lead; and by 'Soloid' Potassium Ferrocyanide (Water Analysis)—Zinc, Iron and Copper.

A more delicate test for lead—the most commonly occurring poisonous metal—is Sulphuretted Hydrogen. A solution of this reagent may be obtained by powdering one 'Soloid' Zinc Sulphide (Water Analysis), shaking vigorously for at least one minute with 10 c.c. of water in which one 'Soloid' Oxalic Acid (Water Analysis) has been dissolved, diluting with water to about 50 c.c., and filtering. In applying this test, 2 c.c. of the solution of sulphuretted hydrogen are added to 100 c.c. of water. If no brown or black coloration or precipitate be produced, lead is absent; if any such effect be produced, one 'Soloid' Sodium Acid Sulphate (Water Analysis) is added to the water, with stirring, and if a dark coloration or precipitate then remain, lead (or copper) is present. The amount of the lead may be approximately determined by comparing the colour with that produced by adding sulphuretted hydrogen to distilled water containing a known amount of lead. For this purpose 'Soloid' Lead Acetate (Water Analysis) may be used, which is of such a strength that a solution of 1 in 100 c.c. represents 10 parts of metallic lead per 100,000.

Consideration as to the source of supply, etc., should supplement the chemical analysis of the water before an opinion is given.

Details of the above tests, with the significance of the results, are given in Dr. Thresh's book, *A Simple Method of Water Analysis*.

(For Water Analysis Cases, see *Chests and Cases, "Soloid" Brand, in Price List at end*)

STERILISATION OF WATER

A method has been suggested by which, under due precautions, contaminated water may with reasonable certainty be freed from those organisms which cause typhoid fever, cholera and dysentery. The preparations required are:

'TABLOID' WATER STERILISER [製 B. W. & Co.]

In cartons containing 'Tabloid' Chlorinated Lime, equivalent to gr. 1 (0.065 gm.) of Chlorine, and 'Tabloid' Sodium Thiosulphate, gr. 6 (0.389 gm.)

For Testing—

'SOLOID' POTASSIUM IODIDE AND STARCH [製 B. W. & Co.]

The procedure is as follows: Powder one 'Tabloid' Chlorinated Lime, mix thoroughly with 10 gallons of water to be treated, and allow to stand for 15 minutes. To be certain that sufficient steriliser has been used, place in a cup or other vessel one 'Soloid' Potassium Iodide and Starch. Pour over this a little of the water being sterilised. If the water turns blue, sufficient Chlorinated Lime has been employed. If it does not turn blue, then more Chlorinated Lime is required to complete sterilisation; therefore add a second 'Tabloid' Chlorinated Lime to the 10 gallons of water; wait 15 minutes; re-test, and repeat the process, if necessary, at intervals of 15 minutes, until the blue colour appears.

Then dissolve one 'Tabloid' Sodium Thiosulphate in one fluidounce of the sterilised water. Now mix the Sodium Thiosulphate solution with the 10 gallons of sterilised water. This frees the water from all taste of the steriliser.

(See also 'Tabloid' Products in Price List at end)



TRADE
MARK

'SOLOID' BRAND

MICROSCOPIC STAINS

"Give excellent results, and the aniline dyes used are evidently of the highest quality."—PUBLIC HEALTH.

[The methods and results indicated here represent the practice of the workers in the Wellcome Physiological Research Laboratories, London (Eng.). It will no doubt occur that others working under different conditions (temperature, etc.), and introducing a different personal factor, will get varying results. Such workers will naturally use the stains in accordance with their own experience.]

Most of the operations described can be completed by means of the 'Soloid' Brand Bacteriological Case, No. 505, or the 'Soloid' Brand Blood Test Case, No. 506, which are fitted with 'Soloid' Microscopic Stains. With the aid of the 'Soloid' equipments the practitioner himself can carry out conveniently the investigations usually referred to laboratory workers. The 'Soloid' outfits keep together, in compact form and in small space, the essentials for such work. Measurements of 'Soloid' Bacteriological Case: $5 \times 3\frac{1}{2} \times 1\frac{1}{2}$ in.; of 'Soloid' Blood Test Case: $4\frac{1}{2} \times 3\frac{1}{2} \times 1\frac{1}{2}$ in. (see also Chests and Cases in Price List at end).

PREPARATION OF STAINING SOLUTIONS

The tendency of solutions of the aniline dyes to decompose has always been a source of trouble in microscopic work. The 'Soloid' Microscopic Stains contain aniline dyes of the highest quality, and enable solutions to be prepared in small quantities when required. By their use, waste is avoided and correct results are assured.

Various stains are employed in alcoholic solution, and the different alcohols commonly used may here conveniently be described.

Absolute alcohol contains not less than 99 per cent. by weight, of pure ethyl alcohol, $C_2H_5 \cdot OH$.

Alcohol of a stated percentage, e.g. 50 per cent. alcohol means a mixture with water which contains the stated percentage, i.e. 50 per cent., by volume, of ethyl alcohol.

Methyl alcohol is a pure substance, $CH_3 \cdot OH$, prepared by the purification of commercial wood spirit. Commercial methyl alcohol, which is impure, must not be employed in preparing Eosin-Azur, Louis Jenner's stain, or Leishman's, or other modification of the Romanowsky stain. Methyl alcohol (pure), for use in microscopic staining, is issued by B.W. & Co. in hermetically-sealed phials. It should always be used in making up the foregoing stains.

The amounts of distilled water and absolute alcohol respectively required to produce saturated solutions of certain dyes in common use, are indicated in the following table. In all cases the 'Soloid' product should be thoroughly powdered before it is shaken up in the solvent:—

	'Soloid' product of 0.1 gm. of dye	Water (c.c.)	Alcohol (c.c.)
Bismarck Brown, pure...	I	7	7
Fuch sine (Basic), „ ...	I	10	2.5
Gentian Violet, „ ...	I	7	7
Hæmatoxylin, „ ...	I	2	I
Methyl Violet, „ ...	I	5	I
Methylene Blue, „ ..	I	7	7
Thionin Blue, „ ...	I	5	10

Aqueous dilutions of the foregoing, containing 5 to 10 per cent. of these saturated solutions, are well adapted for ordinary staining purposes. Various other solutions, ready for immediate use, may be prepared from 'Soloid' Microscopic Stains according to the following directions:—

Eosin

To obtain a solution of eosin suitable for general staining, one 'Soloid' product may be dissolved in 20 c.c. of 50 per cent. alcohol. This gives a 0.5 per cent. solution.

Loeffler's Alkaline Methylene Blue

Dissolve one 'Soloid' Methylene Blue in 7 c.c. of absolute alcohol, and add 25 c.c. of distilled water to which one drop of *Liquor Potassæ P.B.*, has been added.

Neisser's Methylene Blue

Powder one 'Soloid' Methylene Blue, and add to 2 c.c. of 96 per cent. alcohol. Then add 100 c.c. of 5 per cent. acetic acid (5 c.c. glacial acetic acid to 95 c.c. water).

Bismarck Brown for Neisser's Stain

Dissolve one 'Soloid' product in 50 c.c. of distilled water. This gives a 0.2 per cent. solution.

Aniline Gentian Violet

Dissolve one 'Soloid' Gentian Violet in 7 c.c. of absolute alcohol, and add 63 c.c. of a freshly filtered saturated solution of aniline oil in distilled water.

Carbol Gentian Violet

Dissolve one 'Soloid' Gentian Violet in 7 c.c. of absolute alcohol, and add 63 c.c. of a 1 per cent. aqueous solution of carbolic acid.

Ziehl's Carbol Fuchsin

Thoroughly powder one 'Soloid' Fuchsin (Basic) in 3 c.c. of absolute alcohol, add 22 c.c. of a 5 per cent. aqueous solution of carbolic acid, shake well, and filter before using.

Gram's Iodine Solution

Dissolve one 'Soloid' product of reagent A in 10 c.c. of distilled water, add one of reagent B, and when solution is complete, dilute to 15 c.c. with distilled water.

Carbol Thionin Blue

Dissolve one 'Soloid' Thionin Blue in 100 c.c. of a 5 per cent. aqueous solution of carbolic acid.

Borax Methylene Blue

Dissolve one 'Soloid' Borax Methylene Blue in 10 c.c. of distilled water.

Eosin-Azur (for Giemsa staining)

Dissolve one 'Soloid' product in 5 c.c. of a mixture of equal parts of glycerin and *pure* methyl alcohol. A useful modification which has been suggested consists in making up this stain in exactly the same way as Leishman's (*see below*; for method of using, *see Treponema pallidum*, page 278).

Eosin-Methylene Blue (Louis Jenner's stain)

Dissolve one 'Soloid' product in 10 c.c. of *pure* methyl alcohol.

Romanowsky's Stain (Leishman's modification)

Dissolve one 'Soloid' product in 10 c.c. of *pure* methyl alcohol.

Blondi-Ehrlich-Heidenhain Triple Stain

Dissolve one 'Soloid' Ehrlich Triple stain in 25 c.c. of distilled water, one 'Soloid' Acid Fuchsin in 2 c.c. of distilled water, and mix. The mixture is ready for use and keeps well.

Hæmalum

Each 'Soloid' product contains Hæmatin, 0.005 gm., and Ammonia Alum, 0.25 gm. To prepare the stain one product is ground up with 5 c.c. of distilled water, and boiled for a few minutes. A clear solution is thus obtained.

Toluidine Blue

Dissolve one 'Soloid' product in 10 c.c. to 20 c.c. of distilled water.

This is a useful stain for work with diphtheria bacilli, and is of value for general histological and bacteriological purposes. It has been recommended for the staining of living trypanosomes.

Toison Blood Fluid

For the preservation and counting of blood corpuscles.

Dissolve one 'Soloid' product in 3 c.c. of glycerin and 16 c.c. of distilled water. The solution should always be filtered immediately before use.

It acts as a simple diluent, prevents clotting, and preserves the natural appearances of the red corpuscles. At the same time the nuclei of the white corpuscles are faintly tinted, so as to facilitate their recognition and counting; but no means are afforded for discriminating between the different varieties.

N.B.—In the case of Loeffler's alkaline methylene blue, aniline gentian violet and Ziehl's carbol fuchsin, the solutions obtained as above are only approximately equivalent to those prepared according to the original formulæ. The figures avoid small fractions in measurement, enabling the solution to be prepared more readily, without diminishing the efficiency of the stain.

PREPARATION OF SPECIMENS

Blood Films.—The blood is generally obtained from the fingertip or the lobe of the ear. The part being thoroughly cleansed and dried with absorbent cotton, the skin is pricked with a sterile surgical needle, and a drop of blood obtained. Touch the blood with the middle of one of the narrow ground edges of a microscopic slide, and place the end with the blood on a second slide, free from grease and dust. To ensure this, slides, after being cleansed with soft soap, or treated with a solution of potassium bichromate and sulphuric acid, should be well washed with water and kept in alcohol till required. When the blood has spread out in the angle between the two slides, push or draw the first slide rapidly along the second (*see illustration*). Dry the film as rapidly as possible by waving in the air. An evenly distributed film will thus be obtained. When the stain is dissolved in methyl alcohol (as in Jenner's or Leishman's process), the addition of the stain acts also as a fixative, so that no other fixing is required.



Thick Films.—Thick blood smears may be used with advantage for the discovery of filariæ. Several drops of blood are put on the middle of a slide, and mixed into one drop about $\frac{3}{4}$ in. square with the needle.

When dry, the slide is placed upright in water so that the hæmoglobin, as it dissolves, sinks to the bottom. When finished, the slide can be dried and stained in the ordinary way, or the stain, ready mixed with water, poured on while the slide is still wet. If the latter method be adopted the subsequent washing must be done in a beaker, and not under a tap.

Blood Sample.—A specimen of blood, for estimation of the agglutinating value to an organism or of the opsonic index, may be collected from the lobe of the ear in one of the capillary pipettes contained in the 'Soloid' Bacteriological Case. The end of the pipette, which must be broken off for the purpose, is then re-sealed in the flame of the spirit-lamp.

Pus.—Pus can be manipulated in the same manner as blood. If it be very thick, previous dilution with water will give a thinner and more uniform film.

Sputum.—Transfer a small quantity of sputum to a glass slide (in examining for the tubercle bacillus, the specimen of sputum on the slide should contain, if possible, one or more of the small yellowish masses, should such be present); cover this with a second slide and rub the two together until the sputum is thoroughly broken up and mixed. Draw one side of a clean cover-slip across one of the slides to cause a thin film to adhere to it; allow it to dry in the air, and fix by passing, with the film upwards, three times through the flame of a spirit-lamp or Bunsen burner. The film is now ready for staining.

Sputum may also be prepared for staining on an ordinary microscopic slide, if care be taken to spread a thin, even film. This renders many of the necessary manipulations easier to carry out.

Smear Preparation of Throat Exudate.—This may be obtained by means of the swab of sterilised absorbent cotton included in the 'Soloid' Bacteriological Case. Such a swab can be prepared by holding, with sterile forceps, a piece of absorbent cotton or sponge under boiling water for a few minutes. A film of the exudate is obtained by smearing a slide or cover-slip with the swab, and manipulating as in the case of sputum.

Film from an Organ or other Tissue.—Collect a little material from a freshly-cut surface by scraping with the end of a microscopic slide. Then continue as if the material collected were blood, with the exception that the inclined slide should be *drawn*, not pushed, along the horizontal slide (*see illustration*). The slide should be labelled by writing on a clean portion of it, with a grease pencil, the initials, name or number of the patient.



Blood smears may be labelled more permanently than with a grease pencil by making a larger smear than is required, and writing on the film at one end with an ordinary lead pencil before staining.

After examination, the name of the parasite found may be written at the other end if desired. Lines should be drawn with a grease pencil right across the slide at both ends of the film, or even through the film itself if very large. This prevents the stain from spreading where it is not required, and lessens the amount of stain used and the risk of drying by evaporation.

METHODS OF STAINING

Gram's Method (for smear-preparations on cover-slip or slide).—After drying the film, fix by passing two or three times through a flame. Pour several drops of filtered carbol gentian violet, or, if preferred, aniline gentian violet, upon the film. Gently agitate for half-a-minute to two minutes, drain upon blotting paper, and apply the iodine solution for one minute. Drain upon blotting paper, and wash in alcohol or methylated spirit until no more stain comes away. At once wash away the alcohol by moving the slip gently in a beaker of water, and dry between blotting paper. Counterstain for half-a-minute in a 0.5 per cent. solution of eosin in 50 per cent. alcohol or for a few seconds in a 1 in 20 solution of carbol fuchsin as prepared for Ziehl's test.

Nicollé's Modification of Gram's Method.—Prepare the film as in Gram's method, and stain in carbol gentian violet for five minutes, then drain and apply the iodine solution for half-a-minute. Decolorise in acetone one part and alcohol two parts, till no more colour comes away, then wash in water for a few seconds. Counterstain with eosin or weak carbol fuchsin as above.

Differential Value of Gram's Method.—An organism which retains the gentian violet stain when treated by Gram's method is said to be "Gram-positive." Familiar examples are *Bacillus tuberculosis*, *Streptococcus* (including *Pneumococcus*), *Staphylococcus*, *B. diphtheriæ*, *B. anthracis* and *Actinomyces*. Organisms which are decolorised by the alcohol and show only the colour of the counterstain are "Gram-negative," e.g. *Gonococcus*, *Meningococcus*, *B. typhosus*, *B. coli*, *B. cholerae*, *B. pestis*, and *Micrococcus melitensis*. A duplicate specimen should always be stained with carbol fuchsin, or other general bacterial stain, to allow of the shape, size and details of structure of the various organisms present being studied.

Preliminary Staining and Examination of any Smear Preparation.—A very convenient and useful method is to mount it, when fixed, in a drop of Loeffler's methylene blue, and remove all surplus stain round the cover-glass with blotting-paper. Bacteria, cell nuclei, etc., take up the stain very readily, and show up well although mounted in the dye itself, which, in such a thin film, appears almost clear by contrast.

Tubercle Bacillus.—Prepare and fix a film of sputum as previously described (*see* Sputum, *page* 276). Now place the cover-slip or slide film upwards and with an edge projecting, on the end of a strip of metal about half-an-inch wide and eight to ten inches long, then carefully drop carbol fuchsin solution, filtered through filter paper, upon the film so as to cover it without running over on the metal. Place the metal in the flame at such a distance from the cover-slip or slide that the stain just steams gently; continue this heating for quite five minutes, but carefully avoid boiling. Then remove the cover-slip or slide with forceps, drain off the surplus stain on blotting paper, wash well under a tap or in a large beaker of water, and place for 10 seconds in 25 per cent. hydrochloric acid. Wash well in methylated alcohol until no more red colour comes away; rinse in water and, still holding the cover-slip or slide with the forceps, drop an aqueous solution of methylene blue upon the film, allowing it to stain for 30 seconds. Drain off the stain, wash rapidly in water; press gently between folds of blotting paper, and allow to dry in the warm air above the flame at such a height that the hand can easily be held there. Tubercle bacilli will be stained red by the fuchsin; all other organisms likely to be found in sputum will be coloured blue. The same method will demonstrate the *bacillus lepræ*, *John's bacillus* and other "acid-fast" organisms.

Diphtheria Bacillus.—This organism stains readily with many of the aniline dyes, Loeffler's methylene blue being very commonly employed.

Neisser's Diagnostic Stain is applied as follows. From a young culture on blood serum or Loeffler's medium, a film is made and fixed by heat in the ordinary way. Stain with Neisser's Methylene Blue Solution (*see page* 274) for two to three seconds. Rinse in water. Counterstain for half-a-minute with a 0.2 per cent. aqueous solution of Bismarck Brown (*see page* 274). The granules of the diphtheria bacillus are stained an intense blue, the protoplasm faint brown. This appearance is of some value in distinguishing the *Bacillus diphtheriæ* from other diphtheroid bacilli.

Toluidine Blue is a useful stain for work with the diphtheria bacillus (*see page* 275).

Gonococcus.—Make a film of the pus upon a clean slide; dry and fix in the manner already described for Blood Films. The film must then be stained by Gram's method given on *page* 276. After washing with alcohol, it is stained for five minutes in an aqueous solution of Bismarck Brown.

Gonococci do not retain the stain (gentian violet) in Gram's method, but retain the counterstain (eosin, fuchsin, or Bismarck Brown). On drying the film, and examining with an oil-immersion lens, gonococci, if present, will be seen as brown cocci within the pus cells, whereas streptococci or staphylococci will appear violet, being "Gram-positive."

Pneumonia (*Diplococcus pneumoniae*).—A thin film of sputum, saliva, or blood may be examined for the pneumococcus. The film is dried and fixed by heat. Gram's stain may then be applied, or the film may be treated with Welch's capsule stain in the following manner. When the film has cooled, a few drops of glacial acetic acid are poured on and instantly drained off; this is followed at once, without washing, by aniline gentian violet stain, repeated several times. Finally, the preparation is washed with a 1 per cent. sodium chloride solution and examined wet, or allowed to dry and mounted in balsam. The coccus is deeply stained, with a faint violet capsule surrounding it.

Influenza (*Bacillus influenzae*).—A smear preparation of the sputum, or a film made from a culture on Loeffler's serum medium, may be stained for half-a-minute or longer with carbol fuchsin diluted with 10 times its volume of water. The bacilli are found as small polar-stained bodies, and in the later stages of the disease may be mostly in the cytoplasm of the leucocytes.

Tetanus (*Bacillus tetani*).—A film of the pus is made and stained with any aqueous aniline dye, with all of which the bacilli stain well, or by Gram's method. *B. tetani* though usually said to be "Gram-positive" is frequently "negative," the spores alone retaining the dye.

Anthrax (*Bacillus anthracis*).—In cases of suspected malignant pustule, film preparations of the exudate or of scrapings from the tissue should be stained with Loeffler's methylene blue, and also by Gram's method. The bacilli are large, have a granular appearance, with square and sometimes slightly concave ends, often occur in chains, and retain Gram's stain.

Cerebro-spinal Meningitis (*Diplococcus meningitidis intracellularis*).—Films are prepared in the same manner as in the case of blood, from fluid obtained by lumbar puncture. They may be stained by carbol thionin blue, and also by Gram's method, proceeding as in the case of the gonococcus.

This is a "Gram-negative" coccus, as is also the *Micrococcus catarrhalis*.

Cholera (*Spirillum cholerae* or *Comma bacillus*).—One of the white mucous fragments found in the faeces is spread out evenly on a glass slide and allowed to dry. The film is then fixed by heat (as described for blood and sputum), stained with a dilute watery solution of fuchsin or methyl violet for about five minutes, well washed in water, dried and mounted in balsam.

Plague (*Bacillus pestis*).—Make a smear from the material obtained by gland puncture or from sputum, fix as usual, and stain with any ordinary aniline dye, thionin blue being especially useful. Polar staining is well demonstrated by overstaining with carbol fuchsin and washing out part of the stain with methylated spirit.

Relapsing Fever (*Spirillum Obermeieri*).—The spirilla may be stained in blood films by Louis Jenner's, Leishman's, or Giemsa's methods, or, after fixation in alcohol, by any dilute aqueous stain. Gram's stain is not retained by these organisms.

Malaria (*Plasmodium malariae*).—Blood or pus films may be stained by Leishman's process (see page 279).

Treponema pallidum.—This organism, which occurs in various syphilitic lesions, may be demonstrated with Leishman's stain. Films are made of the fluid or exudate obtained from the lesion. This stain may be employed according to Leishman's own method, or may be modified as described in the *Lancet*, London (Eng.), August 19, 1905, page 522.

The malarial parasite and the *Treponema pallidum* may also be stained by Giemsa's method, which is carried out most easily and conveniently by means of 'Soloid' Eosin-Azur. Having prepared the solution according to the directions on page 274, dilute it with distilled water in the proportion of 1 to 4. The film should be fixed in absolute alcohol and stained, film side down, in a flat-bottomed dish for a quarter of an hour, the slide resting on thin glass rods. Then wash in distilled water, drain with filter paper, dry, and mount in Canada balsam. Some workers leave a weaker solution of the stain in contact overnight.

Nuclear and malarial bodies will stain an intense red or violet colour, and the *Treponema pallidum* a paler reddish-purple.

A modified method of (Giemsa staining which has given satisfactory results consists in making up 'Soloid' Eosin-Azur in the same way as Leishman's stain (*see page 274*). It is used as Leishman's except that about twice as much water is added. This modified stain gives bright sharp contrasts and renders it easier to obtain clean slides in hot weather.

Ringworm.—Soak the portions of hair in ether or chloroform for three to five minutes to remove all fat, and fix their distal ends on a slide by means of a little melted paraffin. Scales of epidermis, after being soaked in ether, may be fixed with a little egg albumen in the same way as for sections. A few drops of 10 per cent. caustic potash are now poured on the slide, and allowed to remain five to ten minutes. Next, very carefully wash with ether, mount in a 50 per cent. glycerin solution, and examine under a high power for mycelial threads and spores. If it be desired to stain the preparation, the potash should not be employed. After freeing from grease, stain by Gram's method, modifying the time to five to ten minutes in the carbol gentian violet, and to half-a-minute in the iodine. Wash with the aniline oil and xylol mixture, watching the decolorisation under a low power, then in pure xylol, and mount in balsam.

Blood and Pus Films.—Films prepared in the manner already described may be stained in a variety of ways:—

1. EOSIN AND METHYLENE BLUE

Treat the films with a 0.5 per cent. eosin solution for a minute, wash in water, dry between folds of blotting paper, and finally stain for a few seconds with Loeffler's methylene blue. Both these operations are conveniently carried out by holding the cover-slip with forceps, and moving it about gently in a sufficiently large quantity of the stain contained in a watch-glass, or better still, in a wide-mouthed shallow bottle.

2. COMBINED EOSIN-METHYLENE BLUE METHOD (Romanowsky)

LOUIS JENNER'S PROCESS.—Allow the film to dry in the air, and, without fixing, drop the stain on it, and cover with a watch-glass. Allow the stain to act for five minutes, wash in distilled water (or filtered rain-water if distilled water be not available) till all the green colour of the film has been replaced by a pinkish tint, dry between blotting paper, then in air, and mount in Canada balsam.

LEISHMAN'S PROCESS.—The solution of the eosinate of methylene blue in pure methyl alcohol (*see note on methyl alcohol, page 273*) is used as a combined stain and fixative. A few drops are run on to the film and allowed to remain one minute. Then double the volume of distilled water, which must be free from any trace of acidity, is added to the staining fluid, the two mixed, and the mixture allowed to remain on for a further five minutes, after which the film is washed with distilled or rain water and dried in the air. It can be examined at once under an oil-immersion lens, the cedar wood oil being dropped directly on the film. If mounted in balsam the specimen becomes decolorised rather easily unless special neutral balsam is used. In staining for *Treponema pallidum* or *Treponema pertenue* the mixed stain and water should be left in contact with the film for at least half-an-hour. In hot weather, staining is best carried out by putting the slide in a Petri dish containing at the bottom a piece of damp blotting paper. When the mixture of stain and water has been made on the slide, the cover of the dish is put on and the whole left the necessary time.

3. BIONDI-EHRlich-HEIDENHAIN TRIPLE STAIN

Prepare films in the usual manner, and fix them by heating to 110°-120° C. for 30 minutes. An air oven can be conveniently dispensed with by using a strip of stout sheet copper, and heating one end. The place on the copper for fixing the films at this temperature will be found by dropping a little xylol on the copper, and placing the preparation, film side downwards, near the spot at which the xylol just boils.

Preparations thus fixed are then stained for two to ten minutes, washed and dried. Care should be taken to use neutral Canada balsam or cedar wood oil as a mounting medium.

In well-fixed and successfully stained specimens, the colour, to the naked eye, is orange or orange-red; in under-heated specimens, the colour is dark red or reddish-brown; and in over-heated specimens, the colour is pale lemon-yellow.

In specimens thus prepared the erythrocytes should be coloured orange; the granules of the neutrophile polymorphonuclear cells and of the neutrophile myelocytes should have a violet, and the acidophile granules of the polymorphonuclear cells a brick-red colour.

The nuclei of the above cells are coloured greenish-blue of varying shades; while the basophilic granules of most cells are unstained, and surround a pale green nucleus. In the lymphocytes the nucleus is stained a pale greenish-blue; but the cytoplasm takes a faint pink or grey colour.

In morbid blood, the nuclei of the erythroblasts are stained a greenish-black.

Demonstration of micro-organisms without staining (Burri's Indian-ink method).

A film is made in the ordinary way on a slide and allowed to dry. A small drop of Indian-ink is placed at one end of the film and is spread evenly over it in a thin film by drawing the edge of another slide lightly along it. Alternatively, a drop of the fluid to be examined may be mixed with a drop of Indian-ink on the slide and a film made in the ordinary way from the mixed drop. In either case the preparation is allowed to dry in air. The organisms are seen white on a dark background.

(For the collargol method, see *Journal Royal Army Medical Corps, London (Eng.)*, December, 1912.)

Mounting stained preparations.—In those cases where it is of importance to preserve the colour of stained preparations, acid mounting media are unsuitable, and pure liquid paraffin or 'Paroleine' has been found very useful for this purpose.

After mounting, the cover-glass should be ringed with a neutral cement.

Liquid paraffin has also been recommended as an immersion oil in preference to the usual cedar wood oil.* For this purpose 'Paroleine' is eminently adapted. It does not become turbid, keeps in any climate, is non-volatile and is readily removed from objectives, on which it has no injurious effect.

PREPARATION OF CULTURE MEDIA

The preparation of bacteriological culture media on a small scale has always been tedious and unsatisfactory.

The time necessary to prepare a few tubes of a given medium is practically as much as would be needed for the preparation of a large bulk, while the loss in filtering small quantities is proportionately very large.

Experiments in the Wellcome Physiological Research Laboratories, London (Eng.), have shown that many of the ordinary culture media can be dried and kept in this condition for long periods, regaining their original consistency and appearance on being re-dissolved in the requisite amount of water.

* *Journal of Pathology and Bacteriology*, XIII, 1908

Chiefly to meet the needs of the physician or bacteriologist who requires to use a few culture tubes only, and at wide intervals, the 'Soloid' Culture Media have been introduced.

These products are dry and portable, will keep indefinitely under proper conditions, and render it possible to prepare a tube or plate of the required medium within an hour, without laboratory or apparatus. These products are, on this account, specially suitable for physicians who have not the resources of a laboratory at their disposal. Medical officers of health in rural districts also find them useful, and for medical expeditions and camps in the Tropics, they meet a decided want.

To prepare a culture tube, all that is required is a clean test-tube, a plug of absorbent cotton, water and 'Soloid' products.

Powder one 'Soloid' product of the required medium, place in a test tube, and add the indicated proportion of water (preferably but not necessarily distilled). Plug the tube with absorbent cotton sterilised by flaming, and immerse in a water bath of boiling water to a level above that of the water in the tube and allow boiling to continue for at least 30 minutes. Rotate the tube occasionally to assist solution of the product.

Boiling for 30 minutes will kill all organisms except resistant spores, and will be sufficient for purposes of ordinary diagnosis, etc.

When it is essential to guarantee a perfectly sterile medium, the tube should be heated for 20 minutes in boiling water on each of three successive days, being incubated between the successive periods of heating.

The tubes of solid media can be allowed to set in inclined or vertical planes, or plates can be poured from them in the ordinary way.

The following products are issued for the preparation of nutrient media:—

'Soloid' Nutrient Broth.—This is a fluid medium which may be incubated at any temperature required for the cultivation of the micro-organisms under investigation. It is useful for the cultivation of bacteria which it is desired to examine in the living state by the hanging-drop method. All the common organisms, both pathogenic and non-pathogenic, grow well in this medium.

Powder one 'Soloid' product and dissolve in 5 c.c. of water (preferably distilled) in a medium-sized test-tube, and then proceed as described above.

'Soloid' Nutrient Agar-Agar.—This is a very important medium, and all the common pathogenic and non-pathogenic organisms grow well on it.

It is prepared by adding agar-agar (a carbohydrate obtained from Japanese sea-weed) to peptone-beef-broth. This medium, though perfectly clear and transparent when fluid, becomes slightly opaque on solidifying.

Powder one 'Soloid' product and dissolve in about 5 c.c. of water in a test-tube. Then allow to cool, keeping the tube in any desired position. To make plate cultures, the agar in the fluid condition is cooled to 45° C., inoculated and then poured on the plates. This is done because organisms exposed to a temperature higher than 45° C. may be killed.

BLOOD AGAR.—To make a medium suitable for the cultivation of diphtheria and influenza bacilli, gonococci, meningococci, etc., rub the skin of the finger well with alcohol, and as soon as the alcohol has evaporated, prick the finger with a needle sterilised in the flame. With a sterile pipette, or platinum needle, transfer one or two drops (not more) of the blood to the surface of an agar slope which has a dry surface. Lay the agar tube in a horizontal position for a few minutes until the blood has coagulated. If convenient, such tubes may be incubated overnight, to be tested for sterility before being inoculated, but if care be taken it is remarkably easy to obtain sterile tubes in this way, so that if necessary the tube may be used at once.

'Soloid' Bile Salt Agar-Agar (MacConkey).—This is a very useful solid medium for the isolation of intestinal bacteria, such as *B. coli* and the organisms of typhoid and dysentery, from water, milk, faeces, urine, etc. It contains bile salt, peptone, lactose, and neutral red. The bile salt inhibits the growth of most micro-organisms other than those of intestinal origin. Colonies of *B. coli* are red, but colonies of *B. typhosus* and *B. dysenteriae* are colourless. The temperature of incubation recommended by MacConkey is 42° C.

To prepare the medium proceed as for 'Soloid' Nutrient Agar-Agar. Material to be tested is usually spread on the dry surface of the agar in Petri dishes.

'Soloid' Sabouraud's Medium.—This product represents the peptone-maltose-agar medium of Sabouraud in a condition convenient for immediate preparation.

This medium is stated to be especially favourable to the growth of moulds and related organisms, the pathological importance of which is being increasingly recognised. It is extensively used in dermatological practice, the organisms of favus and ringworm, as well as the acne bacillus, growing well on it. A product can be dissolved in about 10 minutes, giving a suitable medium.

To prepare the medium, proceed as for 'Soloid' Nutrient Agar-Agar.

ENUMERATION OF BLOOD CORPUSCLES

In order to count the corpuscles, it is necessary to work with an accurately-prepared dilution of blood. At present there is no readier or more accurate method of obtaining a measured amount, and at once diluting this to a given degree, than that employed with the Thoma-Zeiss apparatus. It may here be explained that the depth of the cavity, under the cover-slip, when this is in position, is 0.1 millimetre; and that the 16 large squares marked on the slide, cover an area of one square millimetre. Each of these squares is divided into 25 smaller squares; hence, when the cover-glass is in position, each of the smaller squares contains $\frac{1}{16} \times \frac{1}{16} \times \frac{1}{10} = \frac{1}{3000}$ cubic millimetre. Therefore the number of corpuscles per cubic millimetre is:—

$$\frac{A \times C \times 4000}{B} \text{ where}$$

A = number of corpuscles counted

B = number of small squares counted

C = number of times blood is diluted

DETERMINATION OF THE OPSONIC INDEX

The process is rather complicated and needs considerable practice before reliable results can be obtained. It may be described in the following stages:—

1. **Collecting the blood to be tested.**—Several opsonic indices are taken together if possible, to save time. The blood is obtained by pricking the finger or the lobule of the ear and is drawn into a Widal's tube or Wright's capsule; the ends are sealed off with sealing-wax. One capsule of normal blood is also drawn off. The capsules are numbered with a grease pencil for identification, and the blood left until the serum separates out, or, to save time, it may be centrifuged.

2. **Preparing the washed leucocytes.**—A few drops of blood from the finger are run into a small tube containing sodium citrate solution $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., to the proportion of about $\frac{2}{3}$ citrate solution and $\frac{1}{3}$ blood; the contents should be gently mixed, not shaken, and centrifuged for two or three minutes, until all the corpuscles are at the bottom of the tube; the supernatant fluid is drawn off, normal saline solution added to the corpuscles and the whole gently mixed as before. The centrifuging is repeated and the supernatant fluid again pipetted off, so that only the layers of red and white corpuscles remain in the tube; with a glass pipette, all these corpuscles are gently mixed and are then ready for use.

3. **Preparing the bacterial emulsion.**—This is usually prepared beforehand. The growth of the organism on agar is removed and emulsified in salt solution. In some cases, the culture has to be ground up to emulsify it and break up the clumps; this is especially necessary in the case of the tubercle bacillus. It is then centrifuged to get rid of any clumps, and the supernatant emulsion pipetted off into a separate tube and thoroughly mixed; this should be examined as an ordinary smear preparation to make sure of its freedom from clumps.

The salt solution used for the emulsion is 0.85 per cent. saline, except in the case of tubercle bacilli and the non-gram-staining cocci, for which a $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. saline is used.

4. **"Putting up the test."**—The three constituents having now been obtained, the next step is "to put up the test." A pipette having a long stem is taken, and into this are drawn equal quantities of washed leucocytes, bacterial emulsion and the serum to be tested, in the order named. These contents are then expressed on a slide, and thoroughly mixed; after drawing the mixture up into the pipette again, the end of the pipette is sealed off in the flame, taking care that the mixture is kept away from the heated end, and the whole is incubated at 37° C. For most bacteria, the period of incubation should be 15 to 20 minutes, but in the case of certain organisms, such as those of typhoid and cholera, which are liable to rapid bacteriolysis, incubation for eight to ten minutes is preferable.

5. **Preparing the film.**—The opsonising pipettes are removed from the incubator, the sealed ends broken off and some of the contents expressed on a slide, and well mixed. A drop of the mixture is then placed on another slide. By using the slightly concave edge of a broken slide, a film is made in which all the white corpuscles are swept to one end of the film, which is fixed and stained with appropriate stain.

6. **Counting.**—The number of micro-organisms in 100 polymorphonuclear leucocytes is counted. The average number of organisms per leucocyte gives the phagocytic index. The thickness of the emulsion of bacteria should be so arranged as to give an easily countable number of micro-organisms in each leucocyte; thus, in the case of a tubercle emulsion an average of 1.5–2 bacilli per leucocyte is usually aimed at—in the case of staphylococci, 3–8.

The number of organisms in 100 leucocytes in the patient's blood, divided by the number in 100 leucocytes in the normal blood, gives the opsonic index.

THE SERUM DIAGNOSIS OF TYPHOID FEVER BY THE WIDAL TEST

The following method of carrying out the test has been described:—

A throttled pipette with a long stem is used. On this, a mark is made about one centimetre from the extremity. Normal saline solution is then drawn into the pipette up to the mark. This is repeated seven times. The solution is then expressed on to each of seven clean slides. Two volumes of the serum to be tested are then taken up into the pipette. The first is discharged on a separate clean slide. The second is mixed on a slide on which a volume of normal saline has been expressed. The serum on this slide thus becomes diluted to 1 in 2. One volume of this dilution is then drawn up into the pipette and this is discharged into, and thoroughly mixed with, the next of the series of volumes of normal saline solution which becomes a 1 in 4 dilution of serum. This process is repeated through the series with the exception of the seventh. One volume of the last dilution of serum must be discarded. There is now in order on the slides one volume of undiluted serum, a series of equal volumes of dilution of serum from 1 in 2 to 1 in 64, and one volume of normal saline which is used as a control.

Eight separate volumes of a thick emulsion of typhoid bacilli, taken from an agar culture, are now drawn up into the pipette and discharged into, and well mixed with, the fluids on each of the eight slides, beginning with the volume of saline solution. The addition of an equal volume of emulsion reduces the concentration to one-half, so that what was before undiluted serum becomes a 1 in 2 solution, and so on. The series of volumes beginning with the saline control are now aspirated in order into the pipette, separated by an air bubble in each case, and the end is sealed in the flame.

The reaction is positive if complete agglutination occur immediately in the 1 in 2 dilution and within half-an-hour in the 1 in 64 dilution.

The reaction is doubtful if agglutination occur only in the 1 in 32 dilution in half-an-hour. Agglutination is shown by the aggregation of the organisms into clumps as observed by the naked eye. Clumping must be distinguished from mere sedimentation. In the latter condition, the organisms, on inverting the pipette, will diffuse throughout the fluid, rendering it turbid and opalescent, whereas in the former case they will sink through the column of fluid as a clump or clumps, without showing any turbidity.

THE BORDET-GENGOU REACTION

This is a bio-chemical reaction based on Ehrlich's work on humoral pathology and cytolysis. The method of utilising the reaction in the diagnosis of typhoid fever will be described, but the same principles hold good for many other conditions also.

Five substances are required to perform the test :—

1. **Typhoid Antigen.**—This consists of an emulsion of killed typhoid organisms.
2. **Serum from typhoid fever patient.**—This should be heated to a temperature of 55°–56° C. for half-an-hour, to destroy any complement that may be present. This contains the typhoid amboceptor.
3. **Blood Serum from a guinea-pig.**—This is used for providing the complement. The guinea-pig is chosen because its blood is particularly rich in complement.
4. **Hæmolytic Serum.**—This is obtained by immunising a rabbit with the red corpuscles of another animal, *e.g.* the sheep. The rabbit's serum will then be able to cause hæmolysis of sheep's corpuscles *in vitro*. The serum is heated to destroy complement.
5. **A suspension of sheep's corpuscles in normal saline.**

The first three elements are placed in a dry sterile test-tube, and may be represented as shown in Fig. A, *page 285*.

They are well shaken up and are placed in an incubator at 37° C. for one hour, and at the end of this time the complement will have united firmly to the typhoid amboceptor, and to the typhoid antigen, here represented by the emulsion of typhoid organisms. (Fig. C, *page 285*).

The next step consists in adding to the above mixture hæmolytic serum suitably diluted, and sheep's corpuscles. This is diagrammatically represented in Fig. B, *page 285*.

All five elements are now well shaken, and a red opaque fluid results. The tube is then exposed for about two hours in a water bath at a temperature of 37° C.

The red corpuscles will be found to have sunk to the bottom of the tube, and to have undergone no hæmolysis, the supernatant fluid remaining quite colourless. (Fig. C, *page 285*.)

A control is made by preparing another tube, replacing the serum of the typhoid patient by that of a normal individual. The same incubation is carried out, but in this case it will be noticed that the fluid becomes completely laked and the red corpuscles appear to be destroyed, so that the tube is now filled with a transparent red solution. In this case, hæmolysis has been complete, because the complement, unanchored to the typhoid amboceptor and typhoid antigen, is free to fix itself to the hæmolytic serum and red corpuscles, thus constituting a hæmolytic system. (Fig. D, *page 285*).

The Wassermann Reaction

The Bordet-Gengou reaction has been applied by Wassermann to the diagnosis of syphilis.

The syphilitic antigen is obtained by grinding up the liver or spleen of a syphilitic foetus which is rich in treponemes. The syphilitic amboceptor is in the serum obtained by withdrawing a little blood or cerebro-spinal fluid from a patient suffering from syphilis, not only in the primary,

DIAGRAMMATIC REPRESENTATIONS OF THE BORDET-GENGOU AND WASSERMANN REACTIONS

Fig. A

Guinea-pig complement
Typhoid Amboceptor in
Typhoid Serum
Antigen (Emulsion of
Typhoid Organisms)

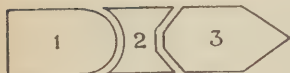


Fig. B

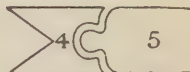
Red Corpuscles (Sheep's)
Hæmolytic Serum
Complement
Amboceptor
Antigen



Fig. C



FIXATION OF COMPLEMENT



NO HEMOLYSIS

REACTION WITH INFECTED SERUM
(TYPHOID OR SYPHILITIC)

Fig. D



ANTIGEN UNATTACHED



HEMOLYTIC SYSTEM

CONTROL REACTION WITH NORMAL SERUM

KEY TO PARTS OF DIAGRAMS

1. Antigen—*typhoid* (consisting of emulsion of typhoid organisms), or *syphilitic* (consisting of lipoid substance)
2. Typhoid or syphilitic amboceptor
3. Complement (from guinea-pig)
4. Hæmolytic amboceptor (in hæmolytic serum)
5. Sheep's corpuscles

secondary or tertiary stages, but also in the parasymphilides, *e.g.* tabes, tabo-paresis and general paralysis.

The remaining elements of the test are of the same order as those described by Bordet and Gengou, viz., complement, hæmolytic serum and red corpuscles—in fact, the complete hæmolytic system.

The original method for the diagnosis of syphilis described by Wassermann and Meier* is as follows:—

The material for the antibody is the serum or cerebro-spinal fluid of the individual to be tested. This is deprived of its complement, *i.e.* inactivated by heating to 56° C.

The antigen is prepared from the liver of a syphilitic fœtus. The organ should be as fresh as possible. Various lipoids and extracts have, however, been found to act as satisfactory substitutes for the syphilitic liver extract. An alcoholic extract of guinea-pig's heart, to which cholesterol may be added with advantage, is commonly used, and lecithin in fine emulsion has also given good results.

As the source of the complement, fresh guinea-pig serum is used.

For the hæmolytic serum, the serum of a rabbit immunised by successive injections of sheep's red blood corpuscles is used. This serum should be inactivated, *i.e.* heated to 56° C.

The blood corpuscles are obtained from the sheep, and are suspended in normal saline, having previously been freed from serum by repeated washing and centrifugalising. The blood must be fresh, in order that the hæmoglobin may not of itself leave the red cells.

The test is carried out in the following way:—

Antigen (*i.e.* extract from syphilitic liver), antibody (serum to be tested) and complement (serum of guinea-pig) are mixed together in proper proportions and incubated. The blood corpuscles from the sheep and the immune serum from the rabbit are also mixed together. The two mixtures are then brought together, kept in the incubator for two hours, and observed from time to time. A control experiment is at the same time carried out, using normal instead of syphilitic serum.

If the case for diagnosis be really a case of syphilis, then no hæmolysis will occur because the extract of syphilitic virus, *i.e.* the antigen, has combined with the immune body present in the patient's serum, fixing at the same time the complement from the guinea-pig's serum, so that there is no complement left over for bringing about hæmolysis. (Fig. C, page 285)

In the control experiment there will be complete hæmolysis as there is plenty of free complement to combine with red cells and amboceptor in immune serum. (Fig. D, page 285)

Various modifications of the Wassermann reaction have been introduced, but none has been used so widely as the original.

For use in the Wassermann and other complement-deviation tests, 'Wellcome' Brand Alcoholic Extract of Guinea-pig's Heart with Cholesterol (Antigen) and 'Wellcome' Brand Hæmolytic Serum are issued from the Wellcome Physiological Research Laboratories, London (Eng.).

THE DIAGNOSIS OF TUBERCULOSIS

Koch's Old Method

This depends on the febrile reaction produced by the hypodermic injection of Old Tuberculin.

In cases of suspected tuberculosis, a dose of 0.0002 c.c. Old Tuberculin should be given by hypodermic injection. For children above five, half this quantity; and a quarter of the dose, or less, for children under five.

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If the patient be tuberculous, a *general* reaction will usually follow within 48 hours, shown by a rise of temperature of 1°-2° F., malaise and constitutional disturbance. With the general symptoms there may occur also a *local* reaction at the site of injection (redness, swelling, induration), and a *focal* reaction at the focus or foci of infection (sputum increased, moist sounds more marked, redness in and around nodules in lupus, redness and dilation of vessels in tuberculous disease of the eye).

Should no reaction follow, a second dose of 0.001 c.c. is given on the third day. A third injection of 0.005 c.c. may be given if no reaction has followed the second dose, and, in the continued absence of any reaction, it may be concluded that the condition is not tuberculous.

The following newer methods have been introduced :—

1. The Cutaneous Reaction (von Pirquet).—This consists in the application of tuberculin to a small area of scarified skin. In a tuberculous subject a reaction will occur within 24 hours, shown by the appearance of a vivid red papule. Occasionally a large area becomes infiltrated, or a vesicular eruption occurs round the primary area. These signs disappear in a few days, leaving a small area of pigmentation which may remain for weeks.

Von Pirquet recommends the use of Koch's original tuberculin for this test.

2. The Cutaneous Reaction (Moro).—For this reaction an ointment consisting of equal parts of "Old Tuberculin" and lanoline is used. About $\frac{1}{16}$ gm. of this ointment is rubbed into the skin of the chest and abdomen, and in tuberculous cases an eruption of small red papules or large nodules appears within 24 to 48 hours. In some cases there is also a diffuse dermatitis. The eruption disappears in a few days.

3. The Ophthalmic Reaction (Wolff-Eisner and Calmette).—This is an adaptation of the cutaneous reaction. If a minute quantity of dilute tuberculin be instilled between the eyelids, a marked reaction occurs on the conjunctiva in tuberculous subjects within six hours. The eye becomes red and some degree of swelling of the lids appears. In some cases there is a more œdematous swelling, and there may be a fibrinous exudate.

Calmette recommends a solution prepared by precipitating tuberculin in alcohol. The precipitate is dried, and of this, 10 mgm. are dissolved in 1 c.c. of sterile water or normal saline solution. Others recommend a solution of only half this strength, or even less.

The method of performing the test is as follows: The lower eyelid is drawn down while the patient is directed to look up; from a drop pipette one drop of the solution is then allowed to fall into the lower sac as near the inner canthus as possible. The lid should be held down for half a minute to ensure the distribution of the fluid, and care must be taken that the drop is not shot out by the movements of the eyeball. The eyes are examined after 8, 12, 24 and 48 hours, and any difference in the appearance of the caruncles, plicæ or conjunctivæ noted.

A positive reaction is indicated by the appearance after a few hours, of redness and swelling of the conjunctiva, most noticeable at the semi-lunar folds and caruncle. In some cases there may be a fibrinous exudate or even a trace of pus. The signs of the reaction generally appear in from 3 to 12 hours and disappear in two or three days.

Cases have occurred where the instillation of tuberculin in the eye has caused serious symptoms; severe conjunctivitis, corneal ulcerations and permanent opacities having resulted from its use. This method cannot, therefore, be regarded as free from risk.

The test should never be applied if the patient has any disease of the eyes, conjunctivæ or eyelids. No subcutaneous injection of tuberculin should be given until several days after a positive ophthalmic reaction has entirely subsided.

NOTES ON RADIOGRAPHY

In these notes, a knowledge of ordinary photographic manipulations is pre-supposed, the aim being to indicate suitable materials and methods for the production of X-ray negatives and positives.

Choice of Plate or Film.—Other things being equal, the more thickly spread the emulsion and the richer it is in silver, the better the result. It is generally best to employ plates specially prepared for radiography, but when these are unobtainable the radiographer is practically safe in using the brand of plate he employs in ordinary photographic work.

In general, an emulsion of medium speed* will be found most satisfactory, although a more rapid plate may sometimes be necessary in order to shorten the exposure. No advantage is, however, obtainable from the use of "ultra-rapid" emulsions. For inanimate objects, and when a prolonged exposure is possible, emulsions of ordinary rapidity are preferable.

Although glass plates are easier to handle in the dark-room, films coated on celluloid or other flexible support can be placed in closer contact with the human body, and are less liable to damage. Ordinary negative or bromide papers may be used if the slight increase in the length of time they take to print be not objectionable. These papers possess the great advantage of being so transparent to X-rays that several negatives may be obtained with one exposure by super-imposing a number of sheets of the sensitive material. When only negative images are required, this plan is very convenient and rapid.

Development.—The development of radiographs will present no difficulties to those familiar with the production of ordinary negatives, the chief precaution necessary being to develop much longer than is requisite in ordinary work.

'Tabloid' 'Rytol' Universal Developer is specially appreciated for X-ray work, giving good density and detail without discolouring the fingers, and without staining the gelatin. For normal exposures, the time for development is about 12 minutes, using 6 'Tabloid' 'Rytol' and 6 'Tabloid' 'Rytol' Accelerator products in 10 fl. oz. of water, at a temperature of 60° F.

Should the radiograph be too thin, owing either to under-exposure or under-development, 'Tabloid' Chromium Intensifier or 'Tabloid' Mercuric Iodide and Sodium Sulphite should be used, because they increase the strength of the finest detail as well as that of the stronger deposits. Many intensifiers, whilst increasing the general density, remove the finest details altogether.

Other operations, such as reduction, fixing, printing, etc., require no divergence from the methods adopted in ordinary photographic work.

* NOTE.—Medium speed plates or films are those marked $\frac{1}{2}$ and $\frac{1}{3}$ in The 'Wellcome' Photographic Exposure Record (TABLE B, Plates and Films, Col. I). Rapid plates are marked $\frac{1}{4}$, and ultra-rapid plates, $\frac{1}{6}$, $\frac{1}{8}$, or $\frac{1}{12}$.

THE METRIC SYSTEM OF WEIGHTS AND MEASURES

The initial unit of the Metric System is the **Metre**, or unit of length, which was intended to represent one ten-millionth part of the earth's quadrant, or one forty-millionth part of the circumference of the earth around the poles. In reality the U.S.A. standard metre is the distance, at a temperature of 0°C ., between two fine lines on a bar of iridio-platinum in the possession of the National Bureau of Standards, Washington. Multiples and sub-divisions are obtained by the use of decimals. The multiples are designated by Greek prefixes: *deka* = 10; *hecto* = 100; *kilo* = 1000; *myria* = 10,000, the sub-divisions by Latin prefixes: *deci* = $1/10$; *centi* = $1/100$; *milli* = $1/1000$. Thus, for measures of length we have the expressions given in the following table, which also shows the abbreviations employed and the equivalents in U.S.A. measures of length:—

1 Myriametre	Mym.	=	10 000.0 M.	=	6.2137 miles
1 Kilometre	Km.	=	1 000.0 M.	=	0.6214 mile
1 Hectometre	Hm.	=	100.0 M.	=	109.361 yards
1 Dekametre	Dkm.	=	10.0 M.	=	32.8084 feet
1 Metre	M.	=	1.0 M.	=	39.3701 inches
1 Decimetre	dm.	=	0.1 M.	=	3.937 "
1 Centimetre	cm.	=	0.01 M.	=	0.3937 inch
1 Millimetre	mm.	=	0.001 M.	=	0.0394 "
1 Micron	μ	=	0.00001 M.	=	0.000039,,"

The unit of mass in the metric system is the **Gramme**. This was derived from the metre and represented the weight of one cubic centimetre of distilled water, at its maximum density, 4°C . (39.2°F). It is now officially defined as the one-thousandth part of the cylindrical iridio-platinum standard kilogram weight in the possession of the National Bureau of Standards. The relative values of the gramme, and its multiples and sub-divisions, as compared with U.S.A. weights, may be seen from the following table:—

1 Myriagram	Mygm.	=	10 000.0 Gm.	=	22.0461 pounds
1 Kilogram	Kgm.	=	1 000.0 Gm.	=	2.2046 "
1 Hectogram	Hgm.	=	100.0 Gm.	=	3.5274 ounces avoird.
1 Dekagram	Dkgm.	=	10.0 Gm.	=	154.3236 grains
1 Gramme	Gm.	=	1.0 Gm.	=	15.4324 "
1 Decigram	dgm.	=	0.1 Gm.	=	1.5432 "
1 Centigram	cgm.	=	0.01 Gm.	=	0.1543 grain
1 Milligram	mgm.	=	0.001 Gm.	=	0.0154 "

From the unit of mass (the gramme) is derived the unit of the measure of capacity, or **Litre**. It is represented by the capacity at 0°C . of a cylindrical brass measure in the possession of the National Bureau of Standards. This Litre measure at 0°C . has a capacity corresponding to the volume at 4°C . of a kilogram of distilled water, the weighing being made in air but reduced by calculation to a vacuum. The multiples and sub-divisions of the Litre, with their equivalents in U.S.A. fluid measure, are:—

1 Myrialitre	Myl.	=	10 000.0 L.	=	2641.7	U.S.A. gallons*
1 Kilolitre	Kl.	=	1 000.0 L.	=	264.17	" "
1 Hectolitre	Hl.	=	100.0 L.	=	26.417	" "
1 Dekalitre	Dkl.	=	10.0 L.	=	2.642	" "
1 Litre	L.	=	1.0 L.	=	33.814	" fluidounces
1 Decilitre	dl.	=	0.1 L.	=	3.3814	" "
1 Centilitre	cl.	=	0.01 L.	=	0.3381	" fluidounce
1 Millilitre (Mil)	ml.	=	0.001 L.	=	0.0338	" "
1 Decimil	dml.	=	0.0001 L.	=	1.623	" minims
1 Centimil	cml.	=	0.00001 L.	=	0.162	" minim

The most commonly employed measures of capacity are the litre, millilitre and cubic centimetre. For all ordinary purposes of calculation the cubic centimetre may be taken as equivalent to the millilitre, the actual

* The U.S.A. gallon (eight pints) contains 231 cubic inches, and the U.S.A. pint, 16 fluidounces.

difference being that i.c.c.=the volume of 1 gm. of water at 15.5° C. (60° F.), 1 millilitre=the volume of 1 gm. of water at 4° C. (39.2° F.) The relation of the cubic centimetre to the millilitre is as 1 : 0.99984.

The British Board of Trade in 1908 recognised "mil" as a short official designation for the millilitre, "decimil" for the tenth of a millilitre and "centimil" for the hundredth of a millilitre. *These are the terms used in stating the metric dose of the liquid preparations in the British Pharmacopæia, 1914.*

In comparing some of the more frequently employed expressions of the two systems, the following may be found convenient for reference:—

Length—

- 1 mm. (millimetre)= $\frac{1}{25}$ of an inch
1 cm. (centimetre)= $\frac{2}{5}$ of an inch
1 inch=25.4 millimetres or $2\frac{1}{2}$ centimetres

Mass—

- 1 mgm. (milligram)=0.01543 grains (or approx. $\frac{1}{64}$ grain)
1 gm. (gramme)=15.4323 grains
1 kgm. ("kilo" or kilogram)=2 lb. $3\frac{1}{4}$ oz. avoirdupois
1 pound avoirdupois=453.592 grammes
1 ounce avoirdupois=28.35 grammes
1 grain=0.0648 gramme or 64.8 milligrams

Capacity—

- 1 centimil=0.16 minim (approx.), U.S.A. measure
1 decimil=1.6 minims (approx.), U.S.A. measure
1 c.c. (cubic centimetre) or 1 mil.=16.23 minims, U.S.A. measure
1 L. (litre)=33.814 fluidounces (33 fl. oz., 391 min.), U.S.A. measure
1 fluidounce, U.S.A. measure=29.57 cubic centimetres
1 pint, U.S.A. measure=473.179 cubic centimetres
1 gallon, U.S.A. measure=3.785 litres, or 8.33 lb. avoirdupois.

FACTORS FOR CONVERTING FROM ONE SCALE TO THE OTHER

To convert grammes into grains	×	15.432
" " ounces, avoirdupois	×	0.03527
" kilograms into pounds	×	2.2046
" grains into grammes	×	0.0648
" avoirdupois ounces into grammes	×	28.35
" troy ounces into grammes	×	31.104
" cubic centimetres into U.S.A. fluidounces ...	×	0.0338
" litres into U.S.A. fluidounces	×	33.814
" fluidounces into cubic centimetres	×	29.57
" pints into litres	×	0.4732
" metres into inches	×	39.37
" inches into metres	×	0.0254

The following tables give metric equivalents of U.S.A. measures of mass and capacity.

Equivalents of U.S.A. and Metric Measures of Mass

FRACTIONS OF A GRAIN

From 1 grain to 1/1000 of a grain

U.S.A.	Metric	U.S.A.	Metric	U.S.A.	Metric
gr. 1	0.065 gm.	gr. 1/16	0.004 gm.	gr. 1/100	0.00065 gm.
gr. 3/4	0.049 gm.	gr. 1/20	0.0032 gm.	gr. 1/120	0.00054 gm.
gr. 2/3	0.043 gm.	gr. 1/24	0.0027 gm.	gr. 1/130	0.0005 gm.
gr. 1/2	0.032 gm.	gr. 1/25	0.0026 gm.	gr. 1/150	0.00043 gm.
gr. 1/3	0.022 gm.	gr. 1/30	0.0022 gm.	gr. 1/180	0.00036 gm.
gr. 1/4	0.016 gm.	gr. 1/32	0.002 gm.	gr. 1/200	0.00032 gm.
gr. 1/5	0.013 gm.	gr. 1/40	0.0016 gm.	gr. 1/240	0.00027 gm.
gr. 1/6	0.011 gm.	gr. 1/50	0.0013 gm.	gr. 1/250	0.00026 gm.
gr. 1/7	0.009 gm.	gr. 1/60	0.00108 gm.	gr. 1/300	0.00022 gm.
gr. 1/8	0.008 gm.	gr. 1/64	0.001 gm.	gr. 1/400	0.00016 gm.
gr. 1/10	0.0065 gm.	gr. 1/75	0.00086 gm.	gr. 1/500	0.00013 gm.
gr. 1/12	0.0054 gm.	gr. 1/80	0.00081 gm.	gr. 1/750	0.00008 gm.
gr. 1/15	0.0043 gm.	gr. 1/96	0.00067 gm.	gr. 1/1000	0.00006 gm.

MULTIPLES OF A GRAIN

		From 1 grain to 1 ounce			
U.S.A.	Metric	U.S.A.	Metric	U.S.A.	Metric
gr. 1.....	0.065 gm.	gr. 7.....	0.454 gm.	gr. 35.....	2.268 gm.
gr. 1½.....	0.086 gm.	gr. 8.....	0.518 gm.	gr. 40.....	2.592 gm.
gr. 1¾.....	0.097 gm.	gr. 8½.....	0.567 gm.	gr. 50.....	3.24 gm.
gr. 1¾.....	0.113 gm.	gr. 9.....	0.583 gm.	gr. 60.....	3.89 gm.
gr. 2.....	0.13 gm.	gr. 10.....	0.648 gm.	gr. 120.....	7.78 gm.
gr. 2½.....	0.162 gm.	gr. 12.....	0.778 gm.	oz. 1/8.....	3.54 gm.
gr. 3.....	0.194 gm.	gr. 15.....	0.972 gm.	oz. 1/4.....	7.08 gm.
gr. 3½.....	0.227 gm.	gr. 18.....	1.166 gm.	oz. 1/2.....	14.17 gm.
gr. 4.....	0.259 gm.	gr. 20.....	1.296 gm.	dr. 4.....	15.55 gm.
gr. 5.....	0.324 gm.	gr. 25.....	1.620 gm.	oz. 1.....	28.35 gm.
gr. 6.....	0.389 gm.	gr. 30.....	1.944 gm.	dr. 8.....	31.1 gm.

Equivalents of U.S.A. and Metric Measures of Capacity

From half-a-minim to 1 fluidounce

U.S.A.	Metric	U.S.A.	Metric	U.S.A.	Metric
min. ½.....	0.03 c.c.	min. 9.....	0.554 c.c.	min. 50.....	3.08 c.c.
min. 1.....	0.062 c.c.	min. 10.....	0.616 c.c.	min. 60.....	3.70 c.c.
min. 2.....	0.123 c.c.	min. 12.....	0.739 c.c.	min. 90.....	5.54 c.c.
min. 3.....	0.185 c.c.	min. 15.....	0.924 c.c.	min. 120.....	7.39 c.c.
min. 4.....	0.246 c.c.	min. 20.....	1.232 c.c.	min. 180.....	11.09 c.c.
min. 5.....	0.308 c.c.	min. 25.....	1.54 c.c.	min. 240.....	14.79 c.c.
min. 6.....	0.370 c.c.	min. 30.....	1.848 c.c.	min. 300.....	18.48 c.c.
min. 7.....	0.431 c.c.	min. 35.....	2.156 c.c.	min. 360.....	22.18 c.c.
min. 8.....	0.493 c.c.	min. 40.....	2.464 c.c.	min. 480.....	29.57 c.c.

In prescribing on the continent of Europe, a smaller quantity than half a cubic centimetre is usually expressed in drops, which, in dispensing, are dropped from the shop bottle into the cubic centimetre measure. For metric measures suitable for American prescribing, *see pages 289, 290.*

Approximate Equivalents of Metric Measures of Capacity

Metric	U.S.A.	Metric	U.S.A.	Metric	U.S.A.
1 c.c....	16 (16.23) min.	20 c.c....	5 fl. dr. 25 min.	125 c.c....	4 fl. oz., 1 fl. dr., 49 min.
2 c.c....	32½ min.	25 c.c....	6 fl. dr. 46 min.	150 c.c....	5 fl. oz., 0 fl. dr., 35 min.
3 c.c....	48¾ min.	30 c.c....	1 fl. oz. 7 min.	200 c.c....	6 fl. oz., 6 fl. dr., 6 min.
4 c.c....	1 fl. dr. 5 min.	40 c.c....	1 fl. oz., 2 fl. dr., 49 min.	300 c.c....	10 fl. oz., 1 fl. dr., 9 min.
5 c.c....	1 fl. dr. 21 min.	50 c.c....	1 fl. oz., 5 fl. dr., 32 min.	500 c.c....	16 fl. oz., 7 fl. dr., 15 min.
6 c.c....	1 fl. dr. 37 min.	75 c.c....	2 fl. oz., 4 fl. dr., 17 min.	1 litre...	32 fl. oz., 6 fl. dr., 31 min.
7 c.c....	1 fl. dr. 54 min.	100 c.c....	3 fl. oz., 3 fl. dr., 3 min.		
8 c.c....	2 fl. dr. 10 min.				
9 c.c....	2 fl. dr. 26 min.				
10 c.c....	2 fl. dr. 42 min.				
12.5 c.c.	3 fl. dr. 23 min.				
15 c.c....	4 fl. dr. 4 min.				

Approximate Equivalents of Metric Measures of Mass

Metric	U.S.A.	Metric	U.S.A.	Metric	U.S.A.
1 mgm.	1/16 gr.	15 cgm....	2½ grains	10 gm....	154½ grains
2 mgm.	1/8 gr.	20 cgm....	3 grains	15 gm....	231½ grains
3 mgm.	3/16 gr.	26 cgm....	4 grains	20 gm....	308½ grains
4 mgm.	1/10 gr.	30 cgm....	4½ grains	30 gm....	1 oz. 25½ grains
5 mgm.	1/12 gr.	40 cgm....	6½ grains	40 gm....	1 oz. 179½ grains
6.5 mgm.	1/16 gr.	50 cgm....	7½ grains	50 gm....	1 oz. 334 grains
8 mgm.	1/10 gr.	75 cgm....	11½ grains	75 gm....	2 oz. 282½ grains
1 cgm.	1/16 gr.	1 gm.	15½ (15.432) gr.	100 gm....	3 oz. 230½ grains
2 cgm.	1/8 gr.	2 gm.	30½ grains	150 gm....	5 oz. 127½ grains
3 cgm.	3/16 gr.	3 gm.	46½ grains	250 gm....	8 oz. 358 grains
5 cgm.	3/10 gr.	4 gm.	61½ grains	500 gm....	1 lb. 1 oz. 278 gr.
6.5 cgm.	1/16 gr.	5 gm.	77½ grains	750 gm....	1 lb. 10 oz. 200 gr.
10 cgm.	1/10 gr.	7.5 gm.	115½ grains	1 kgm....	2 lb. 3 oz. 120 gr.

SCALES OF EQUIVALENTS (U.S.A. and Metric Heights and Weights)

Heights		Weights	
6 ft.	1828.8 mm.	170 lb.	77.110 kgm.
5 ft.	1524.0 mm.	160 lb.	72.574 kgm.
4 ft.	1219.2 mm.	150 lb.	68.039 kgm.
3 ft.	914.4 mm.	140 lb.	63.503 kgm.
2 ft.	609.6 mm.	130 lb.	58.967 kgm.
1 ft.	304.8 mm.	120 lb.	54.431 kgm.
11 in.	279.4 mm.	110 lb.	49.895 kgm.
10 in.	254.0 mm.	100 lb.	45.359 kgm.
9 in.	228.6 mm.	90 lb.	40.823 kgm.
8 in.	203.2 mm.	80 lb.	36.287 kgm.
7 in.	177.8 mm.	70 lb.	31.751 kgm.
6 in.	152.4 mm.	60 lb.	27.215 kgm.
5 in.	127.0 mm.	50 lb.	22.680 kgm.
4 in.	101.6 mm.	40 lb.	18.144 kgm.
3 in.	76.2 mm.	30 lb.	13.608 kgm.
2 in.	50.8 mm.	20 lb.	9.072 kgm.
1 in.	25.4 mm.	10 lb.	4.536 kgm.
$\frac{3}{4}$ in.	19.0 mm.	9 lb.	4.082 kgm.
$\frac{1}{2}$ in.	12.7 mm.	8 lb.	3.629 kgm.
$\frac{1}{4}$ in.	6.4 mm.	7 lb.	3.175 kgm.
		6 lb.	2.722 kgm.
		5 lb.	2.268 kgm.
		4 lb.	1.814 kgm.
		3 lb.	1.361 kgm.
		2 lb.	0.907 kgm.
		1 lb.	0.454 kgm.

The metric equivalent of any height to 6 feet is obtained by finding the metric equivalent of number of complete feet at head of first scale, then the equivalent of remaining inches and fractions of an inch at foot of scale, and adding the results together. The total gives the metric equivalent in millimetres.

The metric equivalent of any weight in pounds up to 180 lb. can be obtained from the second scale either directly or by a simple addition of two equivalents given in the scale, e. g., 126 lb. = 120 lb. + 6 lb., whence the equivalent in kilogrammes is easily obtained.

THERMOMETERS

Fahrenheit, Centigrade and Réaumur

This table shows the relationship between these three thermometric scales at certain temperatures.

To convert degrees F. into degrees C., deduct 32, multiply by 5 and divide by 9.

To convert degrees C. into degrees F., multiply by 9, divide by 5 and add 32.

To convert degrees F. into degrees R., deduct 32, multiply by 4 and divide by 9.

To convert degrees R. into degrees F., multiply by 9, divide by 4 and add 32.

Freezing point = 32° F.; 0° C.; and 0° R.

Boiling point = 212° F.; 100° C.; and 80° R.

F.	C.	R.	F.	C.	R.
212	100	80	95	35	28
200	93.3	74.7	94	34.4	27.6
150	65.6	52.4	92	33.3	26.7
112	44.4	35.5	90	32.2	25.8
110	43.3	34.7	88	31.1	24.9
108	42.2	33.8	86	30	24
106	41.1	32.9	84	28.9	23.1
105	40.6	32.4	82	27.8	22.2
104	40	32	80	26.7	21.3
103	39.4	31.6	78	25.6	20.4
102	38.9	31.1	76	24.4	19.6
101.5	38.6	30.9	74	23.3	18.7
101	38.3	30.7	72	22.2	17.8
100.5	38.1	30.4	70	21.1	16.9
100	37.8	30.2	68	20	16
99.5	37.5	30	66	18.9	15.1
99	37.2	29.8	64	17.8	14.2
98.4 { Body tem- perature }	36.9	29.5	62	16.7	13.3
98	36.7	29.3	60	15.6	12.4
97.5	36.4	29.1	58	14.4	11.6
97	36.1	28.9	56	13.3	10.7
96.5	35.8	28.7	54	12.2	9.8
96	35.6	28.4	52	11.1	8.9
95.5	35.3	28.2	50	10	8

TEMPERATURE TABLES

(a) *Temperatures much below normal*—below 96.8°F.—

1. Deep fatal Collapse below 92.3°F.
2. Algid Collapse 92.3°—95°F. (not necessarily fatal)
3. Moderate Collapse 95°—96.8°F.

(b) *Temperatures near the normal*—

1. Subnormal 96.8°—97.8°F.
2. Normal 97.8°—99.5°F.
3. Subfebrile 99.5°—100.1°F.

(c) *Febrile Temperatures*—

1. Slightly febrile 100.4°—101.3°F.
2. Moderately febrile (morn.) 101.3°—102.2°F.
(even.) 103.1°F.
3. Decidedly febrile (morn.) 103.1° to
(even.) 105°F.
4. Highly febrile above 103.1° F. (morn.)
above 105°F. (even.)

(d) *Hyperpyretic Temperatures*—

Above 107°F.

AVERAGE WEIGHTS AND HEIGHTS

The following tables give the average weights and heights of males and females at different ages. It should be borne in mind that these averages are calculated from tables of the weights and heights of a large number of persons, and, though accurate as a general guide, are not necessarily true for each person. Having regard to the widely varying range in the height and weight of healthy people, it is obvious that the individual may not conform to such average standard, and a deviation of 15 per cent. in either direction from such standard is not seriously regarded. Of more importance than the actual weight is the proportion between height and weight. Great care should be taken that patients who are being weighed periodically should always be weighed on the same, or reliable, scales, and under precisely corresponding conditions (so far as possible) of clothing, food, etc., etc.

Further reference may be made to Roberts' *Manual of Anthropometry*, Treves' *Physical Education* and *Quetelet's Tables*.

TABLE A.—Average weight of the healthy male child during the first year of life:—

	lb.	Kgm.		lb.	Kgm.
Weight at birth ...	6·8	3·08	Weight at seven months	13·4	6·08
„ one month	7·4	3·36	„ eight „	14·4	6·53
„ two months	8·4	3·81	„ nine „	15·8	7·17
„ three „	9·6	4·36	„ ten „	16·8	7·62
„ four „	10·8	4·90	„ eleven „	17·8	8·07
„ five „	11·8	5·35	„ twelve „	18·5	8·39
„ six „	12·4	5·63			

It should be noted that some slight loss of weight commonly occurs during the first few days after birth.

TABLE B.—Average height, without shoes, and average weight, with clothes, of all classes (town and country) of the general population of Great Britain. This table shows some facts uniformly observed, but not sufficiently borne in mind:—(1) Growth is most rapid during the first five years of life, the *rate* of growth being about the same in both sexes, girls being a little shorter and lighter than boys. (2) From 5 to 10, boys grow more rapidly than girls. (3) From 10 to 15, girls grow more rapidly than boys. At 11½ to 14½ they are actually taller, and from 12½ to 15½ actually heavier, than boys. (4) From 15 to 20, boys begin again to increase more rapidly than girls, and complete their growth at about 23. (5) After 15, girls grow more slowly, and practically reach their full height and weight at 20. During childhood and adolescence, increase in weight is more marked in the winter, and increase in height in the summer.

MALES					FEMALES						
Age last birthday	Height		Weight		Age last birthday	Height		Weight			
	ft.	in.	mm.	lb.		Kgm.	ft.	in.	mm.	lb.	Kgm.
1	2	5½	749	18½	8·39	1	2	3½	699	18	8·17
2	2	8½	826	32½	14·74	2	2	7	787	25½	11·45
3	2	11	889	34	15·42	3	2	10	864	31½	14·29
4	3	1	940	37	16·78	4	3	0	914	36	16·33
5	3	4	1016	40	18·14	5	3	3	990	39	17·69
6	3	7	1092	44½	20·19	6	3	6	1066	41½	18·94
7	3	10	1168	49½	22·57	7	3	8	1117	47½	21·55
8	3	11	1194	55	24·95	8	3	10½	1180	52	23·59
9	4	1½	1264	60½	27·44	9	4	0½	1238	55½	25·18
10	4	3½	1314	67½	30·62	10	4	3	1295	62	28·12
11	4	5½	1359	72	32·66	11	4	5	1346	68	30·85
12	4	7	1397	76½	34·81	12	4	7½	1410	76½	34·70
13	4	9	1448	82½	37·42	13	4	9½	1467	87	39·46

MALES					FEMALES						
Age last birthday	Height		Weight		Age last birthday	Height		Weight			
	ft.	in. mm.	lb.	Kgm.		ft.	in. mm.	lb.	Kgm.		
14	4	11½	1505	92	41·73	14	4	11¾	1518	96½	43·89
15	5	2½	1581	102½	46·61	15	5	1	1549	106½	48·20
16	5	4½	1632	119	53·98	16	5	1¾	1568	113	51·26
17	5	6½	1683	131	59·42	17	5	2½	1588	115½	52·39
18	5	7	1702	137½	62·37	18	5	2½	1588	121	54·89
19	5	7½	1708	139½	63·28	19	5	2½	1594	124	56·25
20	5	7½	1715	143½	64·98	20	5	3	1600	123½	56·02
21	5	7½	1715	145	65·77	21	5	3	1600	122	55·34
22	5	7½	1715	147	66·68	22	5	3	1600	123½	56·02
23	5	7½	1715	147½	66·91	23	5	3	1600	124	56·25
24	5	7¾	1721	148	67·13	24	5	2¾	1594	121	54·89
25	5	7¾	1721	152½	69·06	25	5	2	1575	120	54·43
30						30					
31						31					
35						35					
10	5	8	1727	160	72·58	10	5	1	1549	121	54·89
30						30					
31						31					
35						35					

TABLE C.—Average weight for height, with chest measurement, of a man, dressed, age 30. The weight tends in middle life to increase with age, so that about three-quarters of a pound (0·34 Kgm.) should be deducted for each adult year under the age of 30, and added for each year above that age:—

Height			Weight		Chest Circumference		Height			Weight		Chest Circumference	
ft.	in.	mm.	lb.	Kgm.	in.	mm.	ft.	in.	mm.	lb.	Kgm.	in.	mm.
5	0	1524	112	50·80	33½	851	5	7	1702	148	67·13	38	965
5	1	1549	116	52·62	34	864	5	8	1727	155	70·31	38½	978
5	2	1575	126	57·15	35	889	5	9	1753	162	73·48	39	991
5	3	1600	133	60·33	35	889	5	10	1778	169	76·66	39½	1003
5	4	1626	139	63·05	36	914	5	11	1803	174	78·93	40	1016
5	5	1651	142	64·41	37	940	6	0	1829	178	80·74	40½	1029
5	6	1676	145	65·77	37½	953	6	1	1854	182	82·56	41	1041

The average weight of the clothing is $\frac{1}{14}$ of the male body.

TABLE D.—Average weight for height of a woman dressed:—

Height		Weight		Height		Weight		Height		Weight	
ft.	in. mm.	lb.	Kgm.	ft.	in. mm.	lb.	Kgm.	ft.	in. mm.	lb.	Kgm.
4	10 1473	98	44·45	5	2 1575	114	51·71	5	6 1676	139	63·05
4	11 1499	102	46·27	5	3 1600	121	54·89	5	7 1702	148	67·13
5	0 1524	105	47·63	5	4 1626	128	58·06	5	8 1727	158	71·67
5	1 1549	110	49·90	5	5 1651	135	61·24				

The average weight of the clothing is $\frac{1}{10}$ of the female body. Up to about 5 ft. 7 in. (1702 mm.) it will be seen that women tend to weigh less for their height than men. Above this height, they weigh usually as much or more, and in late middle life not uncommonly very much more.

AVERAGE WEIGHTS AND MEASUREMENTS OF ADULT HUMAN ORGANS

Heart.—Weight : male, 10 oz. to 12 oz. ; female, 8 oz. to 10 oz. Measurements : 5 in. long, $3\frac{1}{2}$ in. broad, $2\frac{1}{2}$ in. thick.

Lungs.—Weight : right, 23 oz. ; left, 19 oz. : very variable.

Stomach.—Weight : $4\frac{1}{2}$ oz. to 5 oz. Measurements : 10 in. to 12 in. long, 4 in. to 5 in. wide.

Liver.—Weight : 45 oz. to 60 oz. Measurements : transverse, 10 in. to 12 in., antero-posterior, 6 in. to 7 in.

Pancreas.—Weight : 3 oz. Measurements : 6 in. to 8 in. long, $1\frac{1}{2}$ in. broad.

Spleen.—Weight : 5 oz. to 7 oz. Measurements : 5 in. long, 3 in. broad, $1\frac{1}{2}$ in. thick.

Kidney.—Weight : $4\frac{1}{2}$ oz. to $5\frac{1}{2}$ oz. Measurements : 4 in. long, $2\frac{1}{2}$ in. broad, $1\frac{1}{2}$ in. thick.

Brain.—Weight : male, 50 oz. ; female, 44 oz.

The average weight and size of all these organs are less in the female than in the male.

[Details of measurements of the uterus, measurements and positions of the gravid uterus, measurements of the foetal head, and of the female pelvis, will be found on *pages 307 and 308*].

DENTITION TABLE

The following table shows the order in which the milk-teeth and permanent teeth appear, and the average age at their eruption. There are wide variations as to time, and great irregularity in the order of their appearance.

Milk-Teeth.—The first dentition begins at the sixth or seventh month, and is completed by about the second year.

Central incisors	...	...	(1) lower, 6th month ; (2) upper, 7th month
Lateral incisors	...	...	(1) upper, 9th month ; (2) lower, 10th month
First molars	...	...	12th month
Canines	...	...	18th month
Second molars	...	...	2nd year (often later)

The full primary dentition is 20 teeth ; 10 in each jaw.

Permanent Teeth

First molars	...	...	...	...	6 $\frac{1}{2}$ years
Lower central incisors	...	...	...	...	7 "
Upper central incisors	...	...	...	...	8 "
Lateral incisors	...	...	...	...	9 "
First bicuspid	...	...	...	...	10 "
Second bicuspid	...	...	...	...	11 "
Canines	...	...	...	...	12 "
Second molars	...	...	...	...	13 "
Third molars (wisdom)	...	...	...	...	17 to 25 years

—or at any later period

The full permanent dentition is 32 teeth ; 16 in each jaw.

EXPECTATION OF LIFE

This table (in which the expectancy is somewhat lower than that of some others) is copied from Bourne's "Manual" [English Experience, No. 3 (Males)]:—

Completed Age	Years	Completed Age	Years	Completed Age	Years	Completed Age	Years
0	39.91	31	32.09	54	17.06	77	5.82
5	49.71	32	31.42	55	16.45	78	5.51
10	47.05	33	30.74	56	15.86	79	5.21
11	46.31	34	30.07	57	15.26	80	4.93
12	45.54	35	29.40	58	14.68	81	4.66
13	44.76	36	28.73	59	14.10	82	4.41
14	43.97	37	28.06	60	13.53	83	4.17
15	43.18	38	27.39	61	12.96	84	3.95
16	42.40	39	26.72	62	12.41	85	3.73
17	41.64	40	26.06	63	11.87	86	3.53
18	40.90	41	25.39	64	11.34	87	3.34
19	40.17	42	24.73	65	10.82	88	3.16
20	39.48	43	24.07	66	10.32	89	3.00
21	38.80	44	23.41	67	9.83	90	2.84
22	38.13	45	22.76	68	9.36	91	2.69
23	37.46	46	22.11	69	8.90	92	2.55
24	36.79	47	21.46	70	8.45	93	2.41
25	36.12	48	20.82	71	8.03	94	2.29
26	35.44	49	20.17	72	7.62	95	2.17
27	34.77	50	19.54	73	7.22	96	2.06
28	34.10	51	18.90	74	6.85	97	1.95
29	33.43	52	18.28	75	6.49	98	1.85
30	32.76	53	17.67	76	6.15	99	1.76

A rough rule for arriving at the Expectation of Life is this:—Between the ages of 20 and 45 use the fixed number 96. Deduct the present age of the person from this number, and half the remainder gives his expectancy. Between the ages 20 and 30 the result is a trifle below the average: and over 40 is slightly above. For estimating the expectancy of those over 45 take 90 as the fixed number, instead of 96 as before.

Taking the population generally, the expectation of life in women is about three years more than in men. During the child-bearing period the expectation of women is somewhat less, but it rises, and is greater than that of men, after the fiftieth year.

THE PULSE RATE

In health the pulse rate varies widely according to a number of conditions, such as age, sex, temperament, exercise, excitement, food and temperature. The relation of the respiration rate to the pulse rate may broadly be expressed as about 1 to 4. The following table represents a fair average pulse rate at different ages:—

Fœtus ...	150 to 130 per minute	2 to 7 years ...	100 to 90 per minute
New-born infant	140 „ 130 „	7 „ 14 „	90 „ 75 „
Under 1 year ...	130 „ 115 „	14 „ 21 „	85 „ 75 „
1 to 2 years ...	115 „ 100 „	21 „ 65 „	75 „ 65 „
In old age ...		85 to 70 per minute	

D-050

Nº 1.

FELT	LEFT	FEEL	TELL
COOL	LODE	CODE	DOLE
DEFT	FLOE	LEET	FEET
CLOB	COLT	DOLL	COOT

D-075

Nº 2.

LEE	ELL	ELF	FOE
COD	TOD	COT	TOO
FEE	LET	EEL	ELL
ODD	COD	LOO	DOE

D-100

Nº 3.

FELL	TOLL	DELL
DOTE	FOOL	TOLD
FLED	LOLL	CELT
COLD	FOOD	DOFF

D-200

Nº 4.

TOE	OFT
DOD	ODE
LOT	FED

D-600

Nº 5

L D T

D-900

Nº 6.

F B Z

Reading Type.

Distant Type.

EXPLANATION OF THE USE OF TEST TYPES

The figures over the respective types indicate in metres the distance at which a normal eye can read. Thus No. 1 should be read by each eye separately at $\frac{1}{2}$ metre, No. 3 at 1 metre and so on. A normal-sighted person can read, with each eye separately, No. 5 at 6 metres (about 20 feet), and No. 6 at 9 metres, provided the test is well illuminated. Vision is then said to be $\frac{6}{9}$.

If he be unable to do this, he should approach the type until he can. His distance from the type should then be measured; this becomes the numerator of the fraction, the number over the type being the denominator. Thus if No. 5 be read at only 3 metres, vision = $\frac{3}{6}$, *i.e.* half normal vision.

If looking through a pinhole in a piece of card improves distant vision, *astigmatism* may be suspected. *Myopia* is generally indicated if the near types Nos. 1 to 4 can be read only at a nearer distance than that stated. Thus, if No. 3, which ought to be read at one metre, cannot be read farther from the eye than 25 cm., this is the patient's far point, and a myopia of $\frac{100}{25}$, or 4D is indicated. Such a person would probably read No. 5 with -4D.

If a person's distant vision be normal, but he cannot read No. 1 type at 22 cm. (Donders), *presbyopia* is probably present, if the patient be over 40. Hypermetropia hastens, and myopia delays, the advent of presbyopia.

N.B.—These tests are supplied with the object of enabling medical men who have no sight-testing apparatus at hand to form a *rough* idea of the condition of a patient's sight. The capability of passing these tests is *no* proof of the absence of refractive errors. Hypermetropia and astigmatism may both be present, but concealed by accommodation, which may be paralysed for purposes of examination in various ways, as indicated below.

Low errors of astigmatism, which are so constantly the cause of eye-strain, can never be properly diagnosed without the use of a cycloplegic.

METHODS OF PARALYSING THE ACCOMMODATION

1. In patients under fifteen (below the age of puberty), one 'Tabloid' Ophthalmic product of Atropine and Cocaine (B) should be placed on the inner surface of each lower lid twice every day for three days previous to the examination.

2. In patients over twenty-five, one 'Tabloid' Ophthalmic product of Homatropine and Cocaine (W) should be placed on the inner surface of each lower lid one hour before examination.

3. In patients between the ages of fifteen and twenty-five, the first-named method is better, but the preparation need be used only two or three times, about twenty-four hours before the examination. The effect of the atropine, however, even in these cases, takes some days to pass off, and where it is desired to avoid this inconvenience, homatropine may be used instead, in the following way. Place one 'Tabloid' Ophthalmic product (W) on the inner surface of each lower lid, and after an interval of twenty minutes use a second, examining the patient one hour after the second application. The effect of the 'Tabloid' preparation (W) passes off entirely in from twenty-four to thirty-six hours, while the effect of atropine generally takes a week or even longer to disappear completely.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES

	Incubation period	Date of the definite illness on which the eruption		Period of Quarantine required after the latest exposure to infection	Period of Infection ceases
		Appears	Begins to fade		
ASIATIC CHOLERA	A few hours to 10 days, usually 3 to 6 days	... ..	...	12 days	7 days from complete cessation of diarrhœa. Carriers occur.
CHICKEN-POX	10 to 16 days	1st day and 3 following days	About 4th	20 days	When every scab has fallen off.
DIPHTHERIA	2 to 10 days	... ..	...	12 days	In 4 weeks, if no discharges and no albumin, and if bacteriological examination of nose and throat be negative.
ERYSIPELAS	3 to 10 days	1st day	...	12 days	When rash gone and desquamation ceased.
GERMAN MEASLES (Rötheln)	7 to 18 days or even longer	2nd to 4th	4th to 7th	20 days	In not less than 10 days from appearance of the rash.
INFLUENZA	1 to 4 days, usually 3 to 4 days	.. ..	...	5 days	In 3 days after the temperature has become normal, and all catarrhal discharges have ceased.
MEASLES	10 to 14 days	4th day. The patient is highly infectious for 2 days before the rash appears	5th to 7th	16 days	In not less than 2 weeks from appearance of the rash.
MUMPS	10 to 22 days	... ..	...	24 days	In not less than 3 weeks, and then only when 1 week has elapsed since subsidence of all swelling.
PLAGUE	2 to 8 days, in rare cases up to 15 days	... ..	...	21 days	In 1 month.
PUERPERAL FEVER	3 to 5 days	... ..	...	...	When discharge stops.
RINGWORM	... ..	... ..	...	...	When examination reveals no broken-off diseased hairs.
SCARLET FEVER	1 to 8 days, usually 3 to 5 days	2nd day	5th	10 days	When desquamation and sore throat and albuminuria disappear, but never in less than 6 weeks.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES—(continued)

	Incubation period	Date of the definite illness on which the eruption		Period of Quarantine required after the latest exposure to infection	Period of Infection ceases
		Appears	Begins to fade		
SMALLPOX	12 to 14 days	3rd or 4th	9th or 10th	16 days	When every scab has disappeared.
TYPHOID FEVER	7 to 21 days, usually 10 to 14 days	8th or 9th	21st	23 days	Indefinite (typhoid carriers).
TYPHUS	5 to 14, very variable	5th day	14th	14 days	After 4 weeks.
WHOOPING COUGH	7 to 14 days	The characteristic whooping may not appear for 3 weeks, although the patient is infectious before then	...	21 days	In 5 weeks from commencement, provided all characteristic spasmodic cough and whooping have ceased for at least 2 weeks.
YELLOW FEVER	3 to 6 days and in rare cases 13 days	...	...	15 days	...

The Periods of Quarantine above are approximate only. An extract from the Quarantine Laws and Regulations states:—No convalescent shall be discharged from quarantine until a sufficient time has elapsed to ensure his freedom from infection, and this is to be determined by bacteriological examination where possible.

The foregoing table is in general accord with *A Code of Rules for the Prevention of Infectious and Contagious Diseases in Schools*, issued by the Medical Officers of Schools' Association (J. & A. Churchill, London, Eng.). It indicates the day on which a boy or girl may usually return to school after suffering from, or being exposed to, infectious or contagious disease, but the period of absence may usually, by the school rules, be extended by the school medical officer, if in his judgment such extension be essential to the safety of the school. In certain cases—as, for example, where a child who has previously suffered from a particular disease has again been exposed to it, the school medical officer may decide not to insist upon the full quarantine period, but such relaxation of the rule must obviously be within his discretion, and can be arranged only after he has obtained full and definite knowledge of all the facts.

The above-named quarantines (usually fixed at about two days longer than the recognised incubation period of the disease in question) can be considered safe only if thorough disinfection be carried out at the commencement of the quarantine period. This should in all cases be done under the guidance of the medical attendant. It is important also to note that the quarantine period can begin only from the date of the *latest* exposure. It is often necessary to delay considerably the commencement of a child's quarantine period after exposure to infectious disease, because the patient has been insufficiently isolated, or has been isolated for a shorter time than is required by the *Code*, so that repeated exposures arise.

A certificate given for a child's return to school should not only state that the patient is (in the opinion of the medical attendant) free from infection, but should state specifically the exact nature of the illness from which the child has suffered, or to which it has been exposed, and the dates of such illness or exposure.

SOLUBILITY OF CHEMICALS IN FREQUENT USE

The statements of solubility given below are those of the United States Pharmacopœia, whenever such are therein mentioned. In most of the other cases the British Pharmacopœia has been followed:—

Name of Chemical	Water 25°C. (77°F.)	Boiling Water	Alcohol 94·9 per cent. 25°C (77°F.)
(One part is soluble in)			
Acidum Benzoicum	281	15	1·8
„ Boricum	18	3	15·3
„ Citricum	0·54	0·4	1·55
„ Gallicum	83-86	3	4·14
„ Salicylicum	308	14	2
„ Tannicum	V.S.	V.S.	V.S.
„ Tartaricum	0·71	0·5	1·67
Alumen	9	0·3	INS.
Ammonii Benzoas	10·5	1·2	28
„ Bromidum	1·2	0·7	12·5
„ Carbonas	4	DEC.	DEC.
„ Chloridum	3	1	80
„ Iodidum	0·6	0·43	9
„ Phosphas	4	—	INS.
Antimonii et Potassii Tartras	15·5	3	INS.
Antipyrinæ	1	—	1
Apomorphinæ Hydrochloridum	39·5	DEC.	38·2
Argentii Nitras	0·54	0·1	24
Arseni Trioxidum	100	15	SP.
Atropinæ Sulphas	0·38	—	3·7
Caffeina Citrata	32	—	22
Calcii Chloridum	1·3	V.S.	8
„ Hypophosphis	6·5	6	INS.
Calx	760	1600	INS.
Chloralformamidum	18·7	DEC.	1·3
Chloralum Hydratum	V.S.	V.S.	V.S.
Cinchonidinæ Sulphas	63	—	72
Cinchoninæ Sulphas	58	—	10
Cocainæ Hydrochloridum	0·4	—	2·6
Codeina	120	—	1·6
Codeinæ Phosphas	2·25	—	261
Cupri Sulphas	2·2	0·5	400
Eucaïnæ Hydrochloridum	22	12·5	14
„ Lactas	5	—	8
Ferri Sulphas	0·9	0·3	INS.
Heroin Hydrochloridum	3	—	11
Hydrargyri Chloridum Corrosivum	13	2	3
Iodoformum	9391	—	46·7
Iodum	5000	—	10
Lithii Benzoas	3	2·5	13
„ Carbonas	75	140	INS.
„ Citras	2	1·5	ALM. INS.
„ Salicylas	V.S.	V.S.	V.S.
Magnesii Sulphas	1·1	0·13	INS.
Morphinæ Acetas	2·25	—	21·6
„ Hydrochloridum	17·2	—	42
„ Phosphas	6·75	—	700
„ Sulphas	15·3	—	465
„ Tartras	11	—	ALM. INS.
Phenol	19·6	—	V.S.
Plumbi Acetas	2	0·5	30
Potassii Acetas	0·4	V.S.	2
„ Bicarbonas	3	DEC.	ALM. INS.

*Abbreviations: ABT. about; ALM. almost; DEC. decomposed;
INS. insoluble; SP. sparingly; V.S. very soluble*

Name of Chemical	Water 25°C. (77° F.)	Boiling Water	Alcohol 94.9 per cent. 25°C. (77°F.)
(One part is soluble in)			
Potassii Bitartras	200	16.7	V.SP.
" Bromidum	1.5	1	180
" Chloras	16	1.7	ALM. INS.
" Iodidum	0.7	0.5	12
" Nitras	3.6	0.4	V.SP.
" Permanganas	15	3	DEC.
Quininæ Bihydrochloridum	0.75	—	5
" Bisulphas	8.5	—	18
" Hydrobromidum	40	—	0.67
" Hydrochloridum	18	—	0.6
" Sulphas	720	—	86
Saccharin	250	24	25
Saccharum	0.46	0.2	137.2
" Lactis	4.79	1	INS.
Salicinum	21	—	71
'Saxin'	400	59	36
Sodii Acetas	1	V.S.	23
" Benzoas	1.6	1.3	43
" Bicarbonas	12	DEC.	INS.
" Boras	17	0.5	INS.
" Bromidum	1.7	0.8	12.5
" Chloridum	2.8	2.5	ALM. INS.
" Citras	1.1	0.4	SP.
" Hypophosphis... ..	1	0.12	25
" Iodidum... ..	0.5	0.33	3
" Phosphas	5.5	—	INS.
" Salicylas	0.8	V.S.	5.5
" Sulphas... ..	2.8	0.47	INS.
Strontii Bromidum	1	0.4	V.S.
Strychnina	6400	2500	110
Strychninæ Hydrochloridum	60	—	60
" Nitras	42	—	120
" Sulphas... ..	31	—	65
Sulphonal (Sulphonmethanum)	360	15	47
Thymol	1100	—	V.S.
Veronal	160	—	8.5
Zinci Acetas	2.5	1.5	36
" Sulphas... ..	0.53	0.2	INS.

Abbreviations: ABT. *about*; ALM. *almost*; DEC. *decomposed*;

INS. *insoluble*; S. *soluble*; SP. *sparingly*; V. *very*

GLYCERIN dissolves:—Boric Acid, 1 in 4.6; Phenol, 3.5 in 1; Iodine, 1 in 65; Morphine Acetate, 1 in 5.2; Potassium Iodide, 1 in 2.5.

TABLE OF PERCENTAGE SOLUTIONS

QUANTITY OF MEDICAMENT REQUIRED FOR MAKING—

Per-centage	1 fluidrachm	1 fluidounce	1 pint U.S.A.	Parts
1	gr. 0.571	gr. 4.564	gr. 73.02	1 in 100
2	gr. 1.141	gr. 9.128	gr. 146.05	1 in 50
3	gr. 1.712	gr. 13.692	gr. 219.07	1 in 33.33
4	gr. 2.282	gr. 18.256	gr. 292.10	1 in 25
5	gr. 2.853	gr. 22.820	gr. 365.12	1 in 20
6	gr. 3.423	gr. 27.384	gr. 438.14	1 in 16.66
7	gr. 3.994	gr. 31.948	gr. 511.17	1 in 14.28
8	gr. 4.564	gr. 36.512	gr. 584.19	1 in 12.5
9	gr. 5.135	gr. 41.076	gr. 657.22	1 in 11.11
10	gr. 5.705	gr. 45.640	gr. 730.24	1 in 10

The table is arranged on the basis of 73.02 grains of solid in one pint (approx. one grain in 105 minims) of solvent to form a 1 per cent. solution. Dissolve the substance in three quarters of the total quantity of solvent. Adjust volume to prescribed amount.

PERCENTAGE TABLE

Volume of solution of required percentage strength produced by 'Soloid' Brand product of known weight

Weight of 'Soloid' Product in Grains	1%	2%	3%	4%	5%	6%	7%	8%	9%	10%	15%	20%	25%
1	31 m45	m53	m35	m26	m21	m18	m15	m13	m12	m11	m7	m5.3	m4.2
2	33 m30	31 m45	31 m10	m53	m42	m35	m30	m26	m23	m21	m14	m10.5	m8.4
3	35 m16	32 m38	31 m45	31 m19	31 m3	m53	m45	m39	m35	m32	m21	m15.8	m12.6
4	37 m1	33 m30	32 m20	31 m45	31 m24	31 m10	31	m53	m47	m42	m28	m21	m16.8
5	31 30 m46	34 m23	32 m55	32 m11	31 m45	31 m28	31 m15	31 m6	m58	m53	m35	m26.3	m21
6	31 32 m21	35 m16	33 m30	32 m38	32 m6	31 m45	31 m30	31 m19	31 m10	31 m3	m42	m31.6	m25.2
7	31 34 m16	36 m8	34 m5	33 m4	32 m27	32 m3	31 m45	31 m32	31 m22	31 m14	m49	m36.8	m29.5
8	33 36 m2	37 m1	34 m41	33 m30	32 m48	32 m20	32 m0	31 m45	31 m34	31 m24	m56	m42	m33.7
9	31 37 m47	37 m53	35 m16	33 m57	33 m9	32 m38	32 m15	31 m58	31 m45	31 m35	31 m3	m47.3	m37.9
10	32 31 m32	31 30 m46	35 m51	34 m23	33 m30	32 m55	32 m30	32 m11	31 m57	31 m45	31 m10	m52.3	m42.1
15	33 32 m18	31 35 m9	31 30 m46	36 m34	35 m16	34 m23	33 m45	33 m17	32 m55	32 m38	31 m45	31 m19	31 m3
20	34 33 m3	32 31 m32	31 33 m41	31 30 m46	37 m1	35 m51	35 m1	34 m23	33 m54	33 m30	32 m20	31 m45	31 m24
25	34 33 m49	32 35 m55	31 36 m36	31 32 m57	31 30 m46	37 m18	36 m16	35 m29	34 m52	34 m23	32 m55	32 m11	31 m45

EXAMPLE.—Note weight of 'Soloid' product in first column; call this A. Note required percentage in top line; call this B. The volume which the solution should measure will be found on the A line in the B column.

Thus, if by means of a 5-grain product of 'Soloid' Cocaine Hydrochloride it be required to produce a 4 per cent. solution, that solution should measure 32 m11. The 'Soloid' product should usually be dissolved in about three-quarters of this quantity of solvent, and the volume of the solution should then be adjusted to stated measure.

ACID NEUTRALISATION TABLE
Showing the quantity of official alkalis required to saturate 100 parts of an official acid, together with the quantity of product

ACIDS	AMMONIUM				POTASSIUM			SODIUM				
	Ammonium Carbonate, 97 per cent.	Ammonia Water, 10 per cent.	Ammonia Water, 28 per cent.	Product	Potassium Hydroxide, 85 per cent.	Potassium Bicarbonate, 99 per cent.	Potassium Carbonate, 98 per cent.	Product	Sodium Hydroxide, 90 per cent.	Sodium Bicarbonate, 99 per cent.	Mono-hydrated Sodium Carbonate, 99.5 per cent.	Product
Acetic ...	32.39	102.30	36.53	46.23	39.62	60.67	42.32	58.88	26.69	50.92	37.40	81.63
Acetic, Glacial ...	89.08	281.31	100.47	127.13	108.96	166.85	116.37	101.91	73.41	140.03	102.86	224.49
Benzoic ...	44.26	139.77	49.92	113.98	54.14	82.90	57.82	175.54	39.47	69.57	51.11	118.06
Citric ...	76.75	242.38	86.56	115.21	93.88	143.76	100.27	153.70	63.25	120.85	88.63	169.22
Hydrobromic, Diluted ...	6.67	21.07	7.52	12.11	8.16	12.50	8.72	14.71	5.50	10.49	7.70	12.72
Hydrochloric, Diluted ...	10.0	14.82	16.71	14.68	18.13	27.75	19.36	20.46	12.21	23.49	17.11	16.65
Lactic ...	44.99	142.08	50.74	89.21	55.03	84.27	58.77	106.77	37.07	70.72	51.95	93.36
Salicylic ...	39.13	123.57	44.13	112.36	47.86	73.29	51.12	127.63	32.24	61.51	45.18	115.97
Tartaric ...	71.64	226.23	80.80	122.12	87.63	134.18	93.59	156.07	59.03	112.61	82.72	152.63

ALKALI NEUTRALISATION TABLE

Showing the quantity of official acids required to saturate 100 parts of an official alkali, together with the quantity of product

Official per cent.	ACETIC			BENZOIC		CITRIC		HYDROBROMIC		HYDROCHLORIC		
	36 per cent.	99 per cent.	Product	100 per cent.	Product	99.5 per cent.	Product	10 per cent.	Product	31.9 per cent.	10 per cent.	Product
Ammonium Carbonate ...	308.70	112.26	142.71	225.94	257.52	130.29	150.10	1498.93	181.47	211.55	674.85	198.28
Ammonia Water ...	97.76	35.55	45.19	71.55	81.55	41.26	47.53	474.66	57.47	66.99	213.70	62.79
Ammonia Water, stronger ...	273.72	99.53	120.54	200.33	228.33	115.52	134.09	1329.05	100.90	187.56	598.37	175.81
Potassium Hydroxide ...	253.38	91.77	148.59	184.72	324.25	106.52	163.72	1625.44	180.28	172.95	551.72	194.02
Potassium Bicarbonate ...	164.82	59.93	97.04	120.63	211.75	69.50	106.92	800.20	117.73	112.95	360.31	126.71
Sodium Hydroxide ...	374.62	136.23	395.81	274.19	323.71	158.11	267.56	1819.01	231.43	256.73	818.96	251.82
Sodium Bicarbonate ...	196.39	71.41	160.31	143.74	169.70	82.89	140.26	953.57	121.31	134.56	429.32	132.01
Monohydrated Sodium Carbonate 99.5	276.35	97.22	218.24	195.67	231.02	112.83	190.94	1298.13	165.16	183.21	584.45	179.71

SYMBOLS AND ATOMIC WEIGHTS

(Revised from the latest Report of the International Committee on Atomic Weights)

The International Committee now gives only the atomic weights with reference to O=16.00. In this table the corresponding values, calculated on the basis of H=1 (Ratio, 1.008 : 1), are also given :—

		O=16	H=1			O=16	H=1
Aluminium ...	Al	27.1	26.9	Molybdenum ...	Mo	96.0	95.2
Antimony ...	Sb	120.2	119.2	Neodymium ...	Nd	144.3	143.15
Argon ...	A	39.88	39.56	Neon ...	Ne	20.2	20.03
Arsenic ...	As	74.96	74.36	Nickel ...	Ni	58.68	58.2
Barium ...	Ba	137.37	136.28	Niton (radium emanation) ...	Nt	222.4	220.63
Bismuth ...	Bi	208.0	206.4	Nitrogen ...	N	14.01	13.9
Boron ...	B	11.0	10.9	Osmium ...	Os	190.9	189.38
Bromine ...	Br	79.92	79.28	Oxygen ...	O	16.00	15.87
Cadmium ...	Cd	112.4	111.5	Palladium ...	Pd	106.7	105.85
Cæsium ...	Cs	132.81	131.75	Phosphorus ...	P	31.04	30.79
Calcium ...	Ca	40.07	39.75	Platinum ...	Pt	195.2	193.66
Carbon ...	C	12.00	11.91	Potassium ...	K	39.10	38.79
Cerium ...	Ce	140.25	139.1	Praseodymium ...	Pr	140.6	139.48
Chlorine ...	Cl	35.46	35.18	Radium ...	Ra	226.4	224.6
Chromium ...	Cr	52.0	51.59	Rhodium ...	Rh	102.9	102.08
Cobalt ...	Co	58.97	58.5	Rubidium ...	Rb	85.45	84.77
Columbium ...	Cb	93.5	92.76	Ruthenium ...	Ru	101.7	100.9
Copper ...	Cu	63.57	63.06	Samarium ...	Sa	150.4	149.21
Dysprosium ...	Dy	162.5	161.2	Scandium ...	Sc	44.1	43.75
Erbium ...	Er	167.7	166.36	Selenium ...	Se	79.2	78.6
Europium ...	Eu	152.0	150.8	Silicon ...	Si	28.3	28.07
Fluorine ...	F	19.0	18.8	Silver ...	Ag	107.88	107.02
Gadolinium ...	Gd	157.3	156.05	Sodium ...	Na	23.00	22.82
Gallium ...	Ga	69.9	69.34	Strontium ...	Sr	87.63	86.93
Germanium ...	Ge	72.5	72	Sulphur ...	S	32.07	31.81
Glucinum ...	Gl	9.1	9.03	Tantalum ...	Ta	181.5	180.05
Gold ...	Au	197.2	195.6	Tellurium ...	Te	127.5	126.49
Helium ...	He	3.99	3.96	Terbium ...	Tb	159.2	157.9
Holmium ...	Ho	163.5	162.2	Thallium ...	Tl	204.0	202.38
Hydrogen ...	H	1.008	1.000	Thorium ...	Th	232.0	230.55
Indium ...	In	114.8	113.9	Thulium ...	Tm	168.5	167.16
Iodine ...	I	126.92	125.91	Tin ...	Sn	119.0	118.1
Iridium ...	Ir	193.1	191.57	Titanium ...	Ti	48.1	47.7
Iron ...	Fe	55.84	55.39	Tungsten ...	W	184.0	182.5
Krypton ...	Kr	82.9	82.24	Uranium ...	U	238.5	236.6
Lanthanum ...	La	139.0	137.9	Vanadium ...	V	51.0	50.59
Lead ...	Pb	207.10	205.46	Xenon ...	Xe	130.2	129.17
Lithium ...	Li	6.94	6.88	Ytterbium ...	Yb	172.0	170.63
Lutecium ...	Lu	174.0	172.6	Yttrium ...	Yt	89.0	88.3
Magnesium ...	Mg	24.32	24.13	Zinc ...	Zn	65.37	64.85
Manganese ...	Mn	54.93	54.5	Zirconium ...	Zr	90.6	89.9
Mercury ...	Hg	200.6	199.007				

UTERO-GESTATION

There are wide differences in the figures given by various authorities on the points dealt with in this section. Those given below may, it is believed, be relied upon as being in accord with present teaching.

FŒTUS

Length and weight at different stages of intra-uterine life

Days	Weeks	Length	Weight
28	4	4 to 6 lines	gr. 20
56	8	15 to 18 "	dr. 2 to 5
84	12	2 to 3 inches	1 to 2 oz.
112	16	3 to 6 "	2 to 3 oz.
140	20	6 to 8 "	5 to 7 oz.
168	24	8 to 10 "	1 lb.
196	28	10 to 13 "	2 to 3 lb.
224	32	13 to 15½ "	3 to 5 lb.
252	36	15½ to 18 "	} 6 to 9 lb. or more
280	40	18 to 20½ "	
287	41	20½ to 24 "	

It has been calculated that the length of the fœtus for the first six months of intra-uterine life is indicated in centimetres by the square of the number of the corresponding month. Thus, at one month, a fœtus measures 1 centimetre; at 2 months, 4 centimetres; at 3 months, 9 centimetres; at 4 months, 16 centimetres; at 5 months, 25 centimetres; at 6 months, 36 centimetres. The variation in the length and weight of children at birth is very great. The average weight at birth is stated to be 6·8 lb., but English experience would place it somewhat higher—possibly 7¼ lb., for a full-term infant.

FŒTAL HEART SOUNDS

The sounds of the fœtal heart, 130 to 150 per minute, are best heard at the end of the fourth, or beginning of the fifth month, at a point midway between the umbilicus and the left (or less frequently the right) anterior superior spine of the ilium.

FŒTAL HEAD

Measurements at full term

1. Sagittal diameters—

- (a) The direct, or fronto-occipital (from the glabella to the most prominent point at the occiput), 4·5 inches, with a circumference of 13·5 inches.
- (b) The great diagonal, or mento-occipital (from the point of the chin to the most prominent part of the occiput), 5·25 inches, with a circumference of 14·25 inches.
- (c) The small diagonal or sub-occipito bregmatic (from a point midway between the occipital tubercles and the foramen magnum to the posterior edge of the great fontanelle), 3·75 inches, with a circumference of 11·5 inches.

2. Transverse diameters—

- (a) The great transverse or bi-parietal, between the most prominent points of the two parietal eminences, 3·75 inches.
- (b) The small transverse, or bi-temporal, 3 inches.

3. Vertical diameters—

- (a) From the vertex to the base of the skull—*i.e.* to the anterior edge of the foramen magnum, 3·75 inches.
- (b) From the most projecting part of the forehead to the chin—*i.e.* the length of the face, 3 inches.

FEMALE PELVIS

Measurements

	Inlet	Cavity	Outlet
Antero-posterior (<i>true conjugate</i>)	4½ inches	4½ inches	5 inches
Oblique	4½ "	4½ "	4½ "
Transverse	5 "	4½ "	4 "

The external conjugate, usually known as D.B., the diameter of Baudelocque, measured from the first spine of the sacrum to the Mons Veneris, is 7½ to 8 inches.

The "measurement of the spine" between the external margins of the anterior superior spinous processes of the ilia, is usually about 10 inches.

The measurement between the most distant parts of the crests of the ilia is usually about 11 inches.

The diagonal conjugate, measured from the promontory of the sacrum to the under surface of the symphysis pubis, is about 4½ inches.

GRAVID UTERUS

Position of fundus at different stages of pregnancy

End of 2nd month	1½ in. above symphysis pubis
" 3rd "	midway between symphysis and umbilicus
" 4th "	⅔ of distance between symphysis and umbilicus
" 5th "	level with umbilicus
" 6th "	1 in. to 1½ in. above umbilicus
" 7th "	2½ in. to 3 in. above umbilicus
" 8th "	⅔ of distance between umbilicus and ensiform cartilage.

Thence it continues to rise slightly towards the ensiform cartilage until the last week of pregnancy, when it begins to sink again, in consequence, chiefly, of the fœtus descending more into the pelvis.

GRAVID UTERUS

Measurements at different stages of pregnancy

	Length	Width	Depth
At end of 3rd month	4½ to 5 inches	4 inches	3 inches
" 4th "	5½ to 6 "	5 "	4 "
" 5th "	6 to 7 "	5½ "	5 "
" 6th "	8 to 9 "	6½ "	6 "
" 7th "	10 to 11 "	7½ "	6½ "
" 8th "	11 to 12 "	8 "	7 "
" 9th "	12 to 14 "	9½ "	8 to 9 in.

NON-GRAVID UTERUS

Measurements in Nulliparæ

Length from fundus to anterior lip	... ..	3½ in.
Width at fundus	... ..	1½ in. to 2 in.
Depth immediately below fundus	... ..	¾ in. to 1½ in.

The cervix is 1½ in. to 1½ in. long, 1 in. wide, and ½ in. to ¾ in. deep.

The anterior lip projects 0.2 in. to 0.3 in. beyond the os, while the posterior measures from the fornix to its free edge 0.7 in.

The walls are 0.4 in. to 0.6 in. thick in virgins, and 0.8 in. in women who have borne children.

The weight in virgins is 1.1 oz. to 1.3 oz. ; and in women who have borne children, 3.3 oz. to 4 oz.

OBSTETRIC TABLE

The calculation is made from the first day of the last menstrual period.

January <i>October</i>	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31	8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31	January <i>November</i>
February <i>November</i>	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28	8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28	February <i>December</i>
March <i>December</i>	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31	6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31	March <i>January</i>
April <i>January</i>	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30	6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30	April <i>February</i>
May <i>March</i>	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31	5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31	May <i>March</i>
June <i>April</i>	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30	8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30	June <i>April</i>
July <i>May</i>	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31	7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31	July <i>May</i>
August <i>June</i>	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31	8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31	August <i>June</i>
September <i>July</i>	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30	8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30	September <i>July</i>
October <i>August</i>	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31	8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31	October <i>August</i>
November <i>September</i>	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30	8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30	November <i>September</i>
December <i>October</i>	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31	7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31	December <i>October</i>

[For Utero-Gestation Table, see page 307]

1915

1916

1917

1915		1916		1917	
JANUARY		JANUARY		JANUARY	
S	3 10 17 24 31	S	2 9 16 23 30	S	1 8 15 22 29
M	4 11 18 25	M	3 10 17 24 31	M	2 9 16 23 30
Tu	5 12 19 26	Tu	4 11 18 25	Tu	3 10 17 24 31
W	6 13 20 27	W	5 12 19 26	W	4 11 18 25
Th	7 14 21 28	Th	6 13 20 27	Th	5 12 19 26
F	8 15 22 29	F	7 14 21 28	F	6 13 20 27
S	9 16 23 30	S	8 15 22 29	S	7 14 21 28
FEBRUARY		FEBRUARY		FEBRUARY	
S	1 8 15 22 29	S	1 8 15 22 29	S	4 11 18 25
M	2 9 16 23 30	M	2 9 16 23 30	M	5 12 19 26
Tu	3 10 17 24 31	Tu	3 10 17 24 31	Tu	6 13 20 27
W	4 11 18 25	W	4 11 18 25	W	7 14 21 28
Th	5 12 19 26	Th	5 12 19 26	Th	8 15 22 29
F	6 13 20 27	F	6 13 20 27	F	9 16 23 30
S	7 14 21 28	S	7 14 21 28	S	10 17 24 31
MARCH		MARCH		MARCH	
S	1 8 15 22 29	S	5 12 19 26	S	1 8 15 22 29
M	2 9 16 23 30	M	6 13 20 27	M	2 9 16 23 30
Tu	3 10 17 24 31	Tu	7 14 21 28	Tu	3 10 17 24 31
W	4 11 18 25	W	8 15 22 29	W	4 11 18 25
Th	5 12 19 26	Th	9 16 23 30	Th	5 12 19 26
F	6 13 20 27	F	10 17 24 31	F	6 13 20 27
S	7 14 21 28	S	11 18 25	S	7 14 21 28
APRIL		APRIL		APRIL	
S	1 8 15 22 29	S	2 9 16 23 30	S	1 8 15 22 29
M	2 9 16 23 30	M	3 10 17 24 31	M	2 9 16 23 30
Tu	3 10 17 24 31	Tu	4 11 18 25	Tu	3 10 17 24 31
W	4 11 18 25	W	5 12 19 26	W	4 11 18 25
Th	5 12 19 26	Th	6 13 20 27	Th	5 12 19 26
F	6 13 20 27	F	7 14 21 28	F	6 13 20 27
S	7 14 21 28	S	8 15 22 29	S	7 14 21 28
MAY		MAY		MAY	
S	1 8 15 22 29	S	1 8 15 22 29	S	1 8 15 22 29
M	2 9 16 23 30	M	2 9 16 23 30	M	2 9 16 23 30
Tu	3 10 17 24 31	Tu	3 10 17 24 31	Tu	3 10 17 24 31
W	4 11 18 25	W	4 11 18 25	W	4 11 18 25
Th	5 12 19 26	Th	5 12 19 26	Th	5 12 19 26
F	6 13 20 27	F	6 13 20 27	F	6 13 20 27
S	7 14 21 28	S	7 14 21 28	S	7 14 21 28
JUNE		JUNE		JUNE	
S	1 8 15 22 29	S	1 8 15 22 29	S	1 8 15 22 29
M	2 9 16 23 30	M	2 9 16 23 30	M	2 9 16 23 30
Tu	3 10 17 24 31	Tu	3 10 17 24 31	Tu	3 10 17 24 31
W	4 11 18 25	W	4 11 18 25	W	4 11 18 25
Th	5 12 19 26	Th	5 12 19 26	Th	5 12 19 26
F	6 13 20 27	F	6 13 20 27	F	6 13 20 27
S	7 14 21 28	S	7 14 21 28	S	7 14 21 28
JULY		JULY		JULY	
S	1 8 15 22 29	S	1 8 15 22 29	S	1 8 15 22 29
M	2 9 16 23 30	M	2 9 16 23 30	M	2 9 16 23 30
Tu	3 10 17 24 31	Tu	3 10 17 24 31	Tu	3 10 17 24 31
W	4 11 18 25	W	4 11 18 25	W	4 11 18 25
Th	5 12 19 26	Th	5 12 19 26	Th	5 12 19 26
F	6 13 20 27	F	6 13 20 27	F	6 13 20 27
S	7 14 21 28	S	7 14 21 28	S	7 14 21 28
AUGUST		AUGUST		AUGUST	
S	1 8 15 22 29	S	1 8 15 22 29	S	1 8 15 22 29
M	2 9 16 23 30	M	2 9 16 23 30	M	2 9 16 23 30
Tu	3 10 17 24 31	Tu	3 10 17 24 31	Tu	3 10 17 24 31
W	4 11 18 25	W	4 11 18 25	W	4 11 18 25
Th	5 12 19 26	Th	5 12 19 26	Th	5 12 19 26
F	6 13 20 27	F	6 13 20 27	F	6 13 20 27
S	7 14 21 28	S	7 14 21 28	S	7 14 21 28
SEPTEMBER		SEPTEMBER		SEPTEMBER	
S	1 8 15 22 29	S	1 8 15 22 29	S	1 8 15 22 29
M	2 9 16 23 30	M	2 9 16 23 30	M	2 9 16 23 30
Tu	3 10 17 24 31	Tu	3 10 17 24 31	Tu	3 10 17 24 31
W	4 11 18 25	W	4 11 18 25	W	4 11 18 25
Th	5 12 19 26	Th	5 12 19 26	Th	5 12 19 26
F	6 13 20 27	F	6 13 20 27	F	6 13 20 27
S	7 14 21 28	S	7 14 21 28	S	7 14 21 28
OCTOBER		OCTOBER		OCTOBER	
S	1 8 15 22 29	S	1 8 15 22 29	S	1 8 15 22 29
M	2 9 16 23 30	M	2 9 16 23 30	M	2 9 16 23 30
Tu	3 10 17 24 31	Tu	3 10 17 24 31	Tu	3 10 17 24 31
W	4 11 18 25	W	4 11 18 25	W	4 11 18 25
Th	5 12 19 26	Th	5 12 19 26	Th	5 12 19 26
F	6 13 20 27	F	6 13 20 27	F	6 13 20 27
S	7 14 21 28	S	7 14 21 28	S	7 14 21 28
NOVEMBER		NOVEMBER		NOVEMBER	
S	1 8 15 22 29	S	1 8 15 22 29	S	1 8 15 22 29
M	2 9 16 23 30	M	2 9 16 23 30	M	2 9 16 23 30
Tu	3 10 17 24 31	Tu	3 10 17 24 31	Tu	3 10 17 24 31
W	4 11 18 25	W	4 11 18 25	W	4 11 18 25
Th	5 12 19 26	Th	5 12 19 26	Th	5 12 19 26
F	6 13 20 27	F	6 13 20 27	F	6 13 20 27
S	7 14 21 28	S	7 14 21 28	S	7 14 21 28
DECEMBER		DECEMBER		DECEMBER	
S	1 8 15 22 29	S	1 8 15 22 29	S	1 8 15 22 29
M	2 9 16 23 30	M	2 9 16 23 30	M	2 9 16 23 30
Tu	3 10 17 24 31	Tu	3 10 17 24 31	Tu	3 10 17 24 31
W	4 11 18 25	W	4 11 18 25	W	4 11 18 25
Th	5 12 19 26	Th	5 12 19 26	Th	5 12 19 26
F	6 13 20 27	F	6 13 20 27	F	6 13 20 27
S	7 14 21 28	S	7 14 21 28	S	7 14 21 28

POSTAL INFORMATION FOR THE UNITED STATES

N.B.—Services and rates, especially during the continuance of the European War, are subject to modification or suspension.

DOMESTIC MAILS

Domestic Mail Matter includes all matter for local delivery, delivery within the United States, or to or from or between the United States possessions. Domestic postage rates also apply to mail matter to Canada; Cuba; Guam; Tutuila, etc. (in the Samoan group); Hawaii; Mexico; the Republic of Panama and the Canal Zone; the Philippines; Porto Rico and the United States Postal Agency at Shanghai (China); also to mail for officers or members of the crew of vessels-of-war of the United States, and officers and men of the United States Navy in the United States Naval Hospital, Yokohama (Japan). (*See also FOREIGN MAILS—Exceptions, page 316*)

Classification and Rates of Postage.—Domestic mail matter is divided into four classes:—

First Class includes all written, sealed and personal communications (letters, postal cards, post cards, etc.), with the exception of certain inscriptions which may be placed on matter of other classes without increasing their rate. Rates:—2 cents per ounce or fraction thereof; limit of weight, 4 lb. United States postal cards, 1 cent each; post cards (private mailing cards), 1 cent each. Drop letters at offices where free letter-carrier or rural-delivery service exists are subject to the ordinary first-class letter rate; but where no free-delivery system is in operation the rate is 1 cent per ounce.

Second Class includes all newspapers and periodicals which bear the authorised statement: "Entered at the Post Office as second-class matter." Rate when mailed by the public and unsealed: 1 cent per 4 oz. or fraction thereof; no limit of weight, but full prepayment is required.

Third Class includes all printed matter, on paper, not having the nature of actual personal correspondence (except newspapers and periodicals admitted to the second class, and books), circulars, proof-sheets with or without manuscript, printed engravings, etc. Rate:—1 cent per 2 oz. or fraction thereof; limited to 4 lb. in weight. Must be unsealed and fully prepaid. On the matter itself the sender may write a simple manuscript dedication or inscription not of the nature of personal correspondence. The words: "Printed Matter," "Photo," etc., are also permissible on wrapper.

Fourth Class.—*See DOMESTIC PARCEL POST, page 313.*

NOTES.—Matter of a higher class enclosed with matter of a lower class subjects the whole package to the higher rate.

In all classes the name and address of the sender, preceded by the word "from," may appear on the wrapper and matter itself.

Forwarding Mail Matter.—All fully-prepaid first-class matter—letters, parcels, postal and post cards, and official matter—can be re-directed and forwarded from one post office to another without a new prepayment of postage. But second-, third- and fourth-class matter can only be forwarded on prepayment of the same rate as charged thereon when originally mailed.

Letters addressed to persons temporarily sojourning in a city should be marked: "Transient," "To be called for," or "General Delivery," if not addressed to a street and number or some other designated place of delivery.

Special Delivery.—A 10-cent special-delivery stamp in addition to the lawful postage secures the immediate delivery of any piece of mail matter at any United States post office, and within a one-mile limit from a free delivery office.

Registry System.—Domestic matter of the first, second and third class, all classes of matter for Canada, Cuba, Mexico and the Republic of Panama, and most classes of international mail may be registered at a fee of 10 cents in addition to the postage. A registered letter or package must also have the name and address of the sender written on the wrapper and be handed in at a post office, or given to a carrier, and a receipt obtained for it. If endorsed: "Receipt desired," a second receipt from the addressee acknowledging delivery is forwarded to the sender without extra charge.

Domestic fourth-class matter (Parcel Post) is not registrable, but may be insured (*see* INSURANCE, *page* 315).

An indemnity not exceeding \$50 is payable for the loss of a domestic first-class registered package, and not exceeding \$25 for domestic third-class matter. The limit of indemnity for loss in the international mails is 50 francs.

Postage Stamps are issued of the following denominations:—1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 15, 20, 30, 50-cent and 1 dollar; and 10-cent special-delivery.

Postage-Stamp Books.—One-cent and 2-cent stamps bound in books are available at a slight advance on the value of the stamps contained.

Postal Cards are furnished at the postage value represented by the stamp impressed. Single: 1 cent; double (reply): 2 cents.

Stamped Envelopes.—Several sizes are issued, the smallest $2\frac{1}{2}$ in. $\times$ $5\frac{1}{4}$ in., the largest $4\frac{3}{8}$ in. $\times$ $10\frac{1}{8}$ in.; in various qualities and colours of paper. The denominations are 1, 2, 4 and 5 cent.

Stamped Newspaper Wrappers are issued in 1-cent and 2-cent denominations and sizes.

Postal Money Orders.—Domestic money orders, payable in the United States (including Hawaii and Porto Rico) and its possessions, comprising the Canal Zone; Guam, Tutuila (Samoa), and the Philippines; also in Bermuda, British Guiana, British Honduras, Canada, Cuba, Newfoundland, the United States Postal Agency at Shanghai, and certain West Indian Islands, are issued at the following rates:—

\$2.50 or less.....	3 cents	Over \$30 to \$40	15 cents
Over \$2.50 to \$5	5 cents	„ \$40 „ \$50	18 cents
„ \$5 „ \$10.....	8 cents	„ \$50 „ \$60	20 cents
„ \$10 „ \$20.....	10 cents	„ \$60 „ \$75	25 cents
„ \$20 „ \$30.....	12 cents	„ \$75 „ \$100	30 cents

The maximum amount for a single order is \$100, but any number of orders may be remitted.

While domestic money orders must be made payable at a designated money-order office, those issued in the continental United States, excepting Alaska, may be paid at any money-order office in the continental United States, excepting Alaska, if presented on or before the expiration of the thirtieth day after issue. After that date and within one year from the last day of the month of issue, they are payable only at the paying office designated or the office of issue.

DOMESTIC PARCEL POST

Fourth Class (Parcel Post) includes all merchandise, farm and factory products, seeds, cuttings, bulbs, roots, scions and plants, books, miscellaneous printed matter over 4 lb., and other matter not in the first, second and third classes.

For the purposes of the Parcel Post the United States is divided into units of area 30 minutes square, each identical with a quarter of the area formed by the intersecting parallels of latitude and the meridians of longitude. These form the basis of the eight postal zones, of which full particulars are given in the official Parcel Post Guide and Maps on sale.

Rates:—

- (a) Parcels weighing 4 oz. or less, except books, seeds, plants, etc., 1 cent for each ounce or fraction thereof, any distance.
- (b) Parcels weighing 8 oz. or less containing books, seeds, cuttings, bulbs, roots, scions and plants, 1 cent for each 2 oz. or fraction thereof, regardless of distance.
- (c) Parcels weighing more than 8 oz. containing books, seeds, plants, etc., parcels of miscellaneous printed

Domestic Parcel Post (*continued*)

matter above 4 lb., and all other parcels of fourth-class matter above 4 oz. are chargeable, according to distance or zone, at the pound rates in the following table, a fraction of a pound being considered a full pound.

Weight	1st Zone		2nd Zone 50—150 miles	Weight	1st Zone		2nd Zone 50—150 miles
	Local	To 50 miles			Local	To 50 miles	
1 lb. ...	\$0.05	\$0.05	\$0.05	26 lb. ...	\$0.18	\$0.30	\$0.30
2 lb. ...	.06	.06	.06	27 lb. ...	.18	.31	.31
3 lb. ...	.06	.07	.07	28 lb. ...	.19	.32	.32
4 lb. ...	.07	.08	.08	29 lb. ...	.19	.33	.33
5 lb. ...	.07	.09	.09	30 lb. ...	.20	.34	.34
6 lb. ...	.08	.10	.10	31 lb. ...	.20	.35	.35
7 lb. ...	.08	.11	.11	32 lb. ...	.21	.36	.36
8 lb. ...	.09	.12	.12	33 lb. ...	.21	.37	.37
9 lb. ...	.09	.13	.13	34 lb. ...	.22	.38	.38
10 lb. ...	.10	.14	.14	35 lb. ...	.22	.39	.39
11 lb. ...	.10	.15	.15	36 lb. ...	.23	.40	.40
12 lb. ...	.11	.16	.16	37 lb. ...	.23	.41	.41
13 lb. ...	.11	.17	.17	38 lb. ...	.24	.42	.42
14 lb. ...	.12	.18	.18	39 lb. ...	.24	.43	.43
15 lb. ...	.12	.19	.19	40 lb. ...	.25	.44	.44
16 lb. ...	.13	.20	.20	41 lb. ...	.25	.45	.45
17 lb. ...	.13	.21	.21	42 lb. ...	.26	.46	.46
18 lb. ...	.14	.22	.22	43 lb. ...	.26	.47	.47
19 lb. ...	.14	.23	.23	44 lb. ...	.27	.48	.48
20 lb. ...	.15	.24	.24	45 lb. ...	.27	.49	.49
21 lb. ...	.15	.25	.25	46 lb. ...	.28	.50	.50
22 lb. ...	.16	.26	.26	47 lb. ...	.28	.51	.51
23 lb. ...	.16	.27	.27	48 lb. ...	.29	.52	.52
24 lb. ...	.17	.28	.28	49 lb. ...	.29	.53	.53
25 lb. ...	.17	.29	.29	50 lb. ...	.30	.54	.54

Weight	3rd Zone 150—300 miles	4th Zone 300—600 miles	5th Zone 600—1000 miles	6th Zone 1000—1400 miles	7th Zone 1400—1800 miles	8th Zone All over 1800 miles
1 lb. ...	\$0.06	\$0.07	\$0.08	\$0.09	\$0.11	\$0.12
2 lb. ...	.08	.11	.14	.17	.21	.24
3 lb. ...	.10	.15	.20	.25	.31	.36
4 lb. ...	.12	.19	.26	.33	.41	.48
5 lb. ...	.14	.23	.32	.41	.51	.60
6 lb. ...	.16	.27	.38	.49	.61	.72
7 lb. ...	.18	.31	.44	.57	.71	.84
8 lb. ...	.20	.35	.50	.65	.81	.96
9 lb. ...	.22	.39	.56	.73	.91	1.08
10 lb. ...	.24	.43	.62	.81	1.01	1.20
11 lb. ...	.26	.47	.68	.89	1.11	1.32
12 lb. ...	.28	.51	.74	.97	1.21	1.44
13 lb. ...	.30	.55	.80	1.05	1.31	1.56
14 lb. ...	.32	.59	.86	1.13	1.41	1.68
15 lb. ...	.34	.63	.92	1.21	1.51	1.80
16 lb. ...	.36	.67	.98	1.29	1.61	1.92
17 lb. ...	.38	.71	1.04	1.37	1.71	2.04
18 lb. ...	.40	.75	1.10	1.45	1.81	2.16
19 lb. ...	.42	.79	1.16	1.53	1.91	2.28
20 lb. ...	.44	.83	1.22	1.61	2.01	2.40

Local Rate.—This applies to parcels mailed—(a) at any post office for local delivery at such office; (b) at any city letter-carrier office or at any point within its delivery limits, for delivery by carriers from that office; (c) at any post office from which a rural route starts, for delivery on such route, or when mailed at any point on a rural route for delivery at any other point thereon, or at the office from which the route starts, or for delivery on any other rural route starting from the same office.

Eighth=Zone Rate.—The rate of 12 cents per lb. on parcels over 4 oz. (except books, seeds, cuttings, etc., weighing 8 oz. or less) applies between the United States and Alaska, Canal Zone, the Hawaiian Islands, the Philippines, Shanghai and United States naval vessels in foreign waters, and to matter not exceeding 4 lb. 6 oz. (except books and other printed matter) for Canada, Cuba, Mexico and the Republic of Panama.

Conditions.—Parcels must be unsealed, fully prepaid and not more than 72 in. in length and girth combined. The limit of weight is 50 lb. for parcels mailed for delivery within the first and second zones, and 20 lb. for all other zones.

Parcels over 4 oz. must be mailed at a post office or station, or delivered to a duly-authorized carrier, but parcels weighing 4 oz. or less may be deposited in letter or package boxes.

Unless parcels by this post bear the name and address of sender, they will not be accepted for mailing.

A communication in an envelope fully prepaid at first-class rates may, on certain conditions, be attached to a fully-prepaid fourth-class parcel.

Inscriptions, such as: "Merry Christmas," etc., or a simple manuscript dedication not in the nature of personal correspondence, may be enclosed.

Unmailable Matter.—Spirituous, vinous, malted, fermented or other intoxicating liquors of any kind; poisons of every kind, and articles and compositions containing poison, and poisonous animals, insects and reptiles, and explosives of every kind, denatured alcohol, chemical compositions which may ignite or explode, disease germs, or scabs, etc., are not admitted to the mails unless in accordance with certain special regulations.

Medicines and anæsthetic agents which are not outwardly or of their own force dangerous or injurious to life, health or property, and not in themselves unmailable, are admitted in the domestic mails when packed in conformity with the Parcel Post regulations, provided that the terms "medicines" and "anæsthetic agents" shall not mean poisons, and that the article mailed bears the label of the manufacturer, dealer, licensed physician, surgeon, dentist or veterinarian preparing or prescribing it.

Insurance. Domestic Parcel Post mail is not registrable, but may be insured (except that for Canada, Cuba, Mexico and the Republic of Panama, which is registrable but not insurable).

The fee, in addition to postage, is 5 cents for value not exceeding \$25, or 10 cents for value not exceeding \$50. Insurance may be effected at any post office or station or with rural carriers on filling out an insurance tag to be attached to the parcel. An acknowledgment of its receipt may be had free from the addressee if the parcel be endorsed: "Return receipt desired."

Indemnity is paid in case of loss for the actual value within the limit of insurance. None is payable for merely partial damage, but when so damaged as to be rendered worthless, a parcel is regarded as "lost."

Collect-on-Delivery Service.—Parcels of fourth-class matter may be sent C.O.D. from one domestic money-order office to another, for an amount not exceeding \$100, on prepayment of a fee of 10 cents in addition to the postage. The fee also covers insurance against loss up to \$50 actual value.

FOREIGN MAILS

Mail Matter for foreign countries (except Canada,* Cuba, Mexico, the Republic of Panama and the United States Postal Agency at Shanghai) is classified as Letters, Postal Cards, Printed Matter, Commercial Papers and Samples of Merchandise, which are subject to the postage rates given below.

Letters.—Rates for foreign countries (with the exceptions mentioned hereafter):—5 cents for the first ounce or fraction thereof, and 3 cents for each additional ounce or fraction thereof.

Exceptions.—Letters for Great Britain and Ireland, Bahamas, Barbados, British Honduras, Dutch West Indies, Germany, Leeward Islands, and Newfoundland, 2 cents per ounce or fraction thereof. Letters for Germany at the 2-cent rate are only for direct ocean transportation by steamer able to land the mails at a German port; but letters paid at the Postal Union rate are despatched by the quickest route.

Postal Cards.—Single, 2 cents; reply paid, 4 cents.

International Reply Coupons.—These are obtainable at 6 cents each, for enclosure in a letter to a correspondent abroad, who will receive in exchange therefor a postage stamp of the country in which he is residing, equivalent in value to a 5-cent United States stamp.

Printed Matter of all kinds, newspapers, etc., must be so packed as to be easily examined without injury to wrapper.

Rate:—1 cent for each 2 oz. or fraction thereof.

The maximum weight of a packet is 4 lb. 6 oz. The maximum size is 18 in. in any one direction, but rolls may be 30 in. in length if they do not exceed 4 in. in diameter.

* Newfoundland is not included in the Dominion of Canada

Commercial Papers.—The regulations as to packing, weight and size are the same as for Printed Matter.

Rates:—Minimum charge, 5 cents for the first 10 oz. or less, and 1 cent for each additional 2 oz. or fraction thereof.

Samples of Merchandise must be so packed as to admit of easy inspection, must not have any saleable value, nor bear any manuscript except the name, etc., of the sender.

Articles of glass, liquids, oils, and substances easily liquefiable, fatty substances such as ointments, resins, etc., and dry powders are admitted to the mails as "samples" if packed in accordance with special regulations applying thereto. Tubes of serum and pathological objects rendered inoffensive by their mode of preparation and packing are also admitted if not sent for sale, in execution of an order, or as a gift. All other samples must be securely packed.

Rates:—Minimum charge, 2 cents for the first 4 oz. or less, and 1 cent for each additional 2 oz. or fraction thereof.

Packages are limited to 12 oz. in weight. The maximum dimensions are: 12 in. in length, 8 in. in breadth and 4 in. in depth; or if in roll form, 12 in. in length and 6 in. in diameter.

Registry.—The registration fee for foreign mail matter to countries in the Postal Union is 10 cents in addition to postage (*see* REGISTRY SYSTEM, *page* 312).

Postal Money Orders.—Foreign orders, payable in the Australian Commonwealth, Austria, Belgium, Bolivia, Chili, Costa Rica, Denmark, Egypt, France (including Algeria and Tunis), Germany, Great Britain and Ireland, Greece, Honduras (Republic of), Hong-Kong, Hungary, Italy, Japan, Liberia, Luxemburg, Mexico, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Peru, Portugal, Russia, Salvador, South African Union, Sweden, Switzerland, Tasmania, and Uruguay, are issued on international form at the following rates:—

\$10 or less	10 cents	Over \$50 to \$60	60 cents
Over \$10 to \$20	20 cents	„ \$60 „ \$70	70 cents
„ \$20 „ \$30	30 cents	„ \$70 „ \$80	80 cents
„ \$30 „ \$40	40 cents	„ \$80 „ \$90	90 cents
„ \$40 „ \$50	50 cents	„ \$90 „ \$100	\$1

FOREIGN PARCEL POST

Most articles admissible to the domestic mails may be sent, in unsealed packages, by Parcel Post to the following countries:—

Australian Commonwealth (including Tasmania), Austria and dependencies, Bahamas, Barbados, Belgium, Bermuda, Bolivia, Brazil, British Guiana, Chili, Colombia, Costa Rica, Curaçao,

Danish West Indies, Denmark (including Faroe Islands and Iceland), Dominican Republic, Dutch Guiana, Ecuador, France (excluding Algeria and Corsica), French Guiana, Germany and dependencies, Gibraltar, Great Britain and Ireland, Greece, Guatemala, Guadeloupe, Haiti, Honduras (British), Honduras (Republic of), Hong-Kong (and certain places in China), Hungary, Italy and dependencies, Jamaica (including Turks, Caicos and Cayman Islands), Japan and dependencies (and certain places in Manchuria and China), Leeward Islands, Liberia, Martinique, Mexico, Netherlands, Newfoundland, New Zealand (including Fanning Island), Nicaragua, Norway, Panama, Peru, Salvador, Sweden, Trinidad (and Tobago), Turkey (certain places only), Uruguay, Venezuela and the Windward Islands.

Postage must be prepaid in full by stamps affixed at the rate of 12 cents per lb. or fraction thereof.

Parcels must not be posted in a letter-box, but must be taken to a post office and presented to the postmaster, or person in charge, for inspection. They must bear the name and address of sender.

A letter or communication of the nature of personal correspondence must not accompany any parcel, but an open bill or invoice may be included.

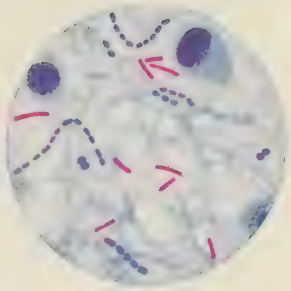
Liquids and oils, pastes, salves and other articles easily liquefiable are admitted for Austria, Brazil, Germany and Great Britain if packed in accordance with the regulations for such substances for Domestic Parcel Post. (*See also UNMAILABLE MATTER, page 315.*)

Dimensions and Weight. Foreign parcels must not exceed 3 ft. 6 in. in greatest length nor 6 ft. in greatest length and girth combined (except for Colombia and Mexico, when they must not exceed 2 ft. in greatest length or 4 ft. in greatest girth). The maximum weight for all countries is 11 lb. (except for certain offices in Mexico, when it is 4 lb. 6 oz.).

Customs Declaration.—A Customs declaration form (in the case of certain countries two copies), obtainable at a post office, must accompany each parcel, stating its actual contents, value, etc.

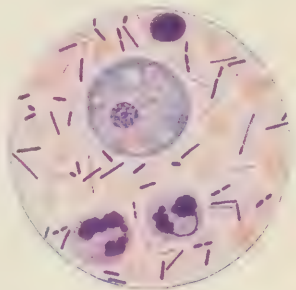
Registration.—The sender of a parcel addressed to any of the countries named in the list given above, except Barbados, Curaçao, Dutch Guiana, France, French Guiana, Gibraltar, Great Britain and Ireland, Greece, Guadeloupe, Martinique, Netherlands and Uruguay, may have the same registered by paying a registry fee of 10 cents in addition to postage, and will receive the "return receipt," without special charge therefor, when envelope or wrapper is marked: "Return receipt desired."

No. 1. *BACILLUS TUBERCULOSIS*
in sputum
Stained by
the Ziehl-Neelson method
['Soloid' Fuchsin (Basic) and
'Soloid' Methylene Blue].
Magnification 1000 diameters



No. 2. *BACILLUS PARATYPHOSUS B*
from Agar Culture
Stained with
dilute Carbol Gentian Violet
['Soloid' Gentian Violet]
Magnification 1000 diameters

No. 3. *ENTAMOEBA HISTOLYTICA*
from a dysentery stool
Red cells, leucocytes and bacteria
are present
Stained with 'Soloid' Eosin-Azur
[Giemsa] after wet fixation in
Schaudinn's fluid
Magnification 1000 diameters



REPRODUCTIONS IN ACTUAL COLOURS OF PREPARATIONS
STAINED WITH 'SOLOID' MICROSCOPIC STAINS
(See page 273)



GATHERING HYOSCYAMUS (*Hyoscyamus niger*)

Hyoscyamus niger, one of the most difficult plants with which the herb farmer has to deal, is grown from seed sown about March or April. The young plants show above ground at the end of May or beginning of June. In the autumn they are separated if too close together. In the following May an aerial stem is developed, which rapidly grows until it reaches the height of three or four feet. The flowering takes place in June or July, when the crop is harvested.



A FIELD OF BELLADONNA (*Atropa Belladonna*)

A strain of wild plants yielding a high percentage of alkaloid is exclusively employed on the 'Wellcome' Materia Medica Farm, the soil of which is well suited for the growth of belladonna.

Reproduced from photographs taken on the 'Wellcome' Materia Medica Farm and developed with 'TABLOID' Photographic Chemicals (see Price List Section)



THE 'WELLCOME'

MATERIA MEDICA FARM

EVERY physician knows that in order to obtain satisfactory results, the drugs supplied to his patient must be of the highest possible purity. When one considers that the drug harvest is left, for the most part, to itinerant herb-gatherers who, intentionally or otherwise, frequently adulterate their collection, the difficulty of obtaining reliable supplies is at once apparent.

By the establishment of the 'Wellcome' Materia Medica Farm, at Dartford, near London (Eng.), where every stage from seed-time to harvest is under expert supervision, Burroughs Wellcome & Co. have done much to solve the problem of obtaining absolutely reliable herbs for the 'Wellcome' Brand Galenicals.

On the experimental side, the work carried on at the Farm has been very fruitful and has comprised investigations on such points as the following :—

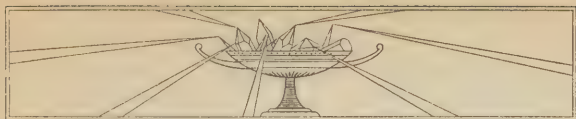
1. The medicinal plants, indigenous or otherwise, which may be grown to the best advantage upon the various types of soil.
2. The selection and production of strains best suited to the locality.
3. The discovery of those strains of a plant which are most active, and give the best pharmaceutical preparations.
4. The influence of fertilisers upon plants, particularly as regards yield of active ingredient.
5. The effect of climate and weather conditions upon crops, and the amount of active ingredient.
6. The period in a plant's life-history at which the maximum activity is established.
7. The importance, or otherwise, of harvesting rapidly.

From the manufacturing point of view, very marked advantages have been found to arise from the close inter-relation of farm and works. The practical application, in the cultivation of staples, of the results obtained in experimental work ensures a regular supply of herbs of uniformly excellent quality. In addition, adulteration, accidental or intentional, can easily be prevented to an extent which is impossible in the case of wild herbs. Again, on the 'Wellcome' Materia Medica Farm, no time is lost in conveying the cut plants from the field to the Works, so that they can be dried, worked up or otherwise dealt with, immediately after collection if necessary, thus preventing deteriorative changes from being set up. All this tends greatly to facilitate the production of galenical preparations which satisfy the stringent demands of the 'Wellcome' Standards (*see page 321*).

The greater part of the 'Wellcome' Materia Medica Farm is devoted to staple crops. Belladonna—with which extensive experiments have been carried out—is largely cultivated, and fields of aconite, datura (*Datura metel*) and hyoscyamus are successfully grown. With regard to belladonna, experiments made in the culture of this plant have shown that variations in climatic conditions affect the yield of alkaloid to a greater extent than do alterations in any other environmental factor.

Another important medicinal plant—digitalis—is successfully cultivated at Dartford (Eng.). Thus the elimination of faulty and untrue specimens is rendered certain, and the raw material is obtained in a state of remarkable uniformity.

It will readily be recognised that the successful control of the 'Wellcome' Materia Medica Farm enables Burroughs Wellcome & Co. to supply to physicians medicinal products prepared from freshly-gathered herbs of the finest growth and quality. It is unnecessary to enlarge on the importance of the advantages possessed by such products, but emphasis is laid on the fact that not only are the finest quality plants used in every instance but that, wherever possible, the finished product is also standardised, either chemically or physiologically.



TRADE MARK 'WELLCOME' BRAND

CHEMICALS AND GALENICALS

IN the 'Wellcome' Brand Chemicals and Galenicals there is presented a series of fine chemicals, alkaloids and galenical preparations which fulfil every requirement of both the prescriber and the dispenser. Prepared by skilled and experienced workers from materials of the highest quality, subjected throughout the entire process of preparation to the most careful scrutiny and supervision by experts; and accurately standardised before issue, the 'Wellcome' Brand products are unique in their remarkable adaptation to the needs of modern medicine.

Reliable
chemicals

It is now widely recognised that the use of standardised medicinal preparations is essential to the practice of scientific therapeutics. Yet, the pharmacopœial requirements in the matter of standardisation leave much to be desired. For example, the United States Pharmacopœia makes no provision for standardising preparations from such potent and variable drugs as digitalis, ergot and strophanthus. Similarly, the official tests for impurities in chemicals are frequently unreliable or inadequate. For these reasons, Burroughs Wellcome & Co. have set up the exceedingly stringent 'Wellcome' Standards.

'Wellcome' Brand Galenicals are standardised by chemical tests or, where such tests are inapplicable, by physiological methods. They are also standardised, wherever possible, according to the amount of the most important active principle and not of the total alkaloids.

Standardised
galenicals

In the case of chemicals, B. W. & Co. have subjected the official tests to very thorough revision, and in consequence the 'Wellcome' Chemicals are required to conform to standards which, in many cases, ensure a much greater degree of purity than that demanded by the U.S.P. The standard attained by the fine alkaloids issued under the 'Wellcome' Brand is also, in many instances, higher than that prescribed by the most exacting pharmacopœia.

Chemicals
and
alkaloids

The maintenance of the stringency of the 'Wellcome' Standards forms the subject of continuous research, and the standards and methods employed will be revised as may be found necessary in the light of these investigations.

‘WELLCOME’ BRAND CHEMICALS AND GALENICALS

‘Wellcome,’ Brand—

- „ Aconitine (*Pure Alkaloid*),
U.S.P.
- „ Aconitine Hydrobromide
- „ Aloin, U.S.P.
- „ Aloin, Crystal
- „ Apomorphine Hydrochloride,
U.S.P.
- „ Atropine (*Pure Alkaloid*),
U.S.P.
- „ Atropine Sulphate, U.S.P.
- „ Bismuth and Iron Citrate
(*Soluble*)
- „ Bismuth and Lithium
Citrate (*Soluble*)
- „ Bismuth Citrate, U.S.P.
- „ Bismuth Subcarbonate,
U.S.P.
- „ Bismuth Subgallate, U.S.P.
- „ Bismuth Subnitrate, U.S.P.
- „ Bismuth Subsalicylate,
U.S.P. (*Physiologically
Pure*)
- „ Bismuth Tartrate (*Soluble*)
- „ Caffeine, U.S.P.
- „ Caffeine, Citrated, U.S.P.
- „ Calcium Glycerophosphate
- „ Calcium Hypophosphite,
U.S.P.
- „ Cantharidin
- „ Chloroform
- „ Chrysarobin, U.S.P.
- „ Cocaine (*Pure Alkaloid*),
U.S.P.
- „ Cocaine Hydrochloride,
U.S.P.
- „ Codeine (*Pure Alkaloid*),
U.S.P.
- „ Codeine Phosphate, U.S.P.
- „ Emetine (*Pure Alkaloid*)
- „ Emetine Hydrobromide
- „ Emetine Hydrochloride

‘Wellcome’ Brand—

- „ Ergotoxine Phosphate
- „ Ether, Pure
- „ Ethyl Chloride, U.S.P.
- „ Gelsemine Hydrochloride
(Gelsemininum hydrochlori-
cum cryst., Ger.)
- „ Hæmoglobin
- „ Homatropine (*Pure Alkaloid*)
- „ Homatropine Hydro-
bromide, U.S.P.
- „ Homatropine Methyl-
bromide
- „ Hydrastine (*Pure Alkaloid*),
U.S.P.
- „ Hydrastine Hydrochloride
- „ Hydrastinine Hydrochloride,
U.S.P.
- „ Hyoscine Hydrobromide,
U.S.P.
- „ Hyoscyamine (*Pure Alkaloid*)
- „ Hyoscyamine (dextro-
Hyoscyamine)
- „ Hyoscyamine Sulphate,
U.S.P.
- „ Iron Arsenate (*Soluble*)
- „ Iron Glycerophosphate
- „ Iron Hypophosphite (*Soluble*)
- „ Iron Phosphate (*Soluble*),
U.S.P.
- „ Iron Pyrophosphate (*Soluble*),
U.S.P.
- „ Lithium Benzoate, U.S.P.
- „ Lithium Citrate, U.S.P.
- „ Magnesium Glycerophos-
phate
- „ Manganese Hypophosphite,
U.S.P.

For notes on, and packings and prices of, these products, see separate list

'Wellcome' Brand—

- „ Mercurous Chloride, U.S.P.
(Calomel)
- „ Mercury Iodide, Red, U.S.P.
(Mercuric Iodide)
- „ Mercury Iodide, Yellow
(Pure Mercurous Iodide)
- „ Mercury Oxide, Yellow
- „ Morphine Acetate, U.S.P.
- „ Morphine Hydrochloride,
U.S.P.
- „ Morphine Sulphate, U.S.P.
- „ Pelletierine Tannate, U.S.P.
- „ Physostigmine (*Pure Alkaloid*)
- „ Physostigmine Hydrobromide (*Eserine Hydrobromide*)
- „ Physostigmine Salicylate
(*Eserine Salicylate*), U.S.P.
- „ Physostigmine Sulphate
(*Eserine Sulphate*), U.S.P.
- „ Pilocarpine Hydrochloride,
U.S.P.
- „ Pilocarpine Nitrate, U.S.P.
- „ Podophyllin (Resina Podophylli, U.S.P.)

'Wellcome' Brand—

- „ Potassium Glycerophosphate
- „ Potassium Hypophosphite,
U.S.P.
- „ Quinine Bihydrochloride
- „ Quinine Bisulphate, U.S.P.
- „ Quinine Hydrobromide,
U.S.P.
- „ Quinine Hydrochloride,
U.S.P.
- „ Quinine Hypophosphite
- „ Quinine Lactate
- „ Quinine Phosphate
- „ Quinine Salicylate, U.S.P.
- „ Quinine Sulphate
(*Compact Crystals*)
- „ Quinine Sulphate
(*Large Flake*), U.S.P.
- „ Scammony Resin, U.S.P.
- „ Sodium Hypophosphite
(*Pure Crystals*), U.S.P.
- „ Sodium Salicylate, U.S.P.
(*Physiologically Pure*)
- „ Sparteine Sulphate, U.S.P.
- „ Strophanthin, U.S.P.
- „ Strychnine (*Pure Alkaloid*),
U.S.P.

LIQUID EXTRACTS, 'WELLCOME' BRAND

- Cascara Sagrada, Aromatic Fluidextract of, 'Wellcome' Brand
- Cascara Sagrada, B.P., Liquid Extract of, 'Wellcome' Brand
- Ergot, B.P., Liquid Extract of, 'Wellcome' Brand (*Made from ergot physiologically tested in the Wellcome Physiological Research Laboratories, London [Eng.]*)

PHYSIOLOGICALLY STANDARDISED
TINCTURE, 'WELLCOME' BRAND

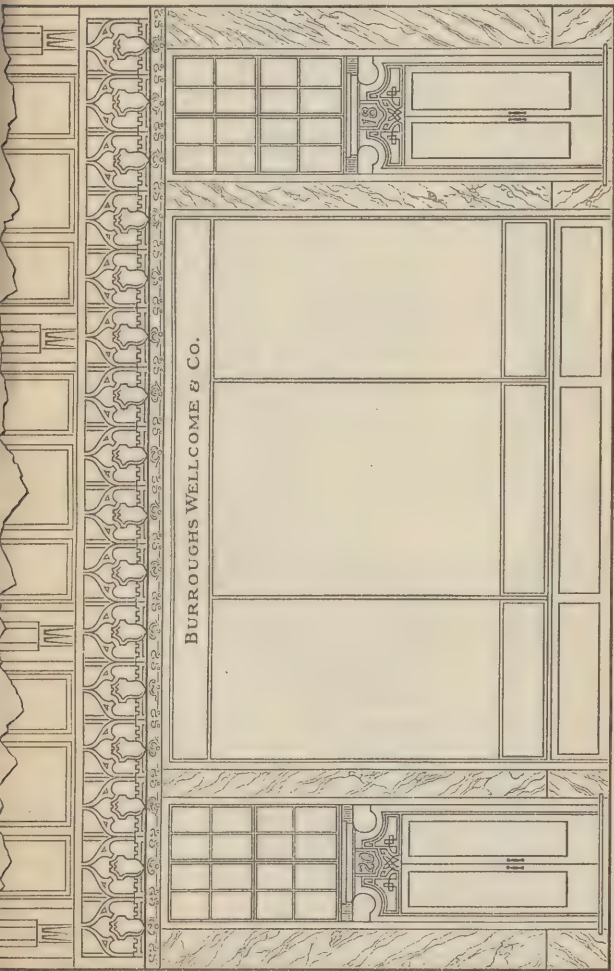
- Digitalis, U.S.P., Tincture of, 'Wellcome' Brand (*Physiologically standardised, Wellcome Physiological Research Laboratories, London [Eng.]*)

BW & Co PRODUCTS
STANDARDISE DISPENSING
ALL OVER THE WORLD



NO MATTER WHEN OR WHERE
the physician's prescriptions are
dispensed, the patient will receive
medicaments of the same standard of
activity, accuracy and dosage, so long
as the products of
BURROUGHS WELLCOME & Co.
are specified.

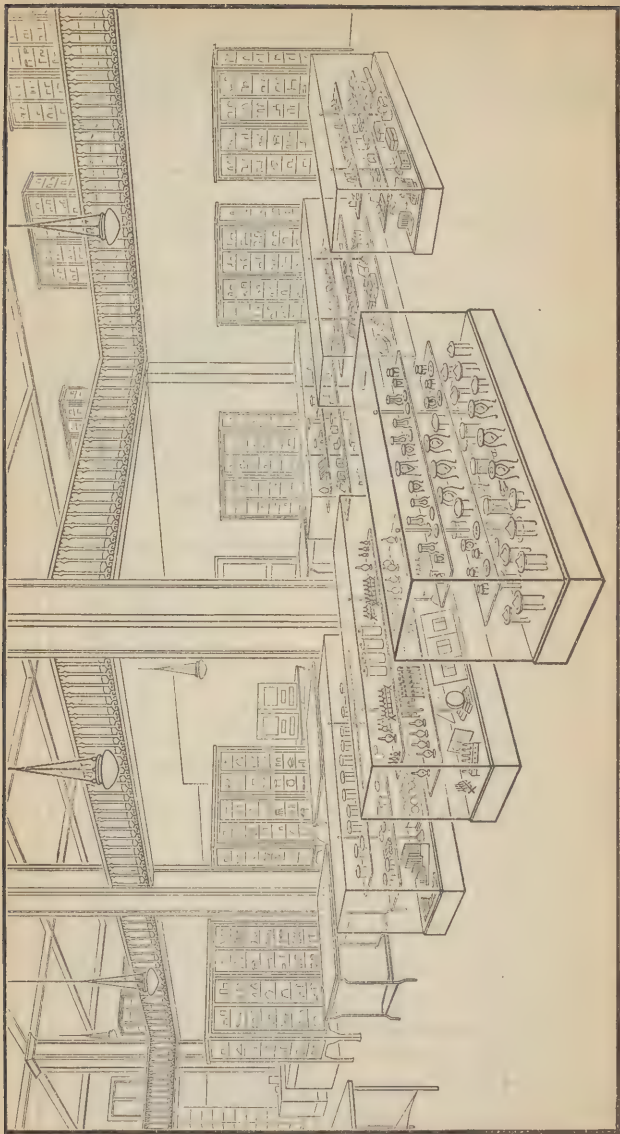
The word 'TABLOID' is a trade mark or
brand which designates fine products issued by
Burroughs Wellcome & Co.



Exterior—B. W. & Co. New York Exhibition Room, 18/20, East Forty-first Street



Elevation—
18/20, East 41st St.
New York City



Interior—B. W. & Co. New York Exhibition Room

IN order to place at the disposal of our professional clients the wealth of information acquired during many years of research and experimental work, we have opened an Exhibition Room in connection with our New York Offices.

Here it is possible for us to separate the scientific from the commercial aspect of our work, to offer our wide experience in medical equipment to members of the Medical Profession, and to demonstrate

our products without introducing any suggestion or obligation to purchase.

At this Exhibition Room

18, 20, EAST FORTY-FIRST STREET

NEW YORK CITY

we shall be glad to supply medical men with any information which it is in our power to give, and to discuss any suggestions they may desire to offer.

BURROUGHS WELLCOME AND CO.

BURROUGHS WELLCOME & CO.

CHIEF OFFICES AND WAREHOUSES

LONDON (ENG.)

Works and Laboratories—DARTFORD, NEAR LONDON (ENG.)

o o o

U.S.A. OFFICES AND EXHIBITION ROOM

(to which all orders and communications should be addressed)

18/20, EAST FORTY-FIRST STREET, NEW YORK CITY

o o o

Cables and Radiotelegrams—"TABLOID, NEW YORK"

o o o

New York Telephone Number—

"MURRAY HILL 504" (two lines)

o o o

ABC and LIEBER'S Telegraphic Codes used

o o o

TERMS

NEW YORK LIST PRICES NET

PRICES are subject to alteration without notice.

NEW ACCOUNTS.—Orders must be accompanied by remittance in full payment, or satisfactory references (preferably New York references) should be furnished. In no case can we send goods C.O.D. unless the order is accompanied by Cheque, Draft or Post Office Order for an amount to at least cover the cost of carriage.

PAYMENT.—Strictly net monthly account, without exception. Remittances should be made by Bank Draft, Post Office Order or Express Money Order.

As our prices are based upon cash in New York, all remittances should cover any expenses which will be incurred in exchange.

CARRIAGE AND PACKING.—Carriage to be paid by consignee in all cases, except in New York City, Brooklyn and Jersey City, where no charge is made for delivery. Method of despatch should be advised when ordering. In the absence of instructions, goods will be sent by such route as we consider best, all expenses being charged to the customer. Packing-cases are charged at cost and are not returnable.

BREAKAGE, LOSS, etc.—Goods are despatched at consignee's risk. Every care is taken in packing, and we are not responsible for breakage or loss during transit. Should either occur, however, we will do all in our power to assist the customer to obtain redress.

REGISTERED MAIL.—Unless otherwise instructed it is our custom to register mail packages which in value amount to or exceed \$2.00.

IT IS RESPECTFULLY REQUESTED THAT THE FOLLOWING
WHOLESALE PRICES BE NOT MENTIONED TO PATIENTS

NEW YORK MONTREAL SYDNEY
CAPE TOWN MILAN SHANGHAI
BUENOS AIRES BOMBAY

The products of Burroughs Wellcome & Co. are guaranteed by them under the Food and Drugs Act, June 30, 1906.—Serial No. 3394.

Absorbent Cotton between Gauze, Compressed, 'Tabloid' Brand (<i>see Dressings, page 347</i>)	Prices in New York \$
'Alaxa' (<i>Trade Mark</i>) Aromatic Liqueur of Cascara Sagrada— Bottles containing 4 Imperial fl. oz.	 per bottle 0.65

16	"	"	...	...	...	"	1.25
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"	"	(large)	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.27
---	---	---------	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	------

			(large)					per seed	0.06
18	19	20		21	22	23	24	25	0.12

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CHESTS AND CASES, 'TABLOID' BRAND

For illustrations, see Medicine Chests and Cases Supplement at end

Hypodermic

Hypodermic Pocket-Cases, 'Tabloid' Brand—

These cases contain complete hypodermic outfits, consisting of syringe and needles, and from 5 to 15 tubes of 'Tabloid' Brand Hypodermic products. The cases are prepared in gold, silver, nickel-plated or gun-finished metal and in aluminium; also in a great variety of fancy leathers. The metal cases may readily be sterilised.

No.	'Tabloid' Brand Hypodermic Pocket-Case.	Each
3.	Measurements: $3\frac{1}{4} \times 2\frac{3}{4} \times \frac{3}{4}$ in. Fitted with a B. W. & Co. All-Glass Aseptic Hypodermic Syringe, two regular steel needles and 12 tubes of 'Tabloid' Hypodermic products, etc.	\$
	In Morocco or Cowhide	6.75
	In Pigskin or Brown or Green Seal Leather ...	8.25
	In Brown or Green Crocodile Leather	11.00
5.	'Tabloid' Brand Hypodermic Pocket-Case. Measurements: $3\frac{3}{4} \times 3\frac{1}{4} \times 1\frac{1}{4}$ in. Fitted as No. 3 Case.	
	In Morocco Leather	8.00
	In Brown or Green Seal Leather	10.50
	In Lizard, Crushed Morocco, Brown or Green Crocodile Leather	13.00
7.	'Tabloid' Brand Aseptic Hypodermic Pocket-Case. Measurements: $3\frac{1}{2} \times 3\frac{1}{8} \times \frac{7}{8}$ in. Fitted with a B. W. & Co. All-Glass Aseptic Hypodermic Syringe, two regular steel needles, steel exploring needle, and 12 tubes of 'Tabloid' Hypodermic products, etc., in detachable nickel-plated aseptic frame.	
	In Aluminium	7.25
	In Solid Silver	26.00
10.	'Tabloid' Brand Aseptic Hypodermic Pocket-Case. Measurements: $2\frac{1}{2} \times 1\frac{3}{8} \times 1$ in. Contains a B. W. & Co. All-Glass Aseptic Hypodermic Syringe (each part separately held in a holdfast clip), two regular steel needles, detachable finger-grip, and five tubes of 'Tabloid' Hypodermic products in a hinged rack. Complete with doeskin cover. In Nickel-plated metal... ..	5.50
15.	'Tabloid' Brand Aseptic Hypodermic Pocket-Case. Measurements: $4 \times 3 \times \frac{7}{8}$ in. Fitted with a B. W. & Co. All-Glass Aseptic Hypodermic Syringe, with two platino-iridium needles, and one steel exploring needle, eight tubes of 'Tabloid' Hypodermic products, two 'Hypoloid' Brand products, a stoppered bottle, sterilising cup, forceps, etc. The syringe is held in separable tray in which it may	

Cables and Radiotelegrams—"Tabloid, New York"

Chests and Cases, 'Tabloid' Brand (continued)

For illustrations, see Medicine Chests and Cases Supplement at end

- No. 15. 'Tabloid' Brand Aseptic Hypodermic Pocket-Case (continued)
be sterilised. In place of a spirit-lamp a tube of inflammable products is provided. One or more of these may be burned for sterilising the syringe or solution.
In Nickel-plated Metal, with doeskin cover ... 18.00
20. 'Tabloid' Brand Aseptic Hypodermic Pocket-Case.
Measurements: $4\frac{1}{2} \times 1\frac{3}{4} \times \frac{3}{4}$ in. Contains a B. W. & Co. All-Glass Aseptic Hypodermic Syringe, two steel needles, a small phial, glass-stoppered and capped, for ether, finger-grip, 10 tubes of 'Tabloid' Hypodermic products, etc. Complete with doeskin cover.
In Nickel-plated Metal ... 6.75
21. 'Tabloid' Brand Hypodermic Pocket-Case. Measurements: $3\frac{7}{8} \times 3\frac{1}{4} \times 1\frac{1}{4}$ in. Fitted with a B. W. & Co. All-Glass Aseptic Hypodermic Syringe, two steel needles, nine tubes of 'Tabloid' Hypodermic products, capsule of ether, a small phial, glass-stoppered and capped, for sterilised water, etc.
In Morocco Leather ... 9.00
In Brown or Green Seal Leather ... 11.25
In Crushed Morocco, Lizard or Brown or Green Crocodile Leather ... 13.00
22. 'Tabloid' Brand Hypodermic Pocket-Case. Measurements: $3\frac{1}{2} \times 3\frac{1}{8} \times \frac{7}{8}$ in. Contents as No. 21 Case.
In Aluminium, fluted or hammered, and leather-lined ... 8.25
23. 'Tabloid' Brand Aseptic Hypodermic Pocket-Case. Measurements: $3\frac{1}{2} \times 3\frac{1}{8} \times \frac{7}{8}$ in. Fitted with detachable nickel-plated aseptic frame and convenient rack. Contents the same as No. 21 Case, with the addition of an exploring needle.
In Aluminium ... 8.25
In Solid Silver ... 27.00
28. 'Tabloid' Brand Hypodermic Pocket-Case. Measurements: $2\frac{1}{4} \times 1\frac{3}{4} \times \frac{3}{4}$ in. Contains 12 tubes of 'Tabloid' Hypodermic products.
In Morocco, Brown or Green Seal Leather ... 3.75
In Brown or Green Crocodile Leather ... 4.50
33. 'Tabloid' Brand Silver Hypodermic Pocket-Case. Measurements: $4\frac{1}{4} \times 3\frac{1}{8} \times \frac{7}{8}$ in. Contains a B. W. & Co. Solid Silver Hypodermic Syringe (min. 20), with two silver-mounted platino-iridium needles, two capped and stoppered bottles, one tube of 'Soloid' Mercuric Potassium Iodide, 14 tubes of 'Tabloid' Hypodermic products, etc.
In Solid Silver ... 87.00

Cables and Radiotelegrams—"Tabloid, New York"

Chests and Cases, 'Tabloid' Brand (continued)

For illustrations, see Medicine Chests and Cases Supplement at end

No. 35.	'Tabloid' Brand Gold Hypodermic Pocket-Case.	Each
	Measurements: $3\frac{7}{8} \times 2\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{7}{8}$ in. Contains a B. W. & Co. Solid Gold Hypodermic Syringe (min. 20), with two gold-mounted platino-iridium needles, two capped and stoppered bottles, mortar, pestle, one tube of 'Soloid' Mercuric Potassium Iodide and 15 tubes of 'Tabloid' Hypodermic products in hinged rack.	\$
	In Solid Gold, exquisitely wrought	713.00
.. 40.	'Tabloid' Brand Aseptic Hypodermic Pocket-Case (<i>The Mussel Shell</i>). Measurements: $3\frac{1}{2} \times 1\frac{3}{8} \times 1$ in. Contains a B. W. & Co. All-Glass Aseptic Hypodermic Syringe, finger-grip, two regular steel needles, one exploring needle and five tubes of 'Tabloid' Hypodermic products. Complete with doeskin cover.	
	In Nickel-plated Metal	5.75
.. 45.	'Tabloid' Brand Quinine Injection Pocket-Case. Measurements: $5\frac{1}{4} \times 2\frac{7}{8} \times 1\frac{1}{4}$ in. Fitted with an All-Metal Hypodermic Syringe (min. 20), with two steel needles, two $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. bottles, stoppered and capped, spirit-lamp, sterilising cup, sterilising tray, box for matches, etc., wind-shield, forceps, one tube of 'Soloid' Corrosive Sublimate and three tubes of 'Tabloid' Hypodermic Quinine Bihydrochloride. Complete with doeskin cover.	
	In Nickel-plated Metal	16.00
.. 50.	'Tabloid' Brand Veterinary Hypodermic Pocket-Case. Measurements: $4\frac{3}{4} \times 2 \times 1\frac{1}{8}$ in. Contains a Nickel-plated Veterinary Hypodermic Syringe (min. 90), three steel needles and four tubes of 'Tabloid' Veterinary Hypodermic products.	
	In Nickel-plated Metal	16.25

Hypodermic and Ophthalmic

.. 80.	'Tabloid' Brand Hypodermic and Ophthalmic Pocket-Case (<i>The "British Army Regulation"</i>). Measurements: $3\frac{1}{4} \times 2\frac{1}{4} \times \frac{3}{4}$ in. Contains 13 tubes of 'Tabloid' Hypodermic products, 10 tubes of 'Tabloid' Ophthalmic products, two camel-hair brushes, forceps, etc.	
	In Aluminium	8.00

The B. W. & Co. All-Glass Aseptic Hypodermic Syringe fitted in No. 3, 5, 7, 21 and 23 Cases may be replaced by the B. W. & Co. Nickel-plated Hypodermic Syringe at a reduction in price of \$0.25 (see page 352).

Cables and Radiotelegrams—"Tabloid, New York"

Chests and Cases, 'Tabloid' Brand (continued)*For illustrations, see Medicine Chests and Cases Supplement at end***Ophthalmic****Ophthalmic Pocket-Cases, 'Tabloid' Brand—**

Convenient Pocket-Cases, carrying a supply of 'Tabloid' and 'Soloid' products of mydriatic, myotic, astringent and ocular-anæsthetic drugs of exceptional purity, prepared in accurate doses, adapted for immediate administration.

No. 91. 'Tabloid' Brand Aseptic Ophthalmic Pocket-Case.	Each
Measurements: $2\frac{1}{4} \times 1\frac{1}{4} \times \frac{3}{4}$ in. Fitted with nine tubes of 'Tabloid' and 'Soloid' Ophthalmic products in nickel-plated rack, mortar, pestle, vulcanite rod, solution-dropper, and two camel-hair brushes. Complete with doeskin cover.	\$
In Nickel-plated Metal	5.00
„ 92. 'Tabloid' Brand Aseptic Ophthalmic Pocket-Case (The Mussel Shell). Measurements: $2\frac{1}{2} \times 1\frac{1}{8} \times \frac{5}{8}$ in. Fitted with seven tubes of 'Tabloid' Ophthalmic products, mortar, pestle, vulcanite rod, solution-dropper, and two camel-hair brushes. Complete with doeskin cover.	
In Nickel-plated Metal	2.75

Medicine Chests and Cases, 'Tabloid' Brand—

These cases contain within a very small compass comprehensive outfits of fine drugs, in doses of high accuracy ready for immediate dispensing. They provide the best medical equipments for the country practitioner, as well as for explorers, missionaries, planters, etc. They are fitted, according to the purposes for which they are required, with 'Tabloid,' 'Soloid,' and other fine products, B. W. & Co. Hypodermic Syringes, 'Tabloid' Hypodermic products, emergency dressings, etc.

For ordinary use these cases are usually bound in morocco or other fine leathers, but for hard wear or tropical climates, it is advisable to have them bound in Cowhide or Pigskin, or to select those made of metal or wood.

Pocket,- Hand,- and Saddle

No. 109. 'Tabloid' Brand Medicine Pocket-Case. Measurements: $6\frac{1}{2} \times 3\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{7}{8}$ in. Contains six tubes of 'Tabloid' and 'Soloid' Brand products, 'Vaporole' Iodine Tincture, Chlorodyne, 'Tabloid' Bandages and Dressings, etc.	Each
In Black Japanned Metal	approx. 3.00

*Price depends upon the contents selected**Cables and Radiotelegrams—"Tabloid, New York"*

Chests and Cases, 'Tabloid' Brand (continued)*For illustrations, see Medicine Chests and Cases Supplement at end*

No. 112.	'Tabloid' Brand Medicine Pocket-Case. Measurements: $4 \times 3 \times 1$ in. Contains five glass-stoppered bottles of 'Tabloid' Brand products.	Each	\$
	In Nickel-plated Metal	approx.	3.00
„ 114.	'Tabloid' Brand Medicine Pocket-Case (<i>The Alpine</i>). Measurements: $6\frac{3}{4} \times 4\frac{1}{4} \times 1\frac{1}{4}$ in. Fitted with five $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. phials of 'Tabloid' and 'Soloid' Brand products, also stoppered phial of Compound Tincture of Chloroform and Morphine, 'Hazeline' Cream, etc. Weight, $9\frac{1}{2}$ oz.		
	In Morocco Leather		9.00
„ 115.	'Tabloid' Brand Medicine Pocket-Case. Measurements: $9\frac{1}{4} \times 4\frac{1}{4} \times 1\frac{1}{2}$ in. Contains ten $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. phials of 'Tabloid' Brand products, etc.		
	In Morocco Leather	approx.	8.75
	In Cowhide	„	11.00
	In Pigskin	„	13.50
	In Seal Leather	„	15.25
	In Crocodile Leather	„	17.00
„ 116.	'Tabloid' Brand Medicine Pocket-Case. Measurements: $8\frac{7}{8} \times 4\frac{3}{4} \times 1\frac{1}{4}$ in. Contains eight $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. and six 1 dr. phials of 'Tabloid' Brand products, etc.		
	In Morocco Leather	„	11.25
	In Cowhide	„	12.50
	In Seal Leather	„	15.00
„ 117.	'Tabloid' Brand Medicine Pocket-Case. Measurements: $7\frac{1}{2} \times 4\frac{1}{2} \times 2\frac{5}{8}$ in. Contains sixteen $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. phials of 'Tabloid' Brand products, etc.		
	In Morocco Leather	„	13.25
	In Cowhide	„	13.75
	In Brown or Green Seal Leather	„	18.00
	In Pigskin	„	19.00
	In Crocodile Leather... ..	„	25.00
„ 122.	'Tabloid' Brand Medicine Pocket-Case. Measurements: $4 \times 2\frac{1}{2} \times 1\frac{3}{8}$ in. Contains from 8 to 10 tubes of 'Tabloid' Brand products, according to size of products.		
	In Morocco Leather	„	5.40
„ 123.	'Tabloid' Brand Medicine Pocket-Case. Measurements: $4 \times 3\frac{1}{2} \times 1\frac{1}{4}$ in. Contains from 10 to 16 tubes of 'Tabloid' Brand products, according to size of products.		
	In Pigskin	„	8.50
	In Seal Leather	„	9.00
	In Morocco Leather	„	8.00
	In Brown or Green Crocodile Leather	„	12.25

*Prices depend upon the contents selected**Cables and Radiotelegrams—"Tabloid, New York"*

Chests and Cases, 'Tabloid' Brand *(continued)**For illustrations, see Medicine Chests and Cases Supplement at end*

No. 124.	'Tabloid' Brand Medicine Pocket-Case. Measurements: $5\frac{1}{2} \times 4 \times 1\frac{1}{2}$ in. Similar in design to No. 123 Case. Contains from 16 to 24 tubes of 'Tabloid' Brand products, according to size of products.						Each \$
	In Pigskin	...	...	...	...	approx.	10.00
	In Seal Leather	...	...	...	...	"	10.50
	In Morocco or Cowhide	...	...	...	...	"	9.25
	In Crocodile Leather	...	...	...	...	"	17.00
,, 125.	'Tabloid' Brand Medicine Pocket-Case. Measurements: $5\frac{1}{2} \times 4 \times 1\frac{1}{2}$ in. Contains 14 tubes of 'Tabloid' Brand products, and a removable tray carrying 12 tubes of 'Tabloid' Hypodermic products, a B. W. & Co. All-Glass Aseptic Hypodermic Syringe, and two regular steel needles.						
	In Morocco Leather	...	...	...	...	"	13.25
	In Cowhide	...	...	...	...	"	14.50
	In Pigskin	...	...	...	...	"	17.00
	In Brown or Green Seal Leather	...	...	...	...	"	17.00
	In Brown or Green Crocodile Leather	...	...	...	...	"	23.00
,, 126.	'Tabloid' Brand Medicine Pocket-Case. Measurements: $5\frac{1}{2} \times 4 \times 1\frac{5}{8}$ in. Fitted as No. 125 Case, except that the hypodermic equipment is enclosed in a compact leather case which may be used separately.						
	In Morocco Leather	...	...	...	...	"	16.00
	In Cowhide	...	...	...	...	"	17.00
	In Pigskin	...	...	...	...	"	18.00
	In Brown or Green Seal Leather	...	...	...	...	"	18.00
	In Brown or Green Crocodile Leather	...	...	...	...	"	26.50
,, 127.	'Tabloid' Brand Medicine Pocket-Case. Measurements: $5\frac{1}{2} \times 4 \times 1\frac{3}{4}$ in. Fitted as No. 126 Case, except that the 'Tabloid' Brand products are contained in feather-weight tubes.						
	In Cowhide	...	...	...	...	"	23.50
	In Pigskin	...	...	...	...	"	24.50
,, 133.	'Tabloid' Brand Medicine Pocket-Case. Measurements: $6\frac{5}{8} \times 4\frac{1}{4} \times 1\frac{1}{4}$ in. Contains eight $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. phials of 'Tabloid' Brand products, etc., wallet for papers, etc.						
	In Morocco Leather	...	...	...	...	"	10.50
	In Cowhide	...	...	...	...	"	11.25
,, 134.	'Tabloid' Brand Medicine Pocket-Case. Measurements: $6\frac{1}{2} \times 4\frac{1}{2} \times 1\frac{3}{8}$ in. Contains eight $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. phials of 'Tabloid' Brand products, etc.						
	In Morocco Leather	...	...	...	...	"	8.50
	In solid Cowhide, unlined	...	...	...	...	"	8.75
	In Cowhide	...	...	...	...	"	10.00
	In Pigskin	...	...	...	...	"	14.50
	In Brown Seal Leather	...	...	...	...	"	15.50
	In Crocodile Leather	...	...	...	...	"	18.50

*Prices depend upon the contents selected**Cables and Radiotelegrams—"Tabloid, New York"*

Chests and Cases, 'Tabloid' Brand (continued)

For illustrations, see Medicine Chests and Cases Supplement at end

No. 135.	'Tabloid' Brand Medicine Pocket-Case. Measure-ments: $8\frac{3}{8} \times 6\frac{1}{2} \times 1\frac{1}{2}$ in. Contains sixteen 3 dr. and eight 1 dr. phials of 'Tabloid' Brand products, etc.	Each \$
	In Morocco Leather	<i>approx.</i> 13.50
	In Cowhide	17.00
„ 136.	'Tabloid' Brand Medicine Saddle-Case. Measure-ments: $6\frac{1}{2} \times 4\frac{3}{4} \times 1\frac{1}{2}$ in. Fitted (as No. 134 Case) with eight $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. phials of 'Tabloid' Brand products, etc.	
	In solid Cowhide, unlined	11.25
	In Cowhide	11.25
	In Pigskin	16.00
„ 137.	'Tabloid' Brand Medicine Saddle-Case. Measure-ments: $7\frac{1}{2} \times 4\frac{3}{8} \times 2\frac{1}{2}$ in. Fitted (as No. 117 Case) with sixteen $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. phials of 'Tabloid' Brand products, etc.	
	In Cowhide	15.00
	In Pigskin	19.00
„ 138.	'Tabloid' Brand Medicine Saddle-Case. Measure-ments: $7\frac{1}{4} \times 4\frac{1}{2} \times 1\frac{3}{4}$ in. Fitted as No. 136 Case, except that the 'Tabloid' Brand products are contained in feather-weight tubes.	
	In Cowhide	20.00
	In Pigskin	29.00
„ 139.	'Tabloid' Brand Medicine Saddle-Case. Measure-ments: $7\frac{1}{4} \times 4\frac{1}{2} \times 2\frac{1}{2}$ in. Fitted as No. 137 Case, except that the 'Tabloid' Brand products are contained in feather-weight tubes.	
	In Cowhide	35.00
	In Pigskin	37.00
„ 140.	'Tabloid' Brand Medicine Pocket-Case. Measure-ments: $7 \times 4\frac{1}{2} \times 1\frac{1}{2}$ in. Contains seven $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. phials of 'Tabloid' Brand products, and a compart-ment containing small boxes. Similar in design to No. 134 Case.	
	In Morocco Leather	9.00
„ 141.	'Tabloid' Brand Medicine Pocket-Case. Measure-ments: $7\frac{3}{4} \times 4\frac{1}{4} \times 2\frac{3}{8}$ in. Fitted with fifteen $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. phials of 'Tabloid' Brand products, and a compartment containing small boxes. Similar in design to No. 117 Case.	
	In Morocco Leather	13.25
„ 143.	'Tabloid' Brand Medicine Saddle-Case. Measure-ments: $8 \times 3 \times 4\frac{1}{4}$ in. Contains 16 phials of 'Tabloid' and 'Soloid' Brand products, and a removable tray for instruments, etc.	
	In Cowhide	30.00

Prices depend upon the contents selected

Cables and Radiotelegrams—"Tabloid, New York"

Chests and Cases, 'Tabloid' Brand (continued)

For illustrations, see Medicine Chests and Cases Supplement at end

Cycle, Carriage, Car and Equipment

No. 200.	'Tabloid' Brand Medicine Case (<i>Physician's Cycle Handle-Bar</i>). Measurements: $8-1/4 \times 2-3/4 \times 4-3/8$ in. Contains nine $1/2$ oz. phials of 'Tabloid' Brand products, minor pocket surgical instruments, dressings, etc. Weight, about $1-1/2$ lb.	Each	
	In Black Enamelled Cowhide	...	approx. 17.50
„ 202.	'Tabloid' Brand Medicine Case (<i>Physician's Cycle Stay-Bar</i>). Measurements: $10 \times 2-3/4 \times 5$ in. Contains twelve $1/2$ oz. phials of 'Tabloid' Brand products, dressings and minor surgical instruments.		
	In Black Enamelled Cowhide	...	22.00
„ 204.	'Tabloid' Brand Medicine Case (<i>Yacht's Life-buoy</i>). Diameter $11-5/8$ in., depth $3-1/8$ in. Contains six 1 oz. boxwood-top corked bottles and nine $1/2$ oz. metal-screw-capped bottles, minor surgical instruments, dressings, 'Tabloid' and 'Soloid' Brand products, etc.		44.00
„ 206.	'Tabloid' Brand Medicine Chest. Measurements: $13-1/2 \times 4-1/4 \times 7$ in. Similar to No. 208 Chest. Fitted with twelve $2-1/2$ oz. stoppered bottles of 'Tabloid' and 'Soloid' Brand products, minor surgical instruments, dressings, etc. Made of dressed and varnished raw-hide...		50.00
„ 208.	'Tabloid' Brand Medicine Chest. Measurements: $15-1/2 \times 5-1/4 \times 9$ in. Contains fourteen 4 oz. stoppered bottles of 'Tabloid' and 'Soloid' Brand products, minor surgical instruments, dressings, etc. Made of dressed and varnished raw-hide		63.00
„ 209.	'Tabloid' Brand Medicine Case. Measurements: $10 \times 5-1/4 \times 6-1/2$ in. Contains 46 phials of 'Tabloid' and 'Soloid' Brand products, 12 tubes of 'Tabloid' Hypodermic products, a B. W. & Co. All-Glass Aseptic Hypodermic Syringe, two regular steel needles, medicine measure, etc.		
	In Morocco or Cowhide	...	56.00
	In Pigskin	...	62.00
„ 211.	'Tabloid' Brand Medicine Case. Measurements: $11-1/2 \times 5-3/4 \times 5-1/2$ in. Contains 45 phials of 'Tabloid' and 'Soloid' Brand products, 12 tubes of 'Tabloid' Hypodermic products, a B. W. & Co. All-Glass Aseptic Hypodermic Syringe with two regular steel needles, etc.		
	In Morocco or Cowhide	...	78.00

Prices depend upon the contents selected

Cables and Radiotelegrams—"Tabloid, New York"

Chests and Cases, 'Tabloid' Brand (continued)

For illustrations, see Medicine Chests and Cases Supplement at end

- | | | |
|----------|---|---------------|
| No. 216. | 'Tabloid' Brand Medicine Case. Measurements | Each |
| | 10-1/4 × 5-3/4 × 3-7/8 in. Contains 33 phials of | \$ |
| | 'Tabloid' and 'Soloid' Brand products, etc. | |
| | In Morocco or Cowhide | approx. 55.00 |
| „ 218. | 'Tabloid' Brand Medicine Case. Measurements: | |
| | 10 × 4-1/2 × 6 in. Contains 33 phials of 'Tabloid' | |
| | and 'Soloid' Brand products, etc. | |
| | In Cowhide or Levant Morocco Leather... | „ 37.00 |
| | In Pigskin | „ 43.00 |
| „ 219. | 'Tabloid' Brand Medicine Case. Measurements: | |
| | 13-1/2 × 6 × 6-1/4 in. Contains eight stoppered and | |
| | 40 corked phials fitted with 'Tabloid' and 'Soloid' | |
| | Brand products, 12 tubes of 'Tabloid' Hypodermic | |
| | products, a B.W. & Co. All-Glass Aseptic Hypodermic | |
| | Syringe, two regular steel needles, etc. | |
| | In Morocco Leather | „ 62.00 |
| „ 220. | 'Tabloid' Brand Medicine Case. Measurements: | |
| | 13-3/4 × 5-3/4 × 9-1/4 in. Contains eight stoppered | |
| | and 42 corked phials of 'Tabloid' and 'Soloid' | |
| | Brand products, a B. W. & Co. All-Glass Aseptic | |
| | Hypodermic Syringe, two regular steel needles, | |
| | 12 tubes of 'Tabloid' Hypodermic products, etc. | |
| | In Morocco or Cowhide | „ 95.00 |
| „ 221. | 'Tabloid' Brand Medicine Case. Measurements: | |
| | 14 × 6 × 9-1/2 in. Fitted as No. 220 Case, with the | |
| | addition of nine 2 dr. phials of 'Tabloid' and 'Soloid' | |
| | Brand products, and a glass-stoppered and capped | |
| | ether bottle. | |
| | In <i>extra finish</i> Morocco or Cowhide | „ 127.00 |
| | In Pigskin | „ 148.00 |
| | In <i>extra finish</i> Crocodile Leather | „ 152.00 |
| „ 222. | 'Tabloid' Brand Medicine Case. Measurements: | |
| | 13-3/4 × 8 × 6 in. Contains eight stoppered and | |
| | 51 corked phials of 'Tabloid' and 'Soloid' Brand | |
| | products, a B. W. & Co. All-Glass Aseptic | |
| | Hypodermic Syringe, two regular steel needles, | |
| | 12 tubes of 'Tabloid' Hypodermic products, etc. | |
| | In Cowhide | „ 147.00 |
| „ 223. | 'Tabloid' Brand Medicine Case. Measurements: | |
| | 15-1/4 × 5-1/4 × 11-1/4 in. Fitted as No. 221 Case, | |
| | but with contents differently arranged. | |
| | In Cowhide | „ 200.00 |

Prices depend upon the contents selected

Cables and Radiotelegrams—"Tabloid, New York"

Chests and Cases, 'Tabloid' Brand (continued)

For illustrations, see *Medicine Chests and Cases Supplement at end*

No. 227.	'Tabloid' Brand Medicine Case. Measurements : 6-1/2 x 3-3/4 x 3-1/4 in. Contains 46 tubes of 'Tabloid' and 'Soloid' Brand products. Made of metal, covered with leather. Weight, about 2 lb. 6 oz.	Each \$
	In Cowhide	approx. 38.00
	In Pigskin	" 40.00
" 229.	'Tabloid' Brand Medicine Case. Measurements : 8-1/2 x 5-1/4 x 3-3/4 in. Contains forty 4 dr. phials of 'Tabloid' and 'Soloid' Brand products. Made of metal, covered with cowhide. Weight, about 4 lb. 13 oz.	
	In Cowhide	" 44.00
" 230.	'Tabloid' Brand Medicine Case. Measurements : 8-1/4 x 5-7/8 x 2-3/4 in. Fitted with 10 phials of 'Tabloid' and 'Soloid' Brand products, dressings and minor surgical instruments.	
	In Morocco or Cowhide	" 23.00
" 231.	'Tabloid' Brand Medicine Case. Measurements : 11 x 7-1/2 x 3-1/8 in. Fitted with 'Tabloid' Brand products, minor surgical instruments, dressings, etc., as recommended in Sir W. MOORE'S <i>Manual of Family Medicine for India</i> . Weight, about 6 lb. 14 oz.	
	In Black Japanned Metal	" 35.00
	With modified fittings	" 31.50
" 232.	'Tabloid' Brand Medicine Case (<i>Physician's Emergency Case</i>). Measurements : 8-3/4 x 6 x 3-1/2 in. Contains 8 'Hypoloid' Brand products, 'Vaporole' Aromatic Ammonia, 'Borofax,' 'Ernutin' (Oral), a B. W. & Co. All-Glass Aseptic Hypodermic Syringe with two steel needles, five tubes of 'Tabloid' Hypodermic products, 'Soloid' Sodium Chloride, 'Soloid' Corrosive Sublimate, 'Wellcome' Brand Chloroform, apparatus and materials for intravenous injection, stomach tube, 'Tabloid' Bandages and Dressings, etc. Weight, about 5 1/4 lb.	
	In Cowhide	" 53.50
" 233.	'Tabloid' Brand Medicine Case. Measurements : 7-1/2 x 3-1/2 x 1-3/4 in. Contains one 1-3/4 oz. stoppered bottle, six 1/2 oz. phials, seven medium- sized tubes, and five small tubes, of 'Tabloid' and 'Soloid' Brand products.	
	In Aluminised Metal	" 8.00
" 250.	'Tabloid' Brand Medicine Chest. Measurements : 15-3/4 x 10-1/2 x 8-1/4 in. Contains 36 glass-stoppered bottles of 'Tabloid,' 'Soloid' and other fine products of B. W. & Co., surgical instruments, dressings, etc. Weight, about 40 lb.	
	In Japanned Sheet Steel	from 155.00

Prices depend upon the contents selected

Cables and Radiotelegrams—"Tabloid, New York"

Chests and Cases, 'Tabloid' Brand (continued)

For illustrations, see Medicine Chests and Cases Supplement at end

- | | | | |
|----------|--|------------|--------|
| No. 251. | 'Tabloid' Brand Medicine Chest. Measurements: 15 X 10-1/4 X 8-1/2 in. Contains forty 3-1/2 oz. feather-weight bottles of 'Tabloid,' 'Soloid' and other fine products of B. W. & Co. Weight, about 27 lb. | Each | \$ |
| | In Aluminium | approx. | 240.00 |
| „ 252. | 'Tabloid' Brand Medicine Chest (<i>The Indian</i>). Measurements: 10-1/2 X 6-3/8 X 6-1/2 in. Fitted with twenty 1-3/4 oz. glass-stoppered bottles and three 4 dr. phials of 'Tabloid' and 'Soloid' Brand products, instruments, etc. Made of seasoned and polished teak-wood. Weight, about 12 lb. | „ | 45.00 |
| „ 254. | 'Tabloid' Brand Medicine Chest (<i>The Indian</i>). Measurements: 9 X 6-3/4 X 6-1/4 in. Contains sixteen 1-3/4 oz. glass-stoppered bottles and seven 4 dr. phials of 'Tabloid' and 'Soloid' Brand products, instruments, dressings, etc. Weight, about 12 lb. | | |
| | In Japanned Metal | „ | 37.00 |
| „ 255. | 'Tabloid' Brand Medicine Chest. Measurements: 9-3/4 X 5-1/2 X 7-3/4 in. Contains eighteen 3-1/2 oz. glass-stoppered bottles of 'Tabloid,' 'Soloid' and other fine products of B. W. & Co., dressings, etc. | | |
| | In Black Japanned Metal | „ | 41.00 |
| „ 256. | 'Tabloid' Brand Medicine Chest. Measurements: 10-1/4 X 5-3/4 X 7-5/8 in. Contains eighteen 3-1/2 oz. featherweight bottles and tubes of 'Tabloid' and 'Soloid' Brand products, dressings, etc. | | |
| | In Aluminium | „ | 98.00 |
| „ 258. | 'Tabloid' Brand Medicine Case (<i>The Settler's</i>). Measurements: 8-1/4 X 4-3/8 X 5-3/4 in. Contains twelve 1-1/2 oz. bottles of 'Tabloid' and 'Soloid' Brand products, 'Hazeline' Cream, 'Tabloid' Bandages and Dressings, etc. | | |
| | In Black Japanned Metal | | 14.00 |
| | Aluminium 'Tabloid' Brand Medicine Chests, kept in stock. | | |
| | Special designs to order. Fitted complete from | \$80.00 to | 238.00 |
| „ 260. | 'Tabloid' Brand Medicine Case (<i>The Safari</i>). Measurements: 9-3/4 X 5-1/2 X 7-7/8 in. Contains twelve 1-3/4 oz. and five 1/2 oz. bottles of 'Tabloid' and 'Soloid' Brand products, 'Tabloid' Bandages and Dressings, minor surgical instruments, a 2 oz. vulcanite wound syringe, a B. W. & Co. All-Metal Hypodermic Syringe (min. 20), a supply of 'Tabloid' Hypodermic products, 'Borofax,' adhesive plaster, etc. Complete with canvas cover and straps. | | |
| | In Black Japanned Metal | | 56.00 |

Prices depend upon the contents selected

Cables and Radiotelegrams—"Tabloid, New York"

Chests and Cases, 'Tabloid' Brand (*continued*)*For illustrations, see Medicine Chests and Cases Supplement at end*

- | | | |
|----------|--|------------|
| No. 300. | 'Tabloid' Brand Antidote Case. Measurements: 12 × 6-1/8 × 3 in. Contains eighteen 1/2 oz. phials and three tubes of 'Tabloid' Brand Antidotes; 'Vaporole' Amyl Nitrite, stomach syphon-tube, catheter, a B. W. & Co. All-Glass Aseptic Hypodermic Syringe, two needles, 'Tabloid' Hypodermic products, etc. | Each
\$ |
| | In Polished Mahogany | 22.00 |
| „ 360. | 'Tabloid' Brand Tuberculin Dilution Case. For the preparation of dilutions from undiluted tuberculins. Measurements: 8-3/8 × 5-1/2 × 2-1/2 in. Contains a glass pipette graduated in hundredths of a c.c. from 0.01 c.c. to 0.1 c.c. and also at 1 c.c.; one 1 c.c. and six graduated 10 c.c. glass bottles, rubber-corked, and with sanded fronts; a 4 oz. rubber-corked bottle for saline solution graduated at 100 c.c.; a 1/2 oz. bottle of antiseptic soap solution; a 1 oz. packet of 'Tabloid' Absorbent Cotton; two tubes 'Soloid' Sodium Chloride, and a supply of 'Soloid' Hexamethylenetetramine products for providing a flame for sterilising purposes. | |
| | In Aluminised Metal | 16.00 |
| „ *601. | 'Tabloid' Brand Medicine Case. Measurements: 8-3/4 × 4-1/8 × 2 in. Fitted with six regular bottles of 'Tabloid' Brand products. Metal case, japanned black or aluminium-bronzed outside and enamelled white inside complete from | 7.25 |
| | If desired, the cases are supplied empty ... \$1.65 | |
| „ *602. | 'Tabloid' Brand Medicine Case. Measurements: 8-3/4 × 8 × 2 in. Fitted with 12 bottles of 'Tabloid' and 'Soloid' Brand products. Metal case, japanned black outside and enamelled white inside complete from | 10.00 |
| | If desired, the cases are supplied empty ... \$2.80 | |
| „ *603. | 'Tabloid' Brand Medicine Case. Measurements: 6-5/8 × 3-1/8 × 2 in. Fitted with six bottles of 'Tabloid' and 'Soloid' Brand products. In Rex Red, Royal Blue or Imperial Green Enamelled Metal, or in Aluminised Metal complete from | 3.50 |
| | If desired, the cases are supplied empty ... \$1.20 | |
| „ 700. | 'Tabloid' Brand Emergency Belt. Measurements: 43 × 4-3/4 in. Fitted with 'Tabloid' and 'Soloid' Brand products, hypodermic case with syringe, 'Tabloid' Hypodermic products, surgical instruments, dressings, etc. from | 91.50 |

* These cases, whether full or empty, are sold on the express condition that they shall be used as containers for B. W. & Co. products only. The assortment of 'Tabloid' products may be varied as required (*prices to correspond*).

Cables and Radiotelegrams—"Tabloid, New York"

Chests and Cases, 'Tabloid' Brand (continued)

First-Aid

First-Aid, 'Tabloid' Brand—

These equipments provide compact, complete outfits of emergency medicines, dressings and first-aid accessories. Portable and convenient, they form ideal equipments for motorists, cyclists, aviators, aeronauts, yachtsmen and explorers. Comprehensive outfits suitable for offices, theatres, factories, mines, etc., are also supplied.

For illustrations, see Medicine Chests and Cases Supplement at end

No. 702.	'Tabloid' Brand First-Aid. Measurements: $7\frac{1}{4} \times 5\frac{1}{4} \times 3$ in. Contains eight tubes of 'Tabloid' and 'Soloid' Brand products, 'Vaporole' Iodine Tincture, 'Vaporole' Aromatic Ammonia, 'Borofax' Brand Boric Acid Ointment, 'Hazeline' Cream, sal volatile, Carron oil (solidified), 'Tabloid' Bandages and Dressings, tourniquet, jaconet, castor oil, plaster, protective skin, scissors, pins, etc.	Each \$
	In Rex Red, Royal Blue or Imperial Green Enamelled Leather	23.00
„ 704.	'Tabloid' Brand First-Aid. Measurements: $8\frac{3}{4} \times 6\frac{5}{8} \times 3\frac{1}{4}$ in. Contents similar to those of No. 723 First-Aid. The equipment is so made that it is entirely dust-proof when closed.	
	In Rex Red or Royal Blue Morocco Leather ...	48.00
„ 706.	'Tabloid' Brand First-Aid (<i>The Aviator's</i>). Measurements: $3\frac{1}{2} \times 3 \times \frac{3}{4}$ in. Contains a 'Tabloid' Bandage, 'Tabloid' Boric Gauze, 'Vaporole' Iodine Tincture, 'Vaporole' Aromatic Ammonia, adhesive plaster, court plaster, jaconet, pins, etc. This equipment is carried by many well-known aviators.	
	In Aluminium	4.00
„ 707.	'Tabloid' Brand First-Aid. Measurements: $6\frac{5}{8} \times 3\frac{1}{8} \times 2$ in. Contains seven tubes of 'Tabloid' and 'Soloid' Brand products, 'Vaporole' Iodine Tincture, 'Vaporole' Aromatic Ammonia, 'Borofax' Brand Boric Acid Ointment, Carron oil (solidified), jaconet, castor oil, 'Tabloid' Bandages and Dressings, plaster, protective skin, scissors, pins, etc.	
	In Rex Red, Royal Blue or Imperial Green Enamelled Metal, or in Aluminised Metal...	4.00
„ 708.	'Tabloid' Brand First-Aid (<i>The Nurse's</i>). Measurements: $6\frac{5}{8} \times 3\frac{1}{8} \times 2$ in. Contains two tubes of 'Tabloid' and 'Soloid' Brand products, 'Vaporole' Iodine Tincture, 'Vaporole' Aromatic Ammonia, 'Borofax' Brand Boric Acid Ointment, Carron oil (solidified), jaconet, 'Tabloid' Bandages and Dressings, plaster, protective skin, pins, etc.	
	In Rex Red, Royal Blue or Imperial Green Enamelled Metal, or in Aluminised Metal ...	2.50

Cables and Radiotelegrams—"Tabloid, New York"

Chests and Cases, 'Tabloid' Brand *(continued)**For illustrations, see Medicine Chests and Cases Supplement at end*

- | | | |
|----------|---|------------|
| No. 709. | 'Tabloid' Brand First-Aid (<i>The Boy Scout's</i>). Measurements: $6\frac{5}{8} \times 3\frac{1}{8} \times 2$ in. Contains 'Vaporole' Iodine Tincture, 'Vaporole' Aromatic Ammonia, 'Borofax' Brand Boric Acid Ointment, Carron Oil (solidified), jaconet, 'Tabloid' Bandages and Dressings, plaster, protective skin, camel-hair brush and pins. | Each
\$ |
| | In Rex Red or Royal Blue Enamelled Metal ... | 2.50 |
| | Special Webbing Holder for attaching No. 708 or No. 709 First-Aid to waist-belt or cycle handle-bar... .. extra | 0.20 |
| „ 710. | 'Tabloid' Brand First-Aid. Measurements: $4 \times 3\frac{1}{8} \times 5\frac{1}{8}$ in. Contains 'Tabloid' Bandage and 'Tabloid' Dressings, 'Borofax' Brand Boric Acid Ointment, 'Vaporole' Iodine Tincture, 'Vaporole' Aromatic Ammonia, Carron oil (solidified), adhesive and court plaster, camel-hair brush and pins. | |
| | In Scarlet Enamelled Metal | 1.25 |
| „ 715. | 'Tabloid' Brand First-Aid. Measurements: $7\frac{5}{8} \times 4\frac{1}{4} \times 2$ in. Contains eight tubes of 'Tabloid' and 'Soloid' Brand products, 'Vaporole' Iodine Tincture, 'Vaporole' Aromatic Ammonia, 'Borofax' Brand Boric Acid Ointment, sal volatile, Carron oil (solidified), 'Tabloid' Bandages and Dressings, jaconet, plaster, protective skin, scissors, pins, etc. | |
| | In Rex Red, Royal Blue or Imperial Green Enamelled Metal, or in Aluminised or Black Japanned Metal... .. | 5.75 |
| „ 722. | 'Tabloid' Brand First-Aid. Measurements: $6\frac{3}{4} \times 4\frac{3}{4} \times 2\frac{3}{8}$ in. Contains eight tubes of 'Tabloid' and 'Soloid' Brand products, 'Vaporole' Iodine Tincture, 'Vaporole' Aromatic Ammonia, 'Borofax' Brand Boric Acid Ointment, 'Hazeline' Cream, sal volatile, Carron oil (solidified), 'Tabloid' Bandages and Dressings, tourniquet, jaconet, plaster, protective skin, scissors, pins, etc. | |
| | In Rex Red, Royal Blue or Imperial Green Enamelled Metal, or in Aluminised Metal ... | 12.00 |
| „ 723. | 'Tabloid' Brand First-Aid. Measurements: $8 \times 5\frac{1}{2} \times 2\frac{3}{8}$ in. Contains nine tubes of 'Tabloid' and 'Soloid' Brand products, 'Vaporole' Iodine Tincture, 'Vaporole' Aromatic Ammonia, 'Borofax' Brand Boric Acid Ointment, 'Hazeline' Cream, sal volatile, Carron oil (solidified), 'Tabloid' Bandages and Dressings, lancet, tourniquet, jaconet, plaster, protective skin, scissors, pins, etc. | |
| | In Rex Red, Royal Blue or Imperial Green Enamelled Metal, or in Aluminised Metal... | 16.00 |

Cables and Radiotelegrams—"Tabloid, New York"

Chests and Cases, 'Tabloid' Brand (continued)

For illustrations, see Medicine Chests and Cases Supplement at end

- No. 724. 'Tabloid' Brand First-Aid (*The Backwoodsman's*). Each
Measurements: $8 \times 5\frac{1}{2} \times 2\frac{3}{8}$ in. Contains 'Tabloid' \$
Bandages and Dressings, 'Vaporole' Aromatic
Ammonia, Carron oil (solidified), clinical thermometer,
scissors, splinter forceps, artery forceps, lancet,
tourniquet, adhesive plaster, court plaster, suture silk,
needles, pins, etc., and 10 tubes of 'Tabloid' and
'Soloid' Brand products.

In Imperial Green Enamelled Metal... 20.00

- „ 725. 'Tabloid' Brand First-Aid (*The Camper's*). Measure-
ments: $8 \times 5\frac{1}{2} \times 2\frac{3}{8}$ in. Contains 'Tabloid' Bandages
and Dressings, 'Vaporole' Aromatic Ammonia,
'Borofax' Brand Boric Acid Ointment, Carron oil
(solidified), lancet, two forceps, scissors, clinical
thermometer, tourniquet, suture silk, adhesive plaster,
court plaster, pins, etc., and 10 phials of 'Tabloid'
and 'Soloid' Brand products.

In Rex Red, Royal Blue or Imperial Green
Enamelled Metal or in Aluminised Metal ... 20.00

- „ 730. 'Tabloid' Brand First-Aid (for offices, theatres,
assembly halls, etc.). Measurements: $16\text{-}3/4 \times 10\text{-}1/2$
 $\times 2\text{-}1/2$ in. Contains 10 phials of 'Tabloid' and
'Soloid' Brand products, 'Vaporole' Iodine Tincture,
'Vaporole' Aromatic Ammonia, 'Borofax' Brand
Boric Acid Ointment, sal volatile, 'Hazeline',
'Hazeline' Cream, "Hazeline' Snow," Carron
oil, jaconet, 'Tabloid' Bandages and Dressings,
plaster, dressing forceps, scissors, pins, etc.

In Mahogany, with glass panel front ... 19.00

- „ 740. 'Tabloid' Brand First-Aid (for factories, mines, etc.).
Measurements: $21 \times 16 \times 7\text{-}1/2$ in. Contains 15
bottles of 'Tabloid' and 'Soloid' Brand products,
'Vaporole' Brand products, 'Borofax' Brand Boric
Acid Ointment, 'Hazeline', 'Hazeline' Cream,
Carron oil, 'Tabloid' Bandages and Dressings,
collodion, chloroform, ether, ethyl chloride, etc.,
together with tourniquet, splints, clinical thermometer,
artery forceps, bone-saw and other surgical instru-
ments and sundries, hypodermic and ophthalmic
cases, etc.

In Teak, Mahogany or Black Japanned Metal 230.00

Refills for any of these First-Aid equipments are supplied.
Particulars and prices upon application.

Cables and Radiotelegrams—"Tabloid, New York"

CHESTS AND CASES, 'SOLOID' BRAND

For illustrations, see Medicine Chests and Cases Supplement at end

Antiseptic

Antiseptic Cases, 'Soloid' Brand

No. 400. 'Soloid' Brand Antiseptic Case. Measurements: Each
 $6\frac{3}{4} \times 5\frac{1}{2} \times 2\frac{1}{4}$ in. Fitted with four feather-weight \$
 tubes of 'Soloid' Brand products.

In solid Cowhide, unlined approx. 14.00

In Cowhide ,, 16.00

„ 401. 'Soloid' Brand Antiseptic Case. Measurements:
 $7\frac{3}{4} \times 5\frac{1}{2} \times 2\frac{1}{2}$ in. Fitted with five feather-weight
 tubes of 'Soloid' Brand products.

In Cowhide ,, 18.50

„ 410. 'Soloid' Brand Antiseptic Case. Measurements:
 $9\frac{3}{4} \times 5\frac{1}{2} \times 7\frac{3}{4}$ in. Fitted with eighteen $3\frac{1}{2}$ oz.
 glass-stoppered bottles of 'Soloid' Brand products,
 and tray for surgical dressings, etc.

In Black Japanned Metal ,, 30.00

Prices depend upon the contents selected

Analysis and Test

Analysis Cases, 'Soloid' Brand

Compact, portable cases, fitted with the necessary reagents and apparatus for conducting analyses of water, sewage, or urine. The No. 505 and No. 506 'Soloid' Brand Cases provide, in small compass, the apparatus and materials necessary for carrying out ordinary bacteriological examinations and blood tests.

No. 500. 'Soloid' Brand Water Analysis Case. Measurements: Each
 $12\frac{1}{2} \times 10\frac{1}{2} \times 4\frac{1}{2}$ in. Contains a nickel \$
 evaporating dish, Erlenmeyer flask, tripod,
 spirit-lamp, 100 c.c. and other graduated cylinders,
 together with 'Soloid' Brand products.

In non-warping, seasoned wood with mahogany
 finish 22.50

„ 501. 'Soloid' Brand Water Analysis Case. (*The "British Army Regulation."*) In non-warping, seasoned wood with mahogany finish, well screwed together. Measurements including cover: $13\frac{1}{4} \times 11\frac{1}{2} \times 5$ in. It contains apparatus and 'Soloid' Chemicals as in the No. 500 Case, with the addition of test-tubes, and a chart of a special summary of the tests, etc. Complete, with waterproof canvas cover and all necessary straps (shoulder or saddle) 40.00

Cables and Radiotelegrams—"Tabloid, New York"

Chests and Cases, 'Soloid' Brand (continued)

For illustrations, see Medicine Chests and Cases Supplement at end

No.	Description	Each
502.	'Soloid' Brand Water and Sewage Analysis Case. In non-warping, seasoned wood with mahogany finish. Measurements: $18\frac{1}{2} \times 12\frac{1}{4} \times 5\frac{1}{4}$ in. Fitted with 'Soloid' Brand products and apparatus, specially adapted for the examination of water and sewage effluents, and including a special distillation outfit for the estimation of ammonia	34.00
505.	'Soloid' Brand Bacteriological Case. Measurements: $5 \times 3\frac{1}{4} \times 1\frac{5}{8}$ in. Fitted with a comprehensive outfit of 'Soloid' Microscopic stains; three stoppered bottles containing absolute alcohol, methyl alcohol, distilled water; a rod-stoppered bottle of Canada balsam; microscopic slides; cover-slips; capillary pipettes for blood collecting; sterile throat swab; graduated pipette; cover-glass forceps; dissecting forceps; spirit lamp; watch-glasses; glass funnel; filter papers; a metal case of needles (straight No. 9), etc. Complete with doeskin cover. In Nickel-plated Metal	10.25
506.	'Soloid' Brand Blood Test Case. Measurements: $4\frac{1}{4} \times 3\frac{1}{2} \times 1\frac{1}{2}$ in. Contains 'Soloid' Brand Romanowsky Microscopic Stain (Leishman's Powder). Hæmoglobinometer scale, absorbent papers for use with scale, glass rod, camel-hair brush, tube of vaseline, one 20 c.c. drop-bottle of distilled water, two 10 c.c. glass-stoppered and capped phials of Methyl Alcohol, 1 c.c. pipette, grease crayon in metal holder, and vest-pocket case containing a Hagedorn needle in carbolised alcohol and six microscopic slides. Complete with doeskin cover. In Nickel-plated Metal	8.50
510.	'Soloid' Brand Urine Test Case. Measurements: $5\frac{3}{4} \times 2\frac{3}{4} \times 1\frac{1}{4}$ in. Made of nickel-plated metal. Fitted with 'Soloid' Brand products, urinometer, Esbach's albuminometer, graduated measure, analysis charts, pipette, test-tubes and stand, spirit-lamp, etc. Complete with doeskin cover	13.00
	The following apparatus can be obtained separately—	
	Esbach's albuminometer	2.00
	Urinometer	2.00
	30 c.c. graduated tube	2.00
	Immersion tube	0.25
	Two test-tubes	0.25
	The above set complete	6.45

Cables and Radiotelegrams—"Tabloid, New York"

DRESSINGS, SURGICAL, 'TABLOID' BRAND

Compressed Dressings were originated and introduced by B. W. & Co.

By the introduction of these Pleated Compressed Dressings, B. W. & Co. have provided surgical accessories which are superior to the ordinary varieties in every particular. They are extremely compact and convenient, and are prepared from materials of finest quality. They are also supplied completely sterilised, and their method of packing keeps them sterile until required for use.

Absorbent Cotton between Gauze, Compressed, 'Tabloid' Brand—	Each	Sterilised each
2 oz. packets	0.13	0.15
Bandages, Pleated Compressed, 'Tabloid' Brand—		
Open Wove, 1 in. × 6 yds.	0.08	0.09
„ „ 2-1/2 in. × 6 yds.	0.13	0.14
„ „ 3 in. × 6 yds.	0.15	—
Flannel, 2-1/2 in. × 5 yds.	0.42	0.45
Triangular (Pictorial), in packets containing 2 bandages per packet	0.28	—
Carbolised Tow. Compressed, 'Tabloid' Brand—		
2 oz. packets	0.11	0.13
Cotton, Compressed, 'Tabloid' Brand—		
Absorbent, 1/4 oz. in packets of 4	0.10	—
„ 1/2 oz. packets	—	—
„ 1 oz. „ (new packing)	0.10	—
Boric, 1/2 oz. „	—	—
„ 1 oz. „	0.08	0.09
Double Cyanide, 3/4, 1/2 oz. packets	—	—
„ „ 1 oz. „	0.10	0.12
Iodoform, 1 oz. packets	0.22	0.25
Gauze, Pleated Compressed, 'Tabloid' Brand—		
Absorbent, 1/2 in. × 1 yd., in cartons of 6	0.35	0.40
„ 1 in. × 1 yd. „ „ 6	0.40	0.45
„ 2 in. × 1 yd. „ „ 6	0.50	0.55
„ in packets of 1 in. × 12 yds.	0.30	—
„ „ „ 2 in. × 12 yds.	0.45	—
„ „ „ 3 yds.	0.20	0.22
Bismuth, *1/2 in. × 1 yd., in cartons of 6... ..	—	0.55
„ *1 in. × 1 yd. „ „ 6... ..	—	0.65
„ *2 in. × 1 yd. „ „ 6... ..	—	0.75
„ *3 in. × 1 yd. „ „ 6... ..	—	0.85
„ in packets of 1 in. × 6 yds.	0.27	—
„ „ 2 in. × 6 yds.	0.32	—

* These Dressings are not Pleated Compressed

Pharmacopæial preparations are U.S.P. unless otherwise stated

Dressings, Surgical, 'Tabloid' Brand (continued)							Each	Steril- ised each
							\$	¢
Bismuth, in packets of 3 in. × 6 yds.	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.38	—
" " 1 in. × 12 yds.	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.48	—
" " 2 in. × 12 yds.	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.60	—
" " 3 in. × 12 yds.	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.70	—
" " 36 in. × 3 yds.	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.48	0.50
Boric, " 3 yds.	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.23	0.25
Double Cyanide, 3%, in packets of 1 yd.	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.13	—
" " " 3 yds.	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.23	0.25
Iodoform, " 1 yd.	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.26	0.28
" " 3 yds.	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.50	0.53
" " 1 in. × 6 yds.	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.30	0.32
Sal Alembroth, 1 % " 3 yds.	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.22	0.23
Head Dressing, Adjustable, Compressed, 'Tabloid' Brand—								
Packets containing Adjustable Head Dressing, Pad of Double Cyanide Gauze, Safety Pin, and Directions slip	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.30	—
Packets containing Adjustable Head Dressing, large size (for major operations), Pad of Double Cyanide Gauze, Safety Pin and Directions slip							0.35	—
Lint, Compressed, 'Tabloid' Brand—								
Plain, 1/2 oz. packets	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	—
" 1 oz.	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.10	0.12
Boric, 1/2 oz.	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	—
" 1 oz.	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.10	0.12
Carbolised, 1 oz.	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.12	0.15

TRADE MARK 'ELIXOID' BRAND PRODUCTS

The word 'ELIXOID' is a brand which designates fine products issued by Burroughs Wellcome & Co.

'ELIXOID' Brand Products provide agreeably flavoured, elegant and acceptable fluid preparations of drugs.

'ELIXOID' BRAND—

			\$
" Ammonium Valerate, bottles of 8 Imperial fl. oz.	per bottle		1.00
" Formates Compound, bottles of 4 Imperial fl. oz.	"		0.50
" Glycerophosphates, bottles of 4 Imperial fl. oz.	"		0.50
" Heroin and Terpin Hydrate, bottles containing 4 Imperial fl. oz.	...	...	0.60
" Mucin, bottles of 4 Imperial fl. oz.	...	...	1.00
" Phosphates of Iron, Quinine and Strychnine			
Bottles containing 8 Imperial fl. oz.	"		1.20
" " 16 " "	"		2.20
" Pine Tar Compound, bottles of 4 Imperial fl. oz.	"		0.60

Pharmacopœial preparations are U.S.P. unless otherwise stated

TRADE MARK 'ENULE' BRAND RECTAL SUPPOSITORIES

The word 'ENULE' is a brand which designates fine products issued by Burroughs Wellcome & Co.

In 'ENULE' Rectal Suppositories the active principles are evenly diffused throughout the mass by a special process. Each product is enclosed in a sheath of pure tinfoil.

In prescribing or ordering, it is sufficient to quote the distinguishing number, for instance—"R 'Enule,' No. 26."

Each kind is packed in boxes of a dozen (of one strength)

'ENULE' BRAND—

No.							\$
26	Belladonna Extract—gr. 1/4	...	...	...	per box		0.55
27	" " gr. 1/2	...	...	...	"		0.55
9	Bismuth Subgallate—gr. 10	..	...	...	...		0.65
14	Cocaine Hydrochloride—gr. 1/2	...	...	...	...		0.85
30	'Epinine' (Trade Mark) 0.01 gm.	...	...	...	...		0.85
25	Gall and Opium	...	...	...	...		0.65
1	Glycerin, Anhydrous—95%, Children's size	...	...	...	...		0.30
2	" " " Adults' size	...	...	...	...		0.30
<i>'Enule' Glycerin Suppositories are issued in screw-capped glass pots, each enclosed in a metal box</i>							
5	'Hazeline' Compound	...	...	...	...		0.55
<i>(See also 'Hazeline' Suppositories, page 351)</i>							
28	Lead and Opium	...	...	...	...		0.65
3	Meat, Predigested—Children's size	...	...	...	...		0.40
4	" " Adults' size	...	...	...	...		0.55
6	Milk, Predigested—Children's size	...	...	...	...		0.40
7	" " Adults' size	...	...	...	...		0.55
16	Morphine Hydrochloride—gr. 1/4	...	...	...	...		0.65
17	" " gr. 1/2	...	...	...	...		0.65
18	" " gr. 1	...	...	...	...		0.65
29	Morphine and Belladonna	...	...	...	...		0.65
20	Opium Extract—gr. 1	...	...	...	...		0.65
13	Quassin, Amorphous—gr. 1/2	...	...	...	...		0.65
8	Quinine Bisulphate—gr. 5	...	...	...	...		0.65
21	Santonin—gr. 3	...	...	...	...		1.10
23	Soap Compound	...	...	...	...		0.40

Also other products issued under the 'Enule' Brand

'Enule' Brand Rectal Suppositories must be kept in a cool, dry place

Pharmacopœial preparations are U.S.P. unless otherwise stated

TRADE MARK 'EPININE' PRODUCTS

'EPININE' (3 : 4-dihydroxyphenylethylmethylamine) is a synthetic product of great stability and purity, possessing in a high degree the pharmacological action of the suprarenal active principle.

'Epinine' Crystals, in tubes of 1 gm. per tube 1.30

'Epinine,' 1 in 100, in amber-coloured stoppered bottles.

Bottles of 10 c.c. per bottle 0.45

" " 25 c.c. " 0.85

'Epicaine' ('Epinine' and Cocaine, Hydrochloride) in
(Trade Mark) amber-coloured stoppered bottles.

Bottles of 10 c.c. per bottle 0.35

Each c.c. contains 'Epinine,' 0.0003 gm. [gr. 1/216], and Cocaine Hydrochloride, 0.02 gm. [gr. 1/3]; each min. 10 contains 'Epinine,' gr. 1/365, and Cocaine Hydrochloride, gr. 2/11.

(See also 'Enule' 'Epinine,' page 349; 'Hypoloid' 'Epicaine,' 'Hypoloid' 'Epinine,' page 360; 'Tabloid' Ophthalmic 'Epinine,' page 362; and 'Tabloid' 'Epinine' Compound, page 378)

TRADE MARK 'ERNUTIN' BRAND PRODUCTS

The word 'ERNUTIN' is a brand which designates fine products issued by Burroughs Wellcome & Co.

'ERNUTIN' products present the active therapeutic principles of ergot—Ergotoxine, 'Tyramine' and 'Ergamine'—in stable solution and a state of chemical purity.

'Ernutin' (Oral), bottles containing 1 fl. oz. per bottle 0.65

" " " " 4 fl. oz. " 2.45

" " " " 16 fl. oz. " 8.10

'Ernutin,' 'Hypoloid' Brand (see page 360)

Also other products issued under the 'Ernutin' Brand

Ether, glass capsules, hermetically-sealed, containing min. 60 ... each 0.10

'Eucalyptia' (Trade Mark), pure oil of *Eucalyptus globulus*.

Bottles containing 2 Imperial fl. oz. per bottle 0.40

Fehling's Test, 'Soloid' Brand (see page 371)

First-Aid, 'Tabloid' Brand (see pages 342)

Gauze, Absorbent Cotton between, Compressed,

'Tabloid' Brand (see Dressings, page 347)

Gauze, Pleated Compressed, 'Tabloid' Brand (see Dressings, page 347)

Glycerin 'Enule' Suppositories (see page 349)

Gonococcus Vaccine, 'Wellcome' Brand (see page 390)

Pharmacopœial preparations are U.S.P. unless otherwise stated

TRADE
MARK

'Hazeline' Brand *Hamamelis virginiana*—

'Hazeline' Cream—

Vulcanite Nozzles (for attaching to tubes), (*see page 393*)

[illegible]

'Hazeline' Soap—

Boxes of 3 tablets	...	...	...	...	...	per tablet	0.17
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'Hazeline' Suppositories—

Boxes containing 12	...	...	...	...	...		per box 0.55
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(See also 'Enule' 'Hazeline' Compound, page 349)

Also other preparations issued under the 'Hazeline' Brand

B. W. & CO. SYRINGES

min. 15, complete with two regular steel needles	...	each	3.00
min. 20 " " "	...	...	3.00
I.C.C. " " "	...	...	3.00

min. 20 (H pattern) constructed specially for intramuscular
injection. Complete with two intramuscular steel needles ... , 3.00

min. 40 (H pattern) constructed specially for intramuscular
injection. Complete with two intramuscular steel needles ... „ 3.75

min. 60, complete with two intramuscular steel needles	... „ 4.35
--	------------

Without needles, the above syringes are \$0.15 less each.

Detachable Finger-Grip, nickel-plated, for these syringes 0.15

Detachable Sheath-Grip, 'Tabloid' Brand, for these syringes .. 0.23

Pharmacopœial preparations are U.S.P. unless otherwise stated

Hypodermic Apparatus (continued)

Nickel-plated Metal Cases, with removable rack, for the
B. W. & Co. All-Glass Aseptic Hypodermic Syringes— \$

For the min., 15, min. 20, min. 40, or 1 c.c. syringe ... each 0.60
,, ,, min. 60 syringe... .. ,, 1.10

Nickel-plated Metal Case, containing movable tray, with grips to
hold the B. W. & Co. All-Glass Aseptic Hypodermic Syringe
(min. 15, min. 20, or 1 c.c. sizes), *in separate parts*; also a
tube for hypodermic needles... .. ,, 0.85

Hypodermic Syringes, The B. W. & Co.

Nickel-plated. With two regular steel needles and
finger-grip
min. 15 ,, 2.30
min. 20 ,, 2.30

Solid Silver. Min. 20, with two platino-iridium needles,
in case ,, 10.50

NOTE.—If desired, the B. W. & Co. Nickel-plated and Solid Silver
Hypodermic Syringes may be had with asbestos packing, instead
of the usual material, at the same prices.

Dental Hypodermic Syringe, The B. W. & Co.—

Min. 30, with adjustable finger-grip, three needle-attachments
and three steel needles.

In nickel-plated metal case with doeskin cover each 12.00

Mercury Succinimide Outfit, The B. W. & Co.—

CONTENTS.—The B. W. & Co. All-Glass Aseptic Hypodermic
Syringe (H pattern), min. 20; two platino-iridium needles,
and two tubes of 'Tabloid' Hypodermic, No. 98, Mercuric
Succinimide, gr. 1/5. In metal case, complete each 6.30

Serum Syringe, The B. W. & Co. All-Glass Aseptic —

In metal case with two steel needles and rubber connection
2 c.c. ...each \$4.80 5 c.c. ...each \$6.10
3 c.c. ... ,, \$5.50 10 c.c. ... ,, \$9.10
25 c.c. each \$10.70

Serum Syringe, The B. W. & Co. Nickel-plated, 5 c.c. or
10 c.c. each 8.50

In nickel-plated metal case, complete with two special
platino-iridium needles—

A Serum Syringe, 10 c.c. nickel-plated, is supplied in metal
case, complete with two steel needles each 6.00

Tuberculin Syringe, The B. W. & Co. All-Glass Aseptic—

1 c.c. (divided into 0.05 c.c. gradations), with two regular
steel needles each 3.75

Without needles, the above syringe is \$0.15 less each

Nickel-plated Metal Case for above syringe... .. each 1.25

Serum Syringe Case Covers, Doeskin, for metal cases containing
the 5 c.c. or 10 c.c. B. W. & Co. Serum Syringes. 0.50

Cables and Radiotelegrams—"Tabloid, New York"

Hypodermic Apparatus (continued)

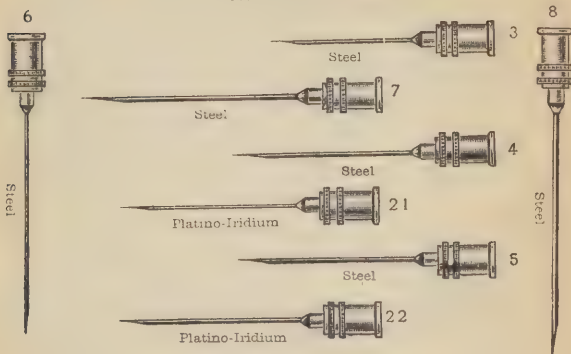
HYPODERMIC AND OTHER NEEDLES								Ap- prox. U.S.A. Stand- ard Gauge	Each %
No.	REGULAR								
3.	Steel, fine, short	...	...	...	...	...	...	26	0.11
6.	" " medium length	...	...	...	...	...	...	26	0.11
4.	" medium bore, short	...	...	...	...	...	...	22	0.11
5.	" " " small	...	...	...	...	...	...	23	0.11
7.	" " " medium length	...	...	...	...	...	...	22	0.11
8.	" " " long	...	...	...	...	...	...	21	0.11
21.	Platino-iridium...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22	1.35
22.	" " fine, 18-gauge	...	...	...	...	...	...	25	1.35
EXPLORING									
11.	Steel	...	...	...	...	...	...	17	0.25
25.	Platino-iridium...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19	3.75
INTRAMUSCULAR									
13.	Steel, H Pattern	...	...	...	...	...	...	21	0.11
26.	Platino-iridium, H Pattern	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	1.95
27.	" " very stout, $1\frac{5}{8}$ in.	...	...	...	...	...	...	17	3.70
AURAL									
33.	Steel, silver-plated	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.66
DENTAL									
1.	Regular, steel, fine, half-inch	...	...	...	...	...	...	26	0.11
2.	" " medium bore, half-inch	...	...	...	...	...	...	22	0.11
31.	Bent, steel, silver-plated	...	...	...	...	...	...	21	0.33
30.	" " gold-plated	...	...	...	...	...	...	21	0.50
20.	Straight, platino-iridium, half-inch	...	...	...	...	...	...	22	1.25
FOR DENTAL HYPODERMIC SYRINGE									
105.	Steel, mountless, aseptic, in tubes of 6	...	per tube	...	...	...	...	...	0.45
LACHRYMAL									
32.	Bent, solid gold	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1.46
FOR SOLID SILVER HYPODERMIC SYRINGE									
28.	Platino-iridium, with solid silver mounts	...	...	...	...	...	...	22	1.95
FOR 5 C.C., 10 C.C. AND 25 C.C. ALL-GLASS SERUM SYRINGE									
9.	Steel, fine	...	...	...	...	...	...	19	0.17
10.	" medium bore	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	0.17
23.	Platino-iridium	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	1.60
24.	" " fine, long	...	...	...	...	...	...	17	2.10
FOR 2 C.C. AND 3 C.C. ALL-GLASS SERUM SYRINGE AND FOR NICKEL-PLATED SERUM SYRINGE									
12.	Steel, fine	...	...	...	...	...	...	19	0.17
34.	Platino-iridium	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	1.60
35.	" " fine, long	...	...	...	...	...	...	21	2.10

When ordering needles, simply quote the distinguishing numbers

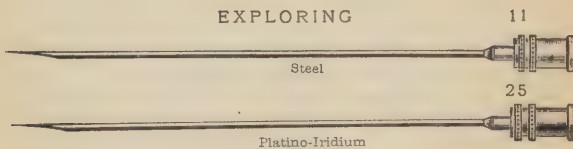
Cables and Radiotelegrams—"Tabloid, New York"

Hypodermic and other Needles (*Actual Size*)

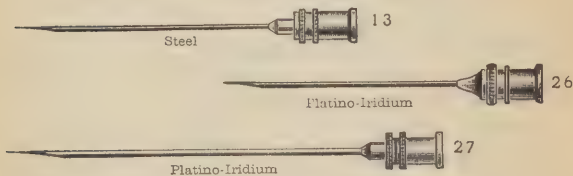
REGULAR



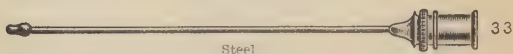
EXPLORING



INTRAMUSCULAR



AURAL

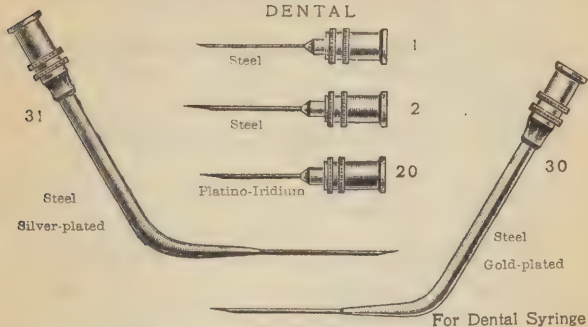


When ordering needles, simply quote the distinguishing numbers

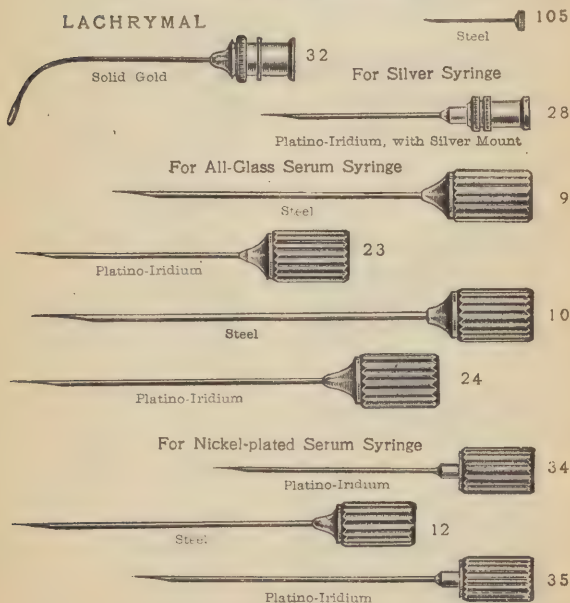
Cables and Radiotelegrams—"Tabloid, New York"

Hypodermic and other Needles (*Actual Size*)
(continued)—

DENTAL



LACHRYMAL



When ordering needles, simply quote the distinguishing numbers

Cables and Radiotelegrams—"Tabloid, New York"

HYPODERMIC PRODUCTS, 'TABLOID' BRAND

The word 'TABLOID' is a brand which designates fine products issued by Burroughs Wellcome & Co.

'Tabloid' Hypodermic Products accurately contain the stated weight of pure medicament. They are rapidly soluble, of uniform activity, and they keep perfectly.

In prescribing or ordering, it is sufficient to quote the distinguishing number, for instance:—"R 'Tabloid' Brand Hypodermic, No. 36."

'TABLOID' BRAND (Hypodermic)—				Per tube: \$	Per tube of 50: \$	Per pack- age of 500: \$
No.						
36.	Aconitine Nitrate	... gr. 1/640	...	0.20	0.50	4.55
71.	*Anæsthetic Compound, A	...	...	0.25	1.00	9.10
70.	*Anæsthetic Compound, B	...	...	0.25	1.00	9.10
80.	*Anæsthetic Compound, C	...	...	0.30	—	10.95
87.	Apomorphine Hydrochloride	... gr. 1/20	...	0.20	0.50	4.55
51.	" "	... gr. 1/15	...	0.20	0.50	4.55
19.	" "	... gr. 1/10	...	0.20	0.50	4.55
93.*	{ Apomorphine Hydrochloride	... gr. 1/10	}	0.20	0.75	7.25
	{ Strychnine Hydrochloride	... gr. 1/60				
131.	{ Arsenic Trioxide...	... gr. 1/30	}	0.20	0.50	4.55
	{ Ferrous Citrate ...	... gr. 1/2				
139.	Atropine Sulphate...	... gr. 1/200	...	0.15	0.35	3.35
15.	" "	... gr. 1/150	...	0.15	0.35	3.35
129.	" "	... gr. 1/120	...	0.15	0.35	3.35
14.	" "	... gr. 1/100	...	0.15	0.35	3.35
13.	" "	... gr. 1/60	...	0.15	0.35	3.35
121.	{ Atropine Sulphate	... gr. 1/200	}	0.20	0.50	4.55
	{ Strychnine Sulphate	... gr. 1/100				
122.	{ Atropine Sulphate	... gr. 1/150	}	0.20	0.50	4.55
	{ Strychnine Sulphate	... gr. 1/80				
43.	*Caffeine Sodio-salicylate	... gr. 1/2	...	0.20	0.75	7.25
23.	Cocaine Hydrochloride	... gr. 1/10	...	0.15	0.35	3.35
22.	" "	... gr. 1/6	...	0.20	0.50	4.55
54.	* " "	... gr. 1/4	...	0.20	0.75	7.25
40.	* " "	... gr. 1/2	...	0.25	1.00	9.10
44.	Codeine Phosphate	... gr. 1/4	...	0.20	0.50	4.55
137.	Codeine Sulphate	... gr. 1/8	...	0.15	—	3.35
138.	" "	... gr. 1/4	...	0.20	—	4.55
77.	*Cotarnine Hydrochloride	... gr. 1/4	...	0.20	0.75	7.25
46.	Curara	... gr. 1/12	...	0.20	0.50	4.55
30.	Digitalin (Amorphous)	... gr. 1/100	...	0.15	0.35	3.35
86.	{ Digitalin (Amorphous)	... gr. 1/100	}	0.15	0.35	3.35
	{ Strychnine Sulphate	... gr. 1/100				
125.	{ Digitalin (Amorphous)	... gr. 1/100	}	0.20	0.50	4.55
	{ Strychnine Sulphate	... gr. 1/100				
	{ Trinitrin (Nitroglycerin)	... gr. 1/100	...			

*In tubes of 12. Others in tubes of 20

Pharmacopœial preparations are U.S.P. unless otherwise stated

Hypodermic Products (continued)

'TABLOID' BRAND (Hypodermic)—

No.			Per tube: \$	Per tube of 50: \$	Per pack- age of 500: \$
" 130.	*Emetine Hydrochloride	... gr. 1/3 ...	0.65	—	—
" 136.	" " "	... gr. 1/2 ...	0.95	—	—
" 140.	† " "	... gr. 1 ...	0.95	—	—
" 362.	*"Ergamine" (Trade Mark)	... 0.001 gm....	0.20	0.75	7.25
" 38.	Ergotinine Citrate	... gr. 1/200 ...	0.20	0.50	4.55
" 37.	" " "	... gr. 1/100 ...	0.20	0.50	4.55
" 92.*	{Ergotinine Citrate... Morphine Sulphate	{... gr. 1/100 gr. 1/6 ...	0.25	1.00	9.10
" 81.*	{Ergotinine Citrate... Strychnine Sulphate	{... gr. 1/100 gr. 1/20 ...	0.20	0.75	7.25
" 116.	*Ergotoxine	... gr. 1/100 ...	0.20	0.75	7.25
" 119.*	{Ergotoxine ... Morphine Sulphate	{... gr. 1/100 gr. 1/6 ...	0.25	1.00	9.10
" 120.*	{Ergotoxine ... Strychnine Sulphate	{... gr. 1/100 gr. 1/20 ...	0.20	—	7.25
"	Eserine (see <i>Physostigmine</i>)				
" 79.	*Eucaine Hydrochloride	... gr. 1/3 ...	0.20	0.75	7.25
" 78.	" " "	... gr. 1 ...	0.50	—	18.25
" 112.	*Eucaine Lactate	... gr. 1/3 ...	0.20	0.75	7.25
" 113.	" " "	... gr. 1 ...	0.50	—	18.25
" 102.	Heroin Hydrochloride	... gr. 1/25 ...	0.15	0.35	3.35
" 101.	" " "	... gr. 1/12 ...	0.15	0.35	3.35
" 127.	" " "	... gr. 1/6 ...	0.20	0.50	4.55
" 47.	Homatropine Hydrochloride	... gr. 1/250 ...	0.20	0.50	4.55
" 49.	Hyoscine Hydrobromide	... gr. 1/200 ...	0.15	0.35	3.35
" 100.	" " "	... gr. 1/100 ...	0.15	0.35	3.35
" 48.	" " "	... gr. 1/75 ...	0.15	0.60	5.45
" 95.	*Hyoscine Compound, A	... ...	0.25	1.00	9.10
" 96.	*Hyoscine Compound, B	... ...	0.25	1.00	9.10
" 31.	*Hyoscyamine Sulphate	... gr. 1/80 ...	0.15	0.60	5.45
" 41.	" " "	... gr. 1/20 ...	0.20	0.75	7.25
" 29.	Mercuric Chloride	... gr. 1/60 ...	0.15	0.35	3.35
" 28.	" " "	... gr. 1/30 ...	0.15	0.35	3.35
" 124.	Mercuric Succinimide	... gr. 1/10 ...	0.15	0.35	3.35
" 98.	" " "	... gr. 1/5 ...	0.15	0.35	3.35
" 66.	Morphine Hydrochloride	... gr. 1/6 ...	0.20	0.50	4.55
" 55.	" " "	... gr. 1/4 ...	0.20	0.50	4.55
" 90.	" " "	... gr. 1/3 ...	0.20	0.50	4.55
" 91.	" " "	... gr. 1/2 ...	0.20	0.75	7.25
" 132.	Morphine Hypophosphite	... gr. 1/4 ...	0.20	0.50	4.55
" 133.	" " "	... gr. 1/3 ...	0.20	0.50	4.55
" 134.	" " "	... gr. 1/2 ...	0.20	0.75	7.25
" 135.	" " "	... gr. 1 ...	0.32	1.20	10.95

* In tubes of 12. † In tubes of 6. Others in tubes of 20

Pharmacopœial preparations are U.S.P. unless otherwise stated

Hypodermic Products (continued)

'TABLOID' BRAND (Hypodermic)—

No.					Per tube:	Per tube of 50:	Per pack- age of 500:
					\$	\$	\$
27.	Morphine Meconate	...	...	gr. 1/8	0.25	0.60	5.45
26.	" "	...	...	gr. 1/6	0.25	0.60	5.45
25.	" "	...	...	gr. 1/4	0.25	0.60	5.45
24.	" "	...	...	gr. 1/3	0.25	0.60	5.45
6.	Morphine Sulphate	...	...	gr. 1/12	0.20	0.50	4.55
5.	" "	...	...	gr. 1/8	0.20	0.50	4.55
4.	" "	...	...	gr. 1/6	0.20	0.50	4.55
3.	" "	...	...	gr. 1/4	0.20	0.50	4.55
2.	" "	...	...	gr. 1/3	0.20	0.50	4.55
1.	" "	...	...	gr. 1/2	0.20	0.75	7.25
76.	" "	...	...	gr. 1	0.32	—	10.95
88.	Morphine Tartrate	...	...	gr. 1/4	0.20	0.50	4.55
74.*	{Morphine Hydrochloride Atropine Sulphate	...	...	{gr. 1/6 gr. 1/70	{0.20	{0.75	{7.25
12.	{Morphine Sulphate Atropine Sulphate	...	...	{gr. 1/12 gr. 1/250	{0.20	{0.50	{4.55
11.	{Morphine Sulphate Atropine Sulphate	...	...	{gr. 1/8 gr. 1/200	{0.20	{0.50	{4.55
10.	{Morphine Sulphate Atropine Sulphate	...	...	{gr. 1/6 gr. 1/180	{0.20	{0.50	{4.55
9.	{Morphine Sulphate Atropine Sulphate	...	...	{gr. 1/4 gr. 1/150	{0.20	{0.50	{4.55
8.	{Morphine Sulphate Atropine Sulphate	...	...	{gr. 1/3 gr. 1/120	{0.20	{0.50	{4.55
85.	{Morphine Sulphate Atropine Sulphate	...	...	{gr. 1/3 gr. 1/60	{0.20	{0.50	{4.55
7.*	{Morphine Sulphate Atropine Sulphate	...	...	{gr. 1/2 gr. 1/100	{0.20	{0.75	{7.25
89.	{Morphine Sulphate Strychnine Sulphate	...	...	{gr. 1/4 gr. 1/60	{0.20	{0.50	{4.55
"	Nitroglycerin (<i>see Trinitrin, page 359</i>)						
39.	Physostigmine Salicylate	...	...	gr. 1/100	0.15	0.35	3.35
84.	Picrotoxin	...	...	gr. 1/60	0.20	0.50	4.55
34.	Pilocarpine Nitrate	...	...	gr. 1/10	0.23	0.55	5.15
64.	" "	...	...	gr. 1/6	0.30	0.75	6.95
33.*	" "	...	...	gr. 1/3	0.36	1.35	12.70
32.*	" "	...	...	gr. 1/2	0.46	1.70	16.33
82.	*Potassium Permanganate	...	...	gr. 2	0.15	—	5.45
83.	*Quinine Bihydrochloride	...	...	gr. 1	0.15	—	5.45
73.*	" "	...	...	gr. 3	0.25	—	—
	Bottles of 100, per bottle, \$1.77						
97.*	" "	...	...	gr. 5	0.36	—	—
	Bottles of 100, per bottle, \$2.55						
103.	*Quinine Bisulphate	...	...	gr. 5	0.32	—	—
	Bottles of 100, per bottle, \$2.20						
42.	*Quinine Hydrobromide	...	...	gr. 1/2	0.20	—	7.25
56.	*Sparteine Sulphate	...	...	gr. 1/2	0.20	—	7.25

* In tubes of 12. Others in tubes of 20

Pharmacopœial preparations are U.S.P. unless otherwise stated

Hypodermic Products (continued)

'TABLOID' BRAND (Hypodermic)					Per tube:	Per tube of 50:	Per pack- age of 500:
No.					\$	\$	\$
„ 52.	Strophanthin	...	...	... gr. 1/500	0.20	0.50	4.55
„ 109.	Strychnine Hydrochloride	...	...	... gr. 1/200	0.15	0.35	3.35
„ 110.	„	„	...	... gr. 1/100	0.15	0.35	3.35
„ 128.	„	„	...	... gr. 1/60	0.15	0.35	3.35
„ 111.	„	„	...	... gr. 1/30	0.15	0.35	3.35
„ 62.	Strychnine Nitrate	...	...	... gr. 1/15	0.20	0.50	4.55
„ 61.	„	„	...	... gr. 1/10	0.20	0.50	4.55
„ 18.	Strychnine Sulphate	...	...	... gr. 1/150	0.15	0.35	3.35
„ 17.	„	„	...	... gr. 1/100	0.15	0.35	3.35
„ 16.	„	„	...	... gr. 1/60	0.15	0.35	3.35
„ 104.	„	„	...	... gr. 1/50	0.15	0.35	3.35
„ 99.	„	„	...	... gr. 1/40	0.15	0.35	3.35
„ 75.	„	„	...	... gr. 1/30	0.15	0.35	3.35
„ 123.	„	„	...	... gr. 1/20	0.15	0.35	3.35
„ 126.	{ Strychnine Sulphate		...	... gr. 1/50	0.15	0.35	3.35
	{ Trinitrin (Nitroglycerin)		...	... gr. 1/100			
„ 65.	Trinitrin (Nitroglycerin)	...	...	... gr. 1/250	0.15	0.35	3.35
„ 115.	„ („)	...	...	... gr. 1/100	0.15	0.35	3.35
„ 361.	* 'Tyramine' (Para-hydroxyphenylethyl- (Trade Mark) amine)	...	...	... 0.02 gm.	0.42	--	14.50

* In tubes of 12. Others in tubes of 20

Also other Hypodermic Products issued under the 'Tabloid' Brand

HYPODERMIC PRODUCTSTRADE
MARK**'HYPOLOID'† BRAND**

The word 'HYPOLOID' is a brand which designates fine products issued by Burroughs Wellcome & Co.

The series of 'Hypoloid' Brand products comprises medicaments for hypodermic injection. They are issued in hermetically-sealed containers of special design.

For Hypodermic Injection*Issued in hermetically-sealed containers*

Except when otherwise stated the contents of each 'Hypoloid' Brand product are sufficient to enable 1 c.c. (approx. min. 16) to be injected. Each product is sterilised and ready for immediate hypodermic injection.

'HYPOLOID'† BRAND—	Per box of 10 \$
„ Apomorphine Hydrochloride, 0.005 gm. [gr. 1/13] ...	0.80
„ Caffeine Sodio-benzoate, 0.25 gm. [gr. 3-3/4] ...	0.80
„ Calomel, 0.05 gm. [gr. 3/4]. In a neutral fatty basis, with Creosote and Camphor ...	0.80

† Formerly issued under the 'VAPOROL' Brand

Pharmacopial preparations are U.S.P. unless otherwise stated

'Hypoloid' Brand Products (*continued*)

'HYPOLOID'† BRAND—

Per box of 10
\$

„ Camphor, 0.1 gm. [gr. 1-1/2]. In Olive Oil ...	0.80
„ Cocaine Hydrochloride, 0.01 gm. [gr. 1/6] ...	0.80
„ „ „ 0.02 gm. [gr. 1/3] ...	0.80
„ Emetine Hydrochloride, 0.02 gm. [gr. 1/3] ...	1.20
„ „ „ 0.03 gm. [gr. 1/2]... ..	1.40
„ „ „ 0.065 gm. [gr. 1], boxes of 6, per box, \$1.40	0.80
„ 'Epicaine' ('Epinine' and Cocaine Hydrochloride) (Trade Mark)	
℞ 'Epinine,' 0.0003 gm. [gr. 1/216] Cocainæ Hydrochloridi, 0.02 gm. [gr. 1/3] Aquam, ad 1 c.c.	
<i>This formula is equivalent to 'Epinine,' gr. 1/365, and Cocaine Hydrochloride, gr. 2/11, in each min. 10</i>	
„ 'Epinine,' 1 in 100	0.80
„ 'Ernutin,' min. 10 [0.6 c.c.], boxes of 6 ...	per box, \$1.00
„ Grey Oil. Suspension of 0.1 gm. [gr. 1-1/2] of Mercury in a neutral fatty basis	0.80
„ Hyoscine Hydrobromide, 0.0005 gm. [gr. 1/130]	0.80
„ 'Infundin' [Pituitary (Infundibular) Extract], 0.5 c.c. of sterile (Trade Mark) extract, boxes of 6, per box, \$0.75	
„ „ „ 1 c.c. of sterile extract, boxes of 6, per box, \$1.26	
„ Iron and Arsenic	0.80
℞ Ferri Citratis Viridis, 0.05 gm. [gr. 3/4] Sodii Arsenatis Exsicc., 0.002 gm. [gr. 1/32] Aquam, ad 1 c.c.	
„ Mercury Salicylate, 0.1 gm. [gr. 1-1/2]	1.20
„ Morphine Hydrochloride, 0.01 gm. [gr. 1/6]	0.80
„ „ „ 0.02 gm. [gr. 1/3]	0.80
„ Nuclein, 0.03 gm. [gr. 1/2]	1.00
„ Strychnine Sulphate, 0.001 gm. [gr. 1/65]	0.80
„ „ „ 0.002 gm. [gr. 1/32]	0.80

Indicators for Volumetric Analysis (*see page 372*)

Inhalers—

\$

Ammonium Chloride Inhaler, 'Vaporole' Brand complete, each 1.60
(*For prices of Accessories, see page 391*)

Menthol Pocket Inhaler (B. W. & Co.) ... each 0.31

'Pinol-Eucalyptia' Dry Inhaler (B. W. & Co.) ... „ 0.36

The Inhaler tubes separately ... „ 0.22

Iodic-Hydrarg. (Mercuric Potassium Iodide) (*see 'Soloid' Products,*
page 370; and 'Tabloid' Products, page 381)

† Formerly issued under the 'VAPOROLE' Brand

Pharmacopœial preparations are U.S.P. unless otherwise stated

TRADE MARK 'KEPLER' MALT PRODUCTS

Many attempts are made to imitate 'Kepler' Malt products, and it is necessary to take precautions against substitution, as malt preparations vary greatly in dietetic value.

'Kepler' Malt Extract and Combinations

'Kepler' Malt Extract presents all the valuable principles of the finest barley-malt in an active condition. It provides the best vehicle for the administration of cod liver oil.

						\$
'KEPLER' MALT EXTRACT	...	...	...	...	per bottle	0.50
Ditto, large bottles	...	...	...	...	"	0.92
Ditto with Beef and Iron	...	...	...	...	"	0.75
Ditto with Cascara Sagrada	...	...	...	...	"	0.75
Ditto with Chemical Food (<i>Phosphates Compound</i>)	...	...	...	...	"	0.90
Ditto with Glycerophosphates	...	...	...	...	"	0.70
Ditto ditto, large bottles	...	...	...	...	"	1.25
Ditto with Hæmoglobin	...	...	...	...	"	0.70
Ditto with Hypophosphites	...	...	...	...	"	0.70
Ditto ditto, large bottles	...	...	...	...	"	1.25
Ditto with Iron	...	...	...	...	"	0.65
Ditto with Iron and Quinine Citrate	...	...	...	...	"	0.90
Ditto with Iron Iodide	...	...	...	...	"	0.75
Ditto with Iron, Quinine and Strychnine	...	...	...	...	"	0.90
Ditto with Olive Oil	...	...	...	...	"	0.50
Ditto ditto, large bottles	...	...	...	...	"	0.92
Ditto with Pepsin	...	...	...	...	"	0.75
Ditto with Phosphorus	...	...	...	...	"	0.75

'Kepler' Cod Liver Oil with Malt Extract—

'KEPLER' COD LIVER OIL WITH MALT EXTRACT	...	...	...	...	per bottle	0.50
Ditto, large bottles	...	...	...	...	"	0.92
Ditto and Hypophosphites	...	...	...	...	"	0.70
Ditto ditto, large bottles	...	...	...	...	"	1.25
Ditto and Iron Iodide	...	...	...	...	"	0.75
Ditto and Phosphorus	...	...	...	...	"	0.75

Also other preparations issued under the 'Kepler' Brand

'Laxamel' (Trade Mark)—A jelly-like preparation of 'Paroleine'—

In large glass jars each 0.50

(See also 'Paroleine,' page 363)

'Lubafax' Surgical Lubricant—

(Trade Mark)

In collapsible tubes of 2 oz.... .. per tube 0.30

Meat 'Enule' Suppositories (*see 'Enule' Suppositories, page 349*)

Medicine Chests and Cases, 'Tabloid' Brand (*see pages 333-341*)

Menthol Snuff, Compound (B. W. & Co.). In enamelled tins... each 0.17

Mercurial Cream, Blue (Lambkin Formula), 'Wellcome' Brand—

Containing 10 per cent. of metallic Mercury, 2 oz. bottles,
per bottle 0.80

(See also Calomel Cream, page 329)

Pharmacopœial preparations are U.S.P. unless otherwise stated

Mercury Succinimide Outfit (*see page 352*)

Methyl Alcohol (*Pure*), for use in microscopic staining—

In hermetically-sealed glass phials, each containing 15 c.c. \$
(approx. 1/2 fl. oz.) per phial 0.30

Milk 'Enule' Suppositories (*see 'Enule' Suppositories, page 349*)

Microscopic Stains (*see pages 372*)

Mucin (in scales), 1 oz. bottles per bottle 1.42

Needles for Hypodermic, Dental and Serum Syringes (*see page 353*)

Nessler's Solution, 'Soloid' Brand (*see page 371*)

New Tuberculin (W) (*see page 389*)

'Nizin' (*Trade Mark*)—A zinc salt of sulphanilic acid.

1 oz. bottles per bottle 0.32

4 oz. " " 1.10

16 oz. " " 3.75

(*See also 'Soloid' 'Nizin,' page 370*)

Nozzles, Vulcanite, for collapsible tubes (*see page 393*)

Nutritive 'Enule' Suppositories (Meat or Milk) (*see 'Enule' Suppositories, page 349*)

'Opa' (*Trade Mark*) Liquid Dentifrice—Aromatic and antiseptic.

Bottles containing 2 Imperial fl. oz. (with sprinklers), per bottle 0.40

" " 4 " " " " 0.60

Ophthalmic and Hypodermic Pocket-Cases, 'Tabloid' Brand (*see page 332*)

Ophthalmic Pocket-Cases, 'Tabloid' Brand (*see page 333*)

OPHTHALMIC PRODUCTS

'TABLOID' AND 'SOLOID' BRANDS

The words 'TABLOID' and 'SOLOID' are brands which designate fine products issued by Burroughs Wellcome & Co.

'TABLOID' Ophthalmic products are minute in size, and as thin as notepaper; they contain exact quantities of pure drugs, prepared with a perfectly innocuous and rapidly soluble basis.

'TABLOID' BRAND

(*Ophthalmic*)—

Per tube

\$

" T Alum gr. 1/250 0.23

" EE Argylol gr. 1/24 0.23

" X Atropine Sulphate gr. 1/600 0.23

" A " " " " " " gr. 1/200 0.23

" B {Atropine Hydrobromide gr. 1/200} 0.23
{Cocaine Hydrochloride gr. 1/200}

" AA Cocaine Hydrochloride gr. 1/50 0.23

" C * " " " " " " gr. 1/20 0.23

" BB Dionin 0.0005 gm. 0.23

" FF * " " " " " " 0.005 gm. 0.23

" AC * 'Epinine' (*Trade Mark*) 0.006 gm. 0.31

" Y *Euphthalmine Hydrochloride gr. 1/40 0.23

* In tubes of 12. Others in tubes of 25

Pharmacopœial preparations are U.S.P. unless otherwise stated

Ophthalmic Products (continued)

'TABLOID' BRAND (Ophthalmic)—							Per tube
„ Z	*Fluorescein	...	...	...	...	gr. 1/250	0.23
„ H	Homatropine Hydrochloride	...	...	...	...	gr. 1/400	0.23
„ E	„	„	„	...	...	gr. 1/40	0.23
„ O *	{ Homatropine Hydrochloride	...	...	...	...	gr. 1/240 }	0.23
	{ Cocaine Hydrochloride	...	...	...	...	gr. 1/24 }	
„ W *	{ Homatropine Hydrochloride	...	...	...	...	gr. 1/50 }	0.23
	{ Cocaine Hydrochloride	...	...	...	...	gr. 1/50 }	
„ U	Hyoscine Hydrobromide	...	...	...	...	gr. 1/600	0.23
„ AD	Physostigmine Salicylate	...	...	...	...	gr. 1/4000	0.23
„ GG	„	„	„	...	...	gr. 1/2000	0.23
„ F	„	„	„	...	...	gr. 1/600	0.23
„ G *	{ Physostigmine Salicylate	...	...	...	...	gr. 1/500 }	0.23
	{ Tropacocaine Hydrochloride	...	...	...	...	gr. 1/100 }	
„ AE	Pilocarpine Nitrate	...	...	...	...	gr. 1/3000	0.23
„ K	„	„	„	...	...	gr. 1/400	0.23
„ M	{ Pilocarpine Nitrate	...	...	...	...	gr. 1/500 }	0.23
	{ Cocaine Hydrochloride	...	...	...	...	gr. 1/200 }	
„ L	*Tropacocaine Hydrochloride	...	...	...	...	gr. 1/30	0.23
„ R	Zinc Sulphate...	...	...	...	...	gr. 1/250	0.23
„ DD *	{ Zinc Sulphate...	...	...	...	...	gr. 1/250 }	0.23
	{ Cocaine Hydrochloride	...	...	...	...	gr. 1/20 }	

Also other Ophthalmic Products issued under the 'Tabloid' Brand

'SOLOID' BRAND (Ophthalmic)—

„ J	Corrosive Sublimate (Hydrarg. Chlor. Corrosiv.),							
	gr. 1/1000	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.15
„ AF	*Zinc Sulphate Compound	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.31
* In tubes of 12. Others in tubes of 25								

For other 'Soloid' products suitable for ophthalmic use, see pages 369-372.

'Ozozo' (Trade Mark). In glass pots ... each 0.35

'Paroleine' (Trade Mark)—An odourless, colourless, tasteless and perfectly stable oil.

Bottles containing 4 fl oz.	...	...	...	per bottle	0.40
„ „ 1 lb. (16 fl. oz.)	...	...	...	„	1.20

PASTILLES, TRADE MARK 'TABLOID' BRAND

The word 'TABLOID' is a brand which designates fine products issued by Burroughs Wellcome & Co.

'Tabloid' Pastilles embody the latest investigations as to the best means of applying certain medicaments to the throat, and are also very suitable as a method of administration for drugs intended to produce a general effect. They are made by skilled pharmacists, and are pure, palatable and accurate.

Pharmacopœial preparations are U.S.P. unless otherwise stated

Pastilles, 'Tabloid' Brand (*continued*) In boxes of 2 sizes
Per box

No.		\$	\$
1.	Ammonium Chloride and Licorice	0.27	0.50
22.	Codeine and Benzoic Acid Compound without Cocaine	0.27	0.50
5.	Glycerin	0.27	0.50
6.	Glycerin and Black Currant	0.27	0.50
7.	Glycerin, Tannin and Black Currant	0.27	0.50
8.	Glycerin, Tannin, Capsicum and Black Currant ...	0.27	0.50
18.	Laxative Fruit [= Extract of Senna Fruit, gr. 5]	0.35	0.65
10.	Lemon Juice	0.27	0.50
11.	Linseed, Licorice and Chlorodyne [= Morphine Hydrochloride, gr. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ 0]	0.27	0.50
16.	Menthol, gr. 1/8	0.27	0.50
17.	Menthol and Eucalyptus	0.27	0.50
20.	Pectoral	0.27	0.50
19.	Pine Tar Compound	0.27	0.50
13.	'Pinol,' min. 1	0.27	0.50

Also various other Pastilles issued under the 'Tabloid' Brand

'Phenofax' (*Trade Mark*) Brand Carbolic Acid Ointment.—A combination which presents the healing and antiseptic properties of pure phenol (of which it contains 3 per cent.) in a form convenient for application.

In glass pots each 0.27

PHOTOGRAPHIC APPARATUS

'Tabloid' BRAND—

„ Camera each 10.00

PHOTOGRAPHIC PRODUCTS

TRADE
MARK

'TABLOID' BRAND

The word 'TABLOID' is a brand which designates fine products issued by Burroughs Wellcome & Co.

'Tabloid' Photographic Chemicals are much more convenient than ordinary chemicals. Their superior quality and accurate weight ensure the best results, whilst they entirely obviate the trouble of weighing small quantities, and the disappointments occasioned by the deterioration of stock solutions.

Developers

Packed in cartons, each containing the 'Tabloid' Reducing Agent and the 'Tabloid' Accelerator specially prepared for use with that reducing agent.

'TABLOID' BRAND

(Photographic)—

	\$
„ 'Rytol' (<i>Trade Mark</i>) Universal Developer ... per carton	0.42
„ Amidol Developer	0.42
„ Edinol Developer	0.42
„ Eikonogen Developer	0.42
„ Glycin Developer	0.42
„ Hydroquinone (Quinol) Developer	0.42

Cables and Radiotelegrams—“ Tabloid, New York ”

Photographic Products (continued)

Developers (continued)

'TABLOID' BRAND (Photographic)—

„ Metol Developer...	... ..	per carton	0.42
„ Metol-Quinol Developer	... ..	„	0.42
„ Ortol Developer ...	... ..	„	0.42
„ Paramidophenol Developer	... ..	„	0.42
„ Pyro Developer ...	... ..	„	0.42
„ Pyro-Metol Developer (<i>Imperial Standard Formula</i>)	... ..	„	0.42
„ *Pyro-Soda Developer (<i>Ilford Formula</i>)	... ..	„	0.42

NOTE.—In addition to the complete developers as above, 'Tabloid' Brand 'Rytol,' Amidol, Edinol, Eikonogen, Glycin, Hydroquinone, Metol, Metol-Quinol, Ortol, Paramidopenol, Pyro and Pyro-Metol are supplied without their respective accelerators, in tubes, at \$0.32 each, and the accelerators only, in bottles, at \$0.22 per bottle.

* In ordering this special developer it is always necessary to quote "Ilford Formula."

Intensifiers

'TABLOID' BRAND

(Photographic)—

„ Chromium Intensifier	... ..	per bottle of 25	0.22
„ Mercuric Iodide and Sodium Sulphite	... ..	per tube of 15	0.22

Toners

'TABLOID' BRAND

(Photographic)—

„ Sepia Toner (<i>for bromide prints and lantern slides</i>),	per carton	0.42
„ Bleaching Compound	 per tube of 12	0.22
„ Blue Toner (<i>for bromide prints, gaslight prints and lantern slides</i>)	 per carton	0.42
„ Copper Ferrocyanide Toning Compound (<i>for bromide prints and lantern slides</i>)	 per tube of 15	0.22
„ Green Toner (<i>for bromide prints, gaslight prints and lantern slides</i>)	 per carton	0.42
„ Platinum Toning Compound (<i>for matt P.O.P.</i>)	per tube of 9	0.53
„ Sulphiding Compound	 „ 12	0.22
„ Gold Chloride, gr. 1/2, with Borax, gr. 15	B 1 per carton	0.42
„ Gold Chloride, gr. 1/2, with Sodium Bicarbonate, gr. 15	 „ B 2	0.42
„ Gold Chloride, gr. 1/2, with Sodium Phosphate, gr. 15	 „ B 3	0.42
„ Gold Chloride, gr. 1/2, with Sodium Tungstate, gr. 15	 „ B 4	0.42
„ Gold Chloride, gr. 1/2, with Sodium Formate Compound	 „ B 5	0.42
„ Gold Chloride, gr. 1/2, with Sulphocyanide Compound	 „ B 6	0.42
„ Gold Chloride, gr. 1/2, with Thiosulphate Compound (<i>Combined Bath</i>)	 „ B 10	0.42

The above are supplied in cartons containing sufficient for the preparation of six toning baths of 5 to 10 ounces or more. For convenience, they may be ordered by their numbers, thus: "Tabloid' Gold Toning, B 1, B 2," etc.

Cables and Radiotelegrams—"Tabloid, New York"

Photographic Products (continued)

Accessories

'TABLOID' BRAND

(Photographic)—

„ ALKALI—					\$
‘Tabloid’ Sodium Carbonate, gr. 44	...	per bottle of 22	0.22		
„ DENSITY REDUCERS—					
‘Tabloid’ Ammonium Persulphate, gr. 11...		per tube of 15	0.22		
‘Tabloid’ Potassium Ferricyanide, gr. 2...		„ of 22	0.22		
„ FIXER—					
‘Tabloid’ Sodium Thiosulphate (Hypo), Dried, gr. 28.5 (= gr. 44 of crystal hypo)	...	per bottle of 25	0.22		
„ HARDENER—					
‘Tabloid’ Alum, gr. 10	... ..	per bottle of 30	0.22		
„ HARDENER AND CLEARER—					
‘Tabloid’ Alum and Citric Acid Compound		per bottle of 25	0.22		
„ PRESERVATIVES—					
‘Tabloid’ Potassium Metabisulphite, gr. 10,		per bottle of 25	0.22		
‘Tabloid’ Sodium Sulphite, Dried, gr. 5 (= gr. 10 of ordinary sodium sulphite crystals)	...	per bottle of 50	0.22		
„ RESTRAINERS—					
‘Tabloid’ Ammonium Bromide, gr. 1	...	per tube of 30	0.22		
‘Tabloid’ Potassium Bromide, gr. 1	...	„ 30	0.22		
‘Tabloid’ Sodium Citrate, gr. 1	... ..	„ 25	0.22		
„ SENSITISER (for carbon tissue, etc.)—					
‘Tabloid’ Potassium Ammonium Chromate, gr. 24		per tube of 6	0.22		

For Direct Colour Photography

(with Autochrome, Dufay and other Colour Plates)

'TABLOID' BRAND

(Photographic)—

„ Reversing Compound	... ..	per tube of 15	0.42		
„ Colour Plate Intensifier	... ..	per carton	0.42		

Also other Photographic Products issued under the 'Tabloid' Brand

PHOTOGRAPHIC CHEMICALS, TRADE MARK 'SOLOID' BRAND

Photographic Stains, 'Soloid' Brand

'SOLOID' BRAND

(Photographic)—

Photographic Stains (Blue, Green, Red, Salmon, Yellow), each		Each			
colour	... ..	per tube of 6	0.22		

Photographic Exposure Record and Diary, The 'Wellcome'

Published annually. The most popular pocket-book for photographers. Contains a mechanical calculator which, by one turn of one scale, indicates direct exposure under any conditions. Ruled pages for recording exposures, etc., memoranda and diary pages. Also numerous useful articles and tables. Three Editions

Cables and Radiotelegrams—“Tabloid, New York”



Prices in
New York

E. W. AND CO. PRODUCTS

Photographic Products (continued)

are issued: the Edition (in red cloth) for the United States of America; the Northern Hemisphere and Tropics Edition; and the Southern Hemisphere and Tropics Edition.

Bound in red canvas, with wallet and pencil	...	...	each	0.50
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Photographic Outfits, 'Tabloid' Brand

Complete compact outfits for developing and fixing plates, films, bromide or gaslight papers, and for toning and fixing P.O.P.

Photographic Outfit, 'Tabloid' Brand,

No. 905

Measurements: $4 \times 4 \times 2\frac{1}{8}$ in. Contains 'Tabloid' 'Rytol' Universal Developer, 'Tabloid' Sodium Thiosulphate (Hypo), 'Tabloid' Chromium Intensifier, 'Tabloid' Gold Chloride with Thiosulphate Compound (Combined Bath), and 'Tabloid' Sepia Toner. *(Contents may be varied to order.)*

In Royal Blue, Imperial Green or Bright Scarlet Enamelled Metal, with standard contents	...	...	...	each	2.10
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When ordering, please specify colours required

Photographic Outfit, 'Tabloid' Brand,

No. 906

Measurements: $8\frac{3}{4} \times 4\frac{1}{8} \times 2$ in. Contains a supply of 'Tabloid' 'Rytol' Developer, 'Tabloid' Hypo, 'Tabloid' Sepia Toner, 'Tabloid' Alum and Citric Acid Compound, 'Tabloid' Metol-Quinol Developer, 'Tabloid' Chromium Intensifier, 'Tabloid' Copper Ferrocyanide Toning Compound, 'Tabloid' Potassium Bromide, gr. 1, and a copy of the 'Wellcome' Photographic Exposure Record and Diary.

Metal case, japanned black or aluminium-bronzed outside, enamelled white inside	...	...	...	each	4.20
---	-----	-----	-----	------	------

When ordering, please specify colours required

'Pinol' (Trade Mark). Distilled Essence of *Abies sibirica*—

Bottles of $\frac{1}{2}$ Imperial fl. oz.	...	...	...	each	0.50
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"	1	"	"	"	...	...	...	"	0.85
---	---	---	---	---	-----	-----	-----	---	------

Saccharin, 'Tabloid' Brand (see page 385)

Saline Solutions for Intravenous Injection (see page 371)

Sanitary Towels, Pleated Compressed, 'Tabloid' Brand

Compact, portable, convenient. Issued in four sizes, No. 4 being the largest.

No. 1 in cartons of one dozen towels	...	...	per carton	0.60
--------------------------------------	-----	-----	------------	------

No. 2	"	"	"	...	...	"	0.72
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No. 3	"	"	"	...	...	"	0.84
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No. 4	"	"	"	...	...	"	0.96
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'Saxin' (Trade Mark) (see 'Tabloid' 'Saxin,' page 385)

Cables and Radiotelegrams—"Tabloid, New York"

SERA, ^{TRADE MARK} 'WELLCOME' BRAND

The word 'WELLCOME' is a brand which designates fine products issued by Burroughs Wellcome & Co.

A telegraphic and cable code for ordering Sera has been adopted. It consists of ROOTS and TERMINATIONS. The ROOTS appear in the margin opposite the names of the Sera they indicate. The TERMINATIONS are given below, and indicate quantities and sizes.

EXAMPLES:—

Send six syringe-containers of 'Wellcome' Brand Concentrated Diphtheria Antitoxin, each containing 5000 units = *KOCUVASEDO*.

Send five phials of 'Wellcome' Brand Anti-typhoid Serum, each containing 25 c.c. = *FIVE JOVOFENOBA*.

TERMINATIONS

	One	Three	Six	1 doz.
Regular size...	<i>ARYCE</i>	<i>ASATA</i>	<i>ASEDO</i>	<i>ASEZA</i>
10 C.C....	<i>ENEWE</i>	<i>ENEYU</i>	<i>ENEZA</i>	<i>ENGRA</i>
25 C.C....	<i>ENOBA</i>	<i>ENOGU</i>	<i>ENRIO</i>	<i>ENTAO</i>

Use PLAIN CAPITAL LETTERS in Code Messages to avoid errors in transmission

'WELLCOME' BRAND—

„ Concentrated Diphtheria Antitoxin*

Syringe-containers

Each
\$

<i>KOBIV</i>	Containing 1000 Ehrlich units ...	...	...	...	1.80
<i>KOBOG</i>	„ 2000 „ „ ...	...	...	...	2.50
<i>KOCAD</i>	„ 3000 „ „ ...	...	...	...	3.25
<i>KOCOM</i>	„ 4000 „ „ ...	...	...	...	4.00
<i>KOCUV</i>	„ 5000 „ „ ...	...	...	...	4.75

* 1000 units are contained in 1 c.c. or less

„ Tetanus Antitoxic Serum—

<i>LIGUP</i>	Hermetically-sealed phials containing 1500 units ...	...	...	1.50
<i>LOBIM</i>	Syringe-containers of 10 c.c. containing 1500 units	...	...	2.15
<i>HIRUB</i> „	Anti-colon Bacillus Serum—			
	Hermetically-sealed phials containing 10 c.c. ...	...	...	1.10
	„ „ „ 25 C.C. ...	...	...	2.50
<i>HITAX</i> „	Anti-dysentery Serum—			
	Hermetically-sealed phials containing 25 c.c. ...	...	...	2.50
<i>HISIT</i> „	Anti-gonococcus Serum—			
	Hermetically-sealed phials containing 25 c.c. ...	...	...	2.50
<i>HISUK</i> „	Anti-meningococcus Serum—			
	Hermetically-sealed phials containing 25 c.c. ...	...	...	2.50
<i>HISEW</i> „	Anti-staphylococcus Serum, Polyvalent—			
	Hermetically-sealed phials containing 10 c.c. ...	...	...	1.10
	„ „ „ 25 C.C. ...	...	...	2.50
<i>HIPOB</i> „	Anti-streptococcus Serum, Erysipelas—			
	Hermetically-sealed phials containing 25 c.c. ...	...	...	2.50
<i>HIPIM</i> „	Anti-streptococcus Serum, Polyvalent—			
	Hermetically-sealed phials containing 10 c.c. ...	...	...	1.10
	„ „ „ 25 C.C. ...	...	...	2.50
<i>LINIK</i> „	Syringe-containers of 10 c.c. ...	...	...	1.75
<i>HIRAZ</i> „	Anti-streptococcus Serum, Puerperal Fever—			
	Hermetically-sealed phials containing 10 c.c. ...	...	...	1.10
	„ „ „ 25 C.C. ...	...	...	2.50

Cables and Radiotelegrams—"Tabloid, New York"

Sera, 'Wellcome' Brand (continued)

'WELLCOME' BRAND—						Each
HIRES	„	Anti-streptococcus Serum, Pyogenes—				\$
		Hermetically-sealed phials containing 25 c.c.	...	...	...	2.50
HIRID	„	Anti-streptococcus Serum, Rheumatic Fever—				
		Hermetically-sealed phials containing 25 c.c.	...	...	...	2.50
HIROS	„	Anti-streptococcus Serum, Scarlatina—				
		Hermetically-sealed phials containing 25 c.c.	...	...	...	2.50
JOVOF	„	Anti-typhoid Serum—				
		Hermetically-sealed phials containing 25 c.c.	...	...	...	2.50
	„	Hæmolytic Serum (<i>see Wassermann Reaction Products, page 393</i>)				
'Soamin' (Trade Mark) (Sodium Para-aminophenylarsonate)—						
		Bottles of 5 gm.	...	...	per doz.	0.50
		„ 30 gm.	...	...	„	1.90
(See also 'Tabloid' 'Soamin,' page 385)						

TRADE
MARK

'SOLOID' BRAND PRODUCTS

The word 'SOLOID' is a brand which designates fine products issued by Burroughs Wellcome & Co.

The series of 'SOLOID' Brand products provides reliable anti-septics, astringents, anæsthetics, etc. Their portability, accuracy, activity and ready solubility, render them preferable to stock solutions.



'SOLOID' BRAND—

	Per bottle of 25: \$	Per bottle of 100: \$	Per bottle of 500: \$
„ Alkaline Compound (<i>see page 370</i>)			
„ Alum, gr. 10	—	0.32	1.45
„ Alum and Zinc Sulphate	0.23	—	3.05
„ Alum and Zinc Compound, Strong	0.32	—	4.25
„ Antiseptic and Alkaline Compound (<i>see page 370</i>)			
„ Argyrol, gr. 1, tubes of 12, per tube, \$0.25 ...	—	—	—
„ „ gr. 5.45, tubes of 6, „ \$0.45 ...	—	—	—
„ Atropine Sulphate, gr. 0.545, tubes of 6, per tube, \$0.65	—	—	—
„ Atropine and Cocaine, tubes of 6, „ \$0.80	—	—	—
„ Black Ink	0.18	—	—
„ Black Lotion (<i>see Mercurial Compound, page 370</i>)			
„ Boric Acid, gr. 6 (<i>Scented with Otto of Rose</i>) ...	0.22	—	2.85
„ „ „ gr. 15 (<i>Unscented</i>), bottles of 50 per bottle, \$0.22	—	—	1.90
„ Boric Acid and Zinc Sulphate (<i>Scented with Otto of Rose</i>)... ..	0.22	—	2.85
„ Calcium Chloride Compound (for the preparation of hypertonic saline solutions), tubes of 12, per tube, \$0.17	—	—	—
„ Carbohc Acid (Phenol), gr. 5, tubes of 25, per tube, \$0.17	—	—	—
„ „ „ „ gr. 20, tubes of 12, per tube, \$0.20	—	—	—
„ „ „ „ gr. 60, tubes of 6, per tube, \$0.22	—	—	—

Pharmacopæial preparations are U.S.P. unless otherwise stated

'SOLID' BRAND—

Pharmacopœial preparations are U.S.P. unless otherwise stated

'Soloid' Brand Products (*continued*)**'SOLOID' BRAND—**

	Per bottle of 25: \$	Per bottle of 100: \$	Per bottle of 500: \$
„ Saline Compound, No. 2, tubes of 12, per tube, \$0.20			
„ Scarlet Ink	0.20	—	—
„ Silver Nitrate, gr. 1, tubes of 25, per tube, \$0.35...	—	—	4.25
„ „ gr. 5	0.65	—	8.50
„ Sodium Bicarbonate, gr. 44	0.25	—	—
„ Sodium Bicarbonate Compound (<i>see page 370</i>)			
„ Sodium Bicarbonate Compound, Saccharated (<i>see page 370</i>)			
„ Sodium Chloride, gr. 32, tubes of 12, per tube, \$0.20	—	—	—
„ „ gr. 64 „ 6, „ \$0.20	—	—	—
„ Sodium Citrate and Sodium Chloride	0.35	0.95	—
„ Zinc Chloride (<i>prepared with Ammonium Chloride as a vehicle</i>), gr. 5	0.25	—	3.15
„ Zinc Permanganate, gr. 1/8	—	0.30	1.23
„ Zinc Sulphate, gr. 1	—	0.25	0.98
„ „ gr. 10	—	0.35	1.45
„ Zinc Sulphocarbolate (Phenolsulphonate), gr. 2...	—	0.30	1.28
„ „ „ „ gr. 10...	—	0.70	3.10

Also various other products issued under the 'Soloid' Brand

FOR URINE ANALYSIS**'SOLOID' BRAND—**

	Per tube of 20: \$
„ Citric Acid, gr. 1	0.25
„ Fehling's Test, <i>for preparing Fehling's Solution</i> , cartons of 24, per carton, \$0.25	
„ Indigo Test for Sugar (Sodium Nitrophenylpropionate), gr. 1/4 ...	0.25
„ Picric Acid, gr. 1	0.25
„ Potassium Ferrocyanide, gr. 1	0.25
„ Salicyl-sulphonic Acid, gr. 2, tubes of 10, per tube, \$0.25	

FOR WATER ANALYSIS**'SOLOID' BRAND—**

	Per package of 25: \$
„ Ammonium Chloride, 0.00016 gm.	0.25
„ Lead Acetate, 0.0184 gm.	0.25
„ Meta-phenylenediamine Sulphate, 0.01 gm.	0.25
„ Nessler's Solution, in hermetically-sealed glass capsules 0.5 c.c. boxes of 30 per box, \$1.35	
2 c.c. „ 24 „ \$1.60	
„ Oxalic Acid, 0.1 gm.	0.25
„ Potassium Chromate, 0.0065 gm.	0.25
„ Potassium Ferrocyanide, 0.013 gm.	0.25
„ Potassium Nitrate, 0.00144 gm.	0.25
„ Potassium Permanganate, 0.00395 gm.	0.25
„ Silver Nitrate, 0.0096 gm.	0.25
„ Soap	0.25
„ Sodium Acid Sulphate, 0.324 gm.	0.25
„ Zinc Dust, 0.13 gm.	0.25
„ Zinc Sulphide, 0.25 gm.	0.25

FOR SEWAGE ANALYSIS**'SOLOID' BRAND—**

„ Oxalic Acid, 0.0079 gm.	0.25
„ Potassium Permanganate, 0.00395 gm.	0.25
„ Pyrogallie Acid, 0.032 gm.	0.25
„ Sodium Hydroxide, 0.13 gm.	0.25

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'Soloid' Brand Products (continued)

TEST INDICATORS

'SOLOID' BRAND—		'SOLOID' BRAND—	
„ Indigo-Carmine	...	„ Phenolphthalein	...
„ Lacmoid	...	„ Rosolic Acid	...
„ Methyl Orange	...	„ Starch, 0.5 gm.	...
Tubes of 10	...	per tube, \$0.25	...

MICROSCOPIC STAINS

'SOLOID' BRAND—		Per tube of 6:
		\$
„ Bismarck Brown, pure, 0.1 gm.	...	0.22
„ Borax Methylene Blue	...	0.22
„ Ehrlich Triple Stain	...	0.27
„ Eosin, pure, 0.1 gm.	...	0.22
„ Eosin-Azur (for Giemsa staining), 0.038 gm.	...	0.48
„ Eosin-Methylene Blue (Louis Jenner's Stain), 0.05 gm.	...	0.22
„ Fuchsin (Basic), pure, 0.1 gm.	...	0.22
„ Gentian Violet, pure, 0.1 gm.	...	0.22
„ Gram's Iodine Solution, 15 c.c.	...	0.22
„ Hæmalum	...	0.22
„ Hæmatoxylin, pure, 0.1 gm.	...	0.22
„ Methyl Violet, pure, 0.1 gm.	...	0.22
„ Methylene Blue, pure, 0.1 gm.	...	0.22
„ Romanowsky Stain (Leishman's Powder), 0.015 gm.	...	0.22
„ „ (Wright's Modification), 0.05 gm.	...	0.22
„ Thionin Blue, pure, 0.1 gm.	...	0.22
„ Toison Blood Fluid	...	0.22
„ Toluidine Blue, 0.1 gm.	...	0.22

Methyl Alcohol, pure (*see page 362*)

CULTURE MEDIA

'SOLOID' BRAND—		Per tube of 6:
		\$
„ Bile Salt Agar-Agar (MacConkey)	...	0.25
„ Nutrient Agar-Agar	...	0.25
„ Nutrient Broth	...	0.25
„ Sabouraud's Medium	...	0.25

'Soloid' Brand Veterinary Ophthalmic Products (*see page 393*)

Splint Outfit, 'Tabloid' Brand—

A compact and reliable equipment answering in the minutest details the requirements of practitioners. It consists of a set of unique metal splints, a wrist attachment and a foot attachment, triangular bandage, padding, etc.

Complete in Cardboard box	...	each	4.25
„ „ „ Japanned Metal box	...	„	6.00

Staphylococcus Vaccines, 'Wellcome' Brand (*see Vaccines, page 390*)

Strophanthus, 'Tabloid' Brand (*see page 386*)

Strophanthus Tincture (B. W. & Co.)—

(Physiologically standardised, Wellcome Physiological Research Laboratories)

Prepared in accordance with the United States Pharmacopœia (Eighth Revision), from carefully-selected strophanthus seeds.

Bottles containing 1 fl. oz.	...	per bottle	0.25
„ „ 4 fl. oz.	...	„	0.55
„ „ 8 fl. oz.	...	„	1.10
„ „ 16 fl. oz.	...	„	2.20

Suppositories (*see page 349, and 'Hazeline' Suppositories, page 351*)

Syringes, Hypodermic, Serum and Tuberculin (*see pages 351, 352*)

Pharmacopœial preparations are U.S.P. unless otherwise stated

TRADE
MARK

'TABLOID' BRAND PRODUCTS

The word 'TABLOID' is a brand which designates fine products issued by Burroughs Wellcome & Co. The sale of articles of any other manufacture, when the word 'Tabloid' is used in ordering, is an infringement and unlawful.

'TABLOID' Brand products, the excellence and the advantages of which are so universally recognised, are made under the supervision of specially-trained and qualified druggists and pharmacists of many years' experience. They contain only the finest drugs, so that therapeutic activity is secured; they are accurate in dosage, are readily carried, and keep well in any climate.

For the convenience of the Medical Profession, Burroughs Wellcome & Co. undertake the preparation, according to the private formulæ of medical men, of drugs and combinations of drugs which are suitable for this method of administration. Plain, in quantities of 1000 and upwards. Sugar-coated, in quantities of 3000 and upwards.

'TABLOID' BRAND—					Each oval bottle con- tains:	Per oval bottle:	Per bottle of 100:	Per bottle of 500:
						\$	\$	\$
„ Aconite, each containing the solid ingredients of Tincture of Aconite, min. 1					100	0.22	—	0.98
„ Aconite, each containing the solid ingredients of Tincture of Aconite, min. 5					36	0.22	0.32	1.45
„ Aloes and Iron (U.S.P. Pill), sugar-coated					—	—	0.32	1.45
„ Aloes and Myrrh (U.S.P. Pill), plain or sugar-coated					—	—	0.32	1.45
„ Aloin, gr. 1/10					100	0.27	—	1.23
„ „ gr. 1/2, sugar-coated					25	0.20	0.45	1.95
„ Aloin Compound, sugar-coated					50	0.20	0.40	1.65
„ Ammoniated Quinine, sugar-coated					25	0.27	0.80	3.65
„ Ammonium Bromide, gr. 5					—	—	1.10	5.00
„ Ammonium Carbonate, gr. 3					—	—	0.40	1.85
„ Ammonium Chloride, gr. 5					—	—	0.32	1.45
„ Ammonium Chloride and Licorice					25	0.17	0.37	1.63
„ Ammonium Chloride Compound					25	0.17	0.37	1.63
„ Antifebrin (Acetanilide), gr. 5					25	0.20	0.55	2.45
„ Antifebrin Compound					—	—	0.63	2.85
„ Antimony Compound Pill (Plummer Pill), N.F., gr. 4					25	0.20	0.38	1.63
„ Antimony and Potassium Tartrate (Tartar Emetic), gr. 1/50					100	0.23	—	1.10
„ Antipyrine (Phenazone), gr. 5					25	0.70	2.50	11.25
„ Antipyrine Compound					25	0.58	2.05	9.25

'Tabloid' Brand Products are plain unless otherwise described

Pharmacopœial preparations are U.S.P. unless otherwise stated

'TABLOID' BRAND—

	Each oval bottle con- tains :	Per oval bottle:	Per bottle of 100 :	Per bottle of 500 :
" 'Aol' (Trade Mark), 0.3 gm. (Capsule), boxes of 50 per box, \$1.10	—	—	—	—
" Apomorphine Hydrochloride, gr. 1/50 ...	50	0.32	—	2.48
" Apomorphine Compound	25	0.22	0.48	2.18
" Arsenic Trioxide (Arsenous Acid), gr. 1/100	100	0.23	—	1.10
" " " " " gr. 1/50	100	0.23	—	1.10
" " " " " gr. 1/20	100	0.23	—	1.10
" Arsenical Compound, sugar-coated ...	—	—	0.43	1.95
" Arsenous Iodide and Mercuric Iodide ...	—	—	0.48	2.18
" Asafetida and Opium Compound	—	—	0.70	3.25
" Atropine Sulphate, 0.0005 gm.	25	0.17	—	2.18
" Belladonna Extract, each containing the solid ingredients of Tincture of Belladonna Leaves, min. 5	48	0.22	0.32	1.45
" Benzoic Acid, gr. 5	—	—	0.58	2.60
" Benzonaphthol, gr. 5	—	—	0.58	2.60
" Betanaphthol, gr. 3	—	—	0.37	1.63
" Betanaphthol Compound, gelatin-coated ...	25	0.23	0.58	2.60
" Bismuth Subcarbonate, gr. 5	25	0.27	0.80	3.65
" Bismuth Subgallate, gr. 5	25	0.37	1.10	5.00
" Bismuth Subnitrate, gr. 5	25	0.27	0.80	3.65
" " " gr. 10	—	—	1.60	7.25
" Bismuth Subsalicylate (physiologically pure), gr. 5	25	0.37	1.10	5.00
" Bismuth and Dover Powder	—	—	0.63	2.85
" Bismuth and Soda	—	—	0.48	2.20
" Bismuth Subsantonate Compound, chocolate basis, bottles of 25 per bottle, \$1.30	—	—	4.80	24.00
" Bismuth, Rhubarb and Soda	25	0.20	0.55	2.50
" Bland (Pil. Ferrugin.), gr. 5, representing 20% of Ferrous Carbonate, sugar-coated	—	—	0.20	0.90
" Bland (Pil. Ferrugin.), gr. 10, representing 20% of Ferrous Carbonate, sugar-coated	—	—	0.25	1.13
" Bland Pill and Aloin, sugar-coated ...	—	—	0.27	1.23
" Bland Pill and Arsenic, sugar-coated ...	—	—	0.27	1.23
" Bland Pill, Arsenic and Strychnine, sugar-coated	—	—	0.32	1.45
" Bland Pill and Cascara, sugar-coated ...	—	—	0.27	1.23
" Bland Pill, Nux Vomica and Cascara, sugar-coated	—	—	0.27	1.23
" Bland Pill Compound, sugar-coated ...	—	—	0.32	1.45
" Blue Pill, gr. 4... ..	25	0.17	0.32	1.45
" Blue Pill and Rhubarb Compound ...	—	—	0.53	2.35
" Blue Pill, Colocynth and Hyoscyamus ...	25	0.22	0.63	2.93
" Blue Pill, Squill and Digitalis, sugar-coated	—	—	0.32	1.45

'Tabloid' Brand Products are plain unless otherwise described

Pharmacopœial preparations are U.S.P. unless otherwise stated

'TABLOID' BRAND—

	Each oval bottle con- tains:	Per oval bottle:	Per bottle of 100:	Per bottle of 500:
„ Bone Medulla, gr. 5 (Capsule), boxes of 50, per box, \$ 0.63	—	—	—	—
„ Borax (Sodium Borate), gr. 5	25	0.17	0.27	1.23
„ Boric Acid, gr. 5	—	—	0.22	0.98
„ Bromides Compound (<i>see Sodium Bromide Compound, page 385; and Three Bromides, Effervescent, page 387</i>)	—	—	—	—
„ Butyl-Chloral Hydrate and Gelsemine ...	—	—	3.15	14.20
„ Caffeine, Citrated, gr. 2	—	—	0.80	3.60
„ Caffeine Compound (<i>see Antipyrine Compound, page 373</i>)	—	—	—	—
„ Calcium Carbonate Compound	25	0.20	0.53	2.35
„ Calcium Iodo-ricinoleate, gr. 3 (Capsule), boxes of 50 per box, \$ 0.95	—	—	—	—
„ Calcium Lactate, gr. 5	25	0.22	0.63	2.85
„ Calcium Sulphide, gr. 1/10 <i>sugar-coated</i>	100	0.22	—	0.98
„ „ „ gr. 1/4 „	—	—	0.23	1.10
„ „ „ gr. 1/2 „	—	—	0.27	1.23
„ „ „ gr. 1 „	—	—	0.32	1.45
„ Calomel (Hydrarg. Chlor. Mit.), gr. 1/10	100	0.20	—	0.90
„ „ „ „ gr. 1/6	100	0.20	—	0.90
„ „ „ „ gr. 1/4	100	0.20	—	0.90
„ „ „ „ gr. 1/2	100	0.20	—	0.90
„ „ „ „ gr. 1	—	—	0.20	0.90
„ „ „ „ gr. 2	—	—	0.25	1.13
„ „ „ „ gr. 3	—	—	0.32	1.45
„ „ „ „ gr. 5	—	—	0.43	1.95
„ Calomel and Creosote... ..	—	—	0.48	2.18
„ Calomel and Jalap	—	—	0.53	2.35
„ Calomel and Piperine, of each, gr. 1/2 ...	—	—	0.70	3.10
„ Calomel, gr. 1/10, and Sodium Bicarbonate, gr. 1	25	0.17	0.32	1.45
„ Calomel, gr. 1/4, and Sodium Bicarbonate, gr. 1	25	0.17	0.32	1.45
„ Calomel, gr. 1/2, and Sodium Bicarbonate, gr. 2-1/2	25	0.20	0.32	1.45
„ Calomel, gr. 1, and Sodium Bicarbonate, gr. 5	25	0.20	0.37	1.63
„ Calomel, Rhubarb and Colocynth Compound, <i>plain or sugar-coated</i> ...	25	0.32	0.95	4.35
„ Camphorated Opium, each containing the solid ingredients of Camphorated Tincture of Opium (Paregoric), min. 2	100	0.22	—	0.98
„ Camphorated Opium, each containing the solid ingredients of Camphorated Tincture of Opium (Paregoric), min. 5	48	0.22	0.32	1.45

'Tabloid' Brand Products are plain unless otherwise described

Pharmacopœial preparations are U.S.P. unless otherwise stated

'TABLOID' BRAND —

	Each oval bottle con- tains:	Per oval bottle:	Per bottle of 100:	Per bottle of 500:
„ Camphorated Opium, each containing the solid ingredients of Camphorated Tincture of Opium (Paregoric), min. 15	36	0.22	0.32	1.45
„ Cane Sugar, gr. 3	—	—	0.23	1.10
„ Cannabis Indica (<i>see Indian Cannabis Extract, page 380</i>)				
„ Capsicum, each containing the solid ingredients of Tincture of Capsicum, min. 5	—	—	0.32	1.45
„ Capsules— (<i>See 'Aol,' page 374; Bone Medulla, page 375; Calcium Iodo-ricinoleate, page 375; Carbolic Acid, below; Castor Oil, page 376; Juniper Oil, page 380; Phenol and Menthol Compound, page 382; Sandal Wood Oil, page 385; Terebene, page 387; and Turpentine Oil, Rectified, page 387</i>)				
„ Carbolic Acid (Phenol), <i>for the throat,</i> gr. 1/4	25	0.20	0.53	2.35
„ „ „ „ „ „ gr. 1/2	25	0.20	0.53	2.35
„ „ „ gr. 1 (Capsule), boxes of 24, per box, \$0.37	—	—	—	—
„ Carbolic Acid with Slippery Elm, bottles of 25 per bottle, \$0.48	—	—	1.58	—
„ Carlsbad Salt, Effervescent, Artificial, N.F., tubes of 25 per tube, \$0.32	—	—	—	—
Cascara Sagrada (Dry Extract), <i>plain or sugar-coated</i>				
„ „ „ „ „ gr. 1	25	0.15	0.27	1.23
„ „ „ „ „ gr. 2	25	0.17	0.37	1.63
„ „ „ „ „ gr. 3	25	0.22	0.43	1.95
„ „ „ „ „ gr. 4	25	0.23	0.53	2.35
„ „ „ „ „ gr. 5	25	0.27	0.58	2.60
„ Cascara Compound, <i>plain or sugar-coated</i>	25	0.23	0.53	2.35
„ Cascara and Belladonna, <i>sugar-coated</i> ...	25	0.23	0.53	2.35
„ Cascara and Gentian Compound, <i>sugar- coated</i>	25	0.23	0.53	2.35
„ Castor Oil, min. 5 (Capsule), boxes of 50, per box, \$0.48	—	—	—	—
„ Cathartic Compound, <i>plain or sugar- coated</i>	25	0.20	0.37	1.63
„ Cerebrin, gr. 5	—	—	0.65	2.85
„ Cerium Oxalate, gr. 5	—	—	0.65	2.85
„ Charcoal (<i>Pure Willow</i>), gr. 5, bottles of 40, per bottle, \$0.17	—	—	0.32	1.45
„ Chloralformamide (Chloralamide), gr. 5 ...	—	—	1.25	5.60
„ Chloral, Hydrated, gr. 5	—	—	0.95	4.35
„ „ „ gr. 10	—	—	1.75	8.00

'Tabloid' Brand Products are plain unless otherwise described

Pharmacopœial preparations are U.S.P. unless otherwise stated

'TABLOID' BRAND—

	Each oval bottle con- tains :	Per oval bottle: \$	Per bottle of 100: \$	Per bottle of 500: \$
„ Chlorinated Lime (<i>see 'Tabloid' Water Steriliser, page 388</i>)	—	—	—	—
„ Chocolate, gr. 60, boxes of 12, per box, \$0.32	—	—	—	—
„ Cinchona, each containing the solid ingredients of Tincture of Cinchona , min. 30	36	0.22	0.48	2.20
„ Cinchona Compound, Red , each containing the solid ingredients of Compound Tincture of Cinchona, min. 30 ...	25	0.22	0.53	2.35
„ Citric Acid, gr. 5	—	—	0.37	1.63
„ Cocaine Hydrochloride (<i>see 'Soloid' Brand Products, page 370</i>)	—	—	—	—
„ Codeine, gr. 1/4	25	0.40	1.20	5.40
„ „ gr. 1/2	25	0.63	1.75	8.00
„ Codeine Sulphate, gr. 1/8	—	—	0.75	3.40
„ „ „ gr. 1/4	—	—	1.10	5.00
„ Codeine and Nux Vomica	25	0.95	—	11.40
„ Codeine and Benzoic Acid Compound without Cocaine	25	0.32	0.95	4.35
„ 'Coffee-Mint'	25	0.17	0.32	1.45
„ Colchicine Salicylate, gr. 1/32	—	—	1.10	5.00
„ Colchicine and Nux Vomica Compound ...	25	0.22	0.65	2.90
„ Colocynth and Hyoscyamus, N.F. Pill, <i>plain or sugar-coated</i>	—	—	0.63	2.85
„ Colocynth Compound, N.F. Pill, <i>plain or sugar-coated</i>	—	—	0.63	2.85
„ Corrosive Sublimite (<i>see Hydrarg. Perchlor., page 379</i>)	—	—	—	—
„ Cotarnine Hydrochloride, gr. 3/4, bottles of 25 per bottle, \$0.80	—	—	—	10.65
„ Cubeb and Belladonna, Effervescent ...	—	—	0.63	2.85
„ Cubeb Compound	25	0.17	0.50	2.20
„ Dentifrice	—	—	0.32	—
„ Didymine (Testicular Substance), gr. 5 ...	—	—	0.80	3.65
„ Digitalin (Amorphous), gr. 1/100	50	0.25	—	1.85
„ Digitalin (Crystalline), gr. 1/250	50	0.50	—	—
„ Digitalis , each containing the solid ingredients of Tincture of Digitalis , min. 5	48	0.25	0.35	1.45
„ Donovan Solution (<i>see Arsenous Iodide and Mercuric Iodide, page 374</i>)	—	—	—	—
„ Dover Powder (<i>see Ipecac and Opium Powder, page 380</i>)	—	—	—	—
„ Easton Syrup (<i>see Phosphates of Iron Quinine and Strychnine, page 382</i>)	—	—	—	—

'Tabloid' Brand Products are plain unless otherwise described

Pharmacopœial preparations are U.S.P. unless otherwise stated

'TABLOID' BRAND—

	Each oval bottle contains:	Per oval bottle:	Per bottle of 100:	Per bottle of 500:
„ Elaterin, gr. 1/40	25	\$ 0.25	—	3.15
„ Emetine Hydrochloride, gr. 1/2, keratin-coated	25	1.75	—	—
„ 'Epinine' Compound (Trade Mark)	25	0.20	0.60	2.70
„ 'Epinine' Compound without Heroin	25	0.20	0.60	2.70
„ Ergot Extract, gr. 1, sugar-coated ...	—	—	0.50	2.20
„ „ „ gr. 2, „ ...	—	—	0.75	3.35
„ „ „ gr. 3, „ ...	—	—	1.00	4.50
„ Ergot Extract and Strychnine, sugar-coated	—	—	1.21	5.45
„ Erythrol Tetranitrate (Tetranitrin), gr. 1/4, tubes of 25, per tube, \$0.53	—	—	—	—
„ Erythrol Tetranitrate (Tetranitrin), gr. 1/2	25	0.95	—	—
„ „ „ „ gr. 1	12	0.95	—	—
„ Euonymus Extract (Euonymin), gr. 1/8	50	0.25	—	1.70
„ „ „ „ gr. 1/2	50	0.30	—	1.83
„ 'Gingament' (Neutralising Compound) ... (Trade Mark)	25	0.14	0.27	1.15
„ Ginger, each containing the solid in- gredients of Essence of Ginger (1 in 2), min. 5	48	0.22	0.32	1.45
„ Ginger, each containing the solid in- gredients of Essence of Ginger (1 in 2), min. 10	—	—	0.32	1.45
„ Glycerophosphates Compound, dr. 1/2, sugar-coated	25	0.32	0.95	4.35
„ Green Dye, Aniline, gr. 30, tubes of 12, per tube, \$0.37	—	—	—	—
„ Gregory Powder (see Rhubarb Compound Powder, page 385)	—	—	—	—
„ Grey Powder (Hydrarg. cum Cretâ),	—	—	—	—
„ „ „ „ „ gr. 1/4	100	0.17	—	0.73
„ „ „ „ „ gr. 1/3	100	0.17	—	0.73
„ „ „ „ „ gr. 1/2	100	0.17	—	0.73
„ „ „ „ „ gr. 1	100	0.19	—	0.85
„ „ „ „ „ gr. 2	—	—	0.22	0.98
„ „ „ „ „ gr. 3	—	—	0.23	1.10
„ „ „ „ „ gr. 5	—	—	0.32	1.45
„ Grey Powder and Dover Powder, of each, gr. 1/2	—	—	0.27	1.23
„ Grey Powder and Dover Powder, of each, gr. 1	—	—	0.32	1.45
„ Grey Powder, gr. 1/2 and Sodium Bicarbonate, gr. 2-1/2	—	—	0.32	1.45
„ Grey Powder, gr. 1, and Sodium Bicarbonate, gr. 5	25	0.17	0.32	1.45

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'TABLOID' BRAND—

	Each oval bottle con- tains:	Per oval bottle:	Per bottle of 100:	Per bottle of 500:
		\$	\$	\$
„ Grey Powder and Opium ...	—	—	0.27	1.23
„ Grey Powder, Opium and Quinine ...	—	—	0.95	4.35
„ Guaiac, gr. 5 ...	25	0.25	0.55	2.35
„ Guaiac and Sulphur ...	25	0.25	0.55	2.35
„ Guaiac and Quinine Compound ...	—	—	0.70	3.10
„ Guaiacol Camphorate, gr. 5 ...	25	1.50	4.40	—
„ Guaiacol Carbonate, gr. 5 ...	25	0.95	3.30	14.85
„ Hæmoglobin, gr. 5, <i>sugar-coated</i> ...	—	—	0.65	2.85
„ Heroin Hydrochloride, gr. 1/25 ...	25	0.20	0.43	1.95
„ „ „ gr. 1/10 ...	—	—	0.60	2.60
„ Hexamethylenetetramine, gr. 3 ...	25	0.17	0.48	2.20
„ „ „ gr. 5 ...	25	0.22	0.63	2.85
„ Hydrarg. et Colocynth. et Hyoscy. (<i>see</i> <i>Blue Pill, Colocynth and Hyoscyamus,</i> <i>page 374</i>)				
„ Hydrarg. Chloridi Mitis and combinations (<i>see Calomel and combinations, page 375</i>)				
„ Hydrarg. cum Cretâ and combinations (<i>see</i> <i>Grey Powder and combinations, page 378</i>)				
„ Hydrargyri Iodidi Flavi, gr. 1/8 ...	25	0.20	0.40	1.65
„ Hydrargyri Iodidi Rubri, gr. 1/20 ...	50	0.25	—	1.70
„ „ „ „ gr. 1/16 ...	50	0.25	—	1.70
„ Hydrargyri Iodidi Viridis, gr. 1/8 ...	50	0.25	—	1.70
„ Hydrargyri Perchloridi (Mercuric Chloride), gr. 1/100	100	0.25	—	1.00
„ Hydrargyri Perchloridi (Mercuric Chloride), gr. 1/16	100	0.25	—	1.00
„ Hydrargyri Perchloridi, gr. 1/32, et Potassii Iodidi, gr. 2-1/2 ...	—	—	0.55	2.35
„ Hydrargyri Perchloridi, gr. 1/16, et Potassii Iodidi, gr. 5 ...	—	—	0.85	3.75
„ Hydrastine Hydrochloride, gr. 1/4 ...	25	0.90	3.00	13.50
„ Hydrastine Compound, <i>plain or sugar-</i> <i>coated</i> ...	25	0.95	3.15	14.25
„ Hydrastine Compound and Cotarnine Hydrochloride, <i>plain or sugar-coated</i> ...	25	1.10	3.80	17.25
„ Hydrated Chloral (<i>see Chloral, Hydrated,</i> <i>page 376</i>)				
„ Hyoscyamus, each containing the solid ingredients of Tincture of Hyoscy- amus, min. 10 ...	36	0.22	0.32	1.45
„ Hypodermic Products (<i>see pages 356-359</i>)				
„ Hypophosphites Compound, gr. 1-1/2, <i>plain or sugar-coated</i> ...	25	0.20	0.45	1.95
„ Hypophosphites Compound, gr. 3 <i>plain or sugar-coated</i> ...	25	0.30	0.65	2.95
„ Hypophosphites Compound and Creosote...	—	—	0.80	3.65

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'TABLOID' BRAND—

	Each oval bottle contains:	Per oval bottle: \$	Per bottle of 100: \$	Per bottle of 500: \$
„ Ichthyol, gr. 2-1/2, coated with keratin, or keratin overlaid with sugar	25	0.32	0.95	4.35
„ Indian Cannabis Extract, each con- taining Extract equivalent to Tincture of Indian Cannabis, min. 5	48	0.22	0.45	1.95
„ Ink	—	—	0.58	2.60
„ Ipecac Powder, gr. 1/10	100	0.25	—	1.00
„ „ „ gr. 5	—	—	0.95	4.35
„ „ „ gr. 5, keratin-coated	—	—	1.05	4.75
„ Ipecac deprived of its Emetic Principles, gr. 5	—	—	0.85	3.75
„ Ipecac with Antimony and Potassium Tartrate, of each, gr. 1/100	—	—	0.22	0.98
„ Ipecac Extract, each containing the solid ingredients of Wine of Ipecac, min. 5	50	0.23	0.37	1.63
„ Ipecac and Opium Powder (Dover Powder), gr. 1/4	100	0.23	—	1.10
„ Ipecac and Opium Powder (Dover Powder), gr. 5	25	0.20	0.45	1.95
„ Ipecac with Squill	—	—	0.37	1.63
„ Iridin Compound	25	0.30	0.90	4.00
„ Iron Carbonate, Saccharated, gr. 5	—	—	0.43	1.95
„ Iron Glycerophosphate, gr. 3	25	0.30	0.70	3.10
„ Iron and Quinine Citrate, gr. 3, sugar- coated	25	0.23	0.70	3.25
„ Iron, Reduced (<i>see Reduced Iron, page 384</i>)	—	—	—	—
„ Iron Sulphate, Dried, gr. 3	—	—	0.37	1.63
„ Iron Valerate, gr. 1, sugar-coated	—	—	0.50	2.20
„ Iron and Strychnine Phosphates, sugar- coated	25	0.22	0.53	2.35
„ Iron, Arsenic and Digitalin	25	0.22	0.53	2.35
„ Iron and Arsenic Compound, sugar- coated	—	—	0.75	3.35
„ Iron Pill (<i>see Bland, page 374</i>)	—	—	—	—
„ Jalap, gr. 5	—	—	0.32	1.45
„ Juniper Oil, min. 3 (Capsule), boxes of 50, per box, \$0.70	—	—	—	—
„ Kidney Substance, gr. 5	—	—	0.70	3.10
„ Kino Compound Powder, N.F., gr. 5	—	—	0.43	1.95
„ Kissingen Salt, Effervescent, Artificial, N.F., tubes of 25 ... per tube, \$0.32	—	—	—	—
„ Laxative Vegetable, plain or sugar- coated	25	0.20	0.40	1.85
„ Lead with Opium, N.F. Pill, plain or sugar-coated	—	—	0.55	2.35
„ Lithium Carbonate, gr. 2	—	—	0.45	1.95
„ Lithium Citrate, gr. 5, Effervescent, bottles of 25, ... per bottle, \$0.27	—	—	0.80	3.65

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B. W. AND CO. PRODUCTS

						Each oval bottle con- tains :	Per oval bottle:	Per bottle of 100:	Per bottle of 500:
'TABLOID' BRAND—							\$	\$	\$
„	Lithium Citrate, Effervescent, gr. 60					—	—	—	—
	tubes of 25, per tube, \$0.32					—	—	—	—
„	Lithium Citrate and Sodium Sulphate,					—	—	—	—
	Effervescent, tubes of 25, per tube, \$0.43					—	—	—	—
„	Lithium Hippurate, gr. 1					—	—	0.53	2.35
„	Lithium Benzoate Compound, <i>plain or</i>					—	—	0.90	4.00
	<i>sugar-coated</i>					—	—	—	—
	Livingstone Rouser (<i>see Quinine and</i>								
	<i>Rhubarb Compound, page 384</i>)								
„	'Lodal' (<i>Trade Mark</i>) (6:7-Dimethoxy-2-								
	methyl-3:4-dihydroisoquinolinium Chlor-								
	ide), gr. 1, <i>sugar-coated</i>	25	0.53	1.58	7.08				
„	Lymphatic Gland, gr. 5	—	—	1.75	—				
„	Magnesium Sulphate, Effervescent,								
	gr. 60, tubes of 25 per tube, \$0.32	—	—	—	—				
„	Magnesium Sulphite, gr. 5	—	—	0.55	2.35				
„	Magnesium Carbonate Compound... ..	25	0.20	0.45	1.95				
„	Magnesium Sulphate Compound, Effer-								
	vescent, tubes of 25 per tube, \$0.32	—	—	—	—				
„	'Mamos' (<i>Trade Mark</i>), gr. 5	—	—	0.95	4.35				
„	Manganese Citrate (Soluble), gr. 3	25	0.22	—	2.85				
„	„ „ „ gr. 5	25	0.27	—	3.65				
„	Manganese and Iron Citrate (Soluble),								
	gr. 3, <i>sugar-coated</i>	25	0.25	0.65	2.85				
„	Manganese and Iron Citrate (Soluble),								
	gr. 5, <i>sugar-coated</i>	25	0.30	0.80	3.65				
„	Manganese Peroxide, gr. 2	25	0.20	0.40	1.85				
„	Medulla (<i>see Bone Medulla, page 375</i>)								
„	Menthol, gr. 1/4, bottles of 40,								
	per bottle, \$0.20	—	—	0.37	1.65				
„	Menthol Compound... ..	—	—	0.37	1.65				
„	Mercuric Chloride (<i>see Hydrargyri Per-</i>								
	<i>chloridi, page 379</i>)								
„	Mercuric Potassium Iodide, gr. 1/6	—	—	0.23	1.10				
„	Mercury Salts (<i>see Hydrarg.</i>)								
„	Methylene Blue, gr. 2, <i>sugar-coated</i>	—	—	1.26	5.70				
„	Milk Sugar, gr. 3	—	—	0.25	1.10				
„	Mineral Water Salts (<i>Effervescent</i>								
	<i>Artificial</i>) (<i>see Carlsbad, Kissingen,</i>								
	<i>Seltzer and Vichy</i>)								
„	Morphine Sulphate, gr. 1/20	50	0.27	—	2.15				
„	„ „ gr. 1/8	50	0.32	—	2.50				
„	„ „ gr. 1/4	50	0.37	—	2.85				
„	Morphine and Emetine, bottles of 50,								
	per bottle, \$0.40	—	—	—	3.30				
„	Morphine, Strychnine and Belladonna	25	0.22	0.63	2.85				

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'TABLOID' BRAND—

	Each oval bottle con- tains:	Per oval bottle:	Per bottle of 100:	Per bottle of 500:
„ Mucin Compound	25	0.60	1.75	7.80
„ Nitroglycerin (<i>see Trinitrin, page 387</i>)				
„ Nux Vomica, each containing the solid ingredients of Tincture of Nux Vomica, min. 1	100	0.22	—	1.00
„ Nux Vomica, each containing the solid ingredients of Tincture of Nux Vomica, min. 5	48	0.22	0.32	1.45
„ Nux Vomica, each containing the solid ingredients of Tincture of Nux Vomica, min. 10	36	0.22	0.32	1.45
„ Nux Vomica Compound, <i>sugar-coated</i> ...	25	0.22	0.53	2.35
„ Opium, gr. 1/2	—	—	0.32	1.45
„ „ gr. 1	—	—	0.43	1.95
„ Opium, Granulated, each containing the solid ingredients of Tincture of Opium (Laudanum), min. 5	48	0.22	0.32	1.45
„ Opium, Granulated, each containing the solid ingredients of Tincture of Opium (Laudanum), min. 10	36	0.22	0.32	1.45
„ Ovarian Substance (<i>see 'Varium,' page 387</i>)				
„ Ox Bile (Purified), gr. 4, <i>keratin-coated</i> ...	—	—	0.70	3.10
„ Papain, gr. 2	25	0.45	1.30	5.70
„ Paregoric (<i>see Camphorated Opium,</i> <i>page 376</i>)				
„ Pastilles (<i>see pages 363, 364</i>)				
„ Pelletierine Tannate, gr. 2	25	1.30	—	17.00
„ 'Pepana' (<i>Trade Mark</i>), <i>sugar-coated</i> ...	25	0.27	0.87	4.00
„ Pepsin, Saccharated, gr. 5	—	—	0.45	1.95
„ Pepsin and Strychnine	25	0.23	0.63	2.85
„ Pepsin, Bismuth and Charcoal... ..	25	0.23	0.80	3.65
„ Pepsin, Bismuth and Strychnine	25	0.23	0.87	4.00
„ Phenacetin, gr. 5	25	1.00	3.60	16.00
„ Phenacetin Compound	25	1.00	3.60	16.00
„ Phenacetin and Quinine Compound ...	—	—	3.60	16.00
„ Phenacetin and Salol	25	0.80	2.80	12.60
„ Phenazone (<i>see Antipyrine, page 373</i>)				
„ Phenol and Menthol Compound (Capsule), boxes of 25 per box, \$0.50	—	—	—	—
„ Phenyl Salicylate (<i>see Salol, page 385</i>)				
„ Phosphates of Iron, Quinine and Strychnine, dr. 1/2, <i>sugar-coated</i> ...	25	0.20	0.45	1.95
„ Phosphates of Iron, Quinine and Strychnine, dr. 1, <i>sugar-coated</i> ...	25	0.27	0.63	2.85

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'TABLOID' BRAND—

	Each oval bottle contains:	Per oval bottle:	Per bottle of 100:	Per bottle of 500:
" Photographic Products (<i>see pages 364-367</i>)				
" Pig Bile (Purified), gr. 4, <i>keratin-coated</i> ...	—	—	0.70	3.10
" Pilocarpine Nitrate, gr. 1/10	25	0.30	—	3.80
" " " gr. 1/4	25	0.60	—	7.75
" Piperazine, gr. 5, bottles of 25, per bottle, \$3.30	—	—	—	—
" Piperazine, gr. 5, <i>Effervescent</i> , tubes of 12 per tube, \$1.70	—	—	—	—
" Pituitary Gland, gr. 2	—	—	2.50	11.25
" Plummer Pill, B.P. (<i>see Antimony Com- pound Pill, page 373</i>)	—	—	—	—
" Podophyllin, gr. 1/4	100	0.23	—	1.10
" Podophyllin and Euonymin	—	—	0.70	3.10
" Podophyllin Compound, <i>gelatin-coated</i> ...	—	—	0.55	2.35
" Potassium Bicarbonate, gr. 5	40	0.17	0.25	1.10
" Potassium Bromide, gr. 5	—	—	1.10	5.00
" " " gr. 10	—	—	2.05	9.25
" Potassium Chlorate, gr. 5... ..	40	0.15	0.22	1.00
In graven white-metal boxes, each containing 40, per box, \$0.13	—	—	—	—
" " 100 " \$0.22	—	—	—	—
" Potassium Chlorate and Borax ...	40	0.15	0.22	1.00
In graven white-metal boxes, each containing 40, per box, \$0.13	—	—	—	—
" " 100 " \$0.22	—	—	—	—
" Potassium Iodide, gr. 1	—	—	0.40	1.65
" " " gr. 3	—	—	0.50	2.20
" " " gr. 5	—	—	0.70	3.10
" Potassium Nitrate (Sal Prunella), gr. 5 ...	—	—	0.22	1.00
" Potassium Permanganate, gr. 1	—	—	0.22	1.00
" " " gr. 2	—	—	0.27	1.20
" " " gr. 2, <i>keratin- coated</i>	—	—	0.32	1.45
" Prostate Gland, gr. 2-1/2	—	—	1.30	5.70
" Quinine, Ammoniated (<i>see Ammoniated Quinine, page 373</i>)	—	—	—	—
" Quinine Bihydrochloride (Acid Quinine Hydrochloride), gr. 2, <i>plain or sugar- coated</i>	25	0.43	1.26	5.70
" Quinine Bihydrochloride (Acid Quinine Hydrochloride), gr. 3, <i>plain or sugar- coated</i>	25	0.53	1.85	8.35
" Quinine Bihydrochloride (Acid Quinine Hydrochloride), gr. 5, <i>plain or sugar- coated</i>	25	0.75	2.70	12.20
" Quinine Bihydrochloride (Acid Quinine Hydrochloride), gr. 10	25	1.45	5.10	23.00

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'TABLOID' BRAND —

	Each oval bottle con- tains :	Per oval bottle: \$	Per bottle of 100: \$	Per bottle of 500: \$
'TABLOID' BRAND —				
„ Quinine Bisulphate, gr. 1/2, <i>plain or</i> <i>sugar-coated</i>	50	0.24	0.43	1.95
„ „ „ gr. 1 „	36	0.24	0.53	2.35
„ „ „ gr. 2 „	25	0.32	0.95	4.35
„ „ „ gr. 3 „	25	0.40	1.35	6.10
„ „ „ gr. 4 „	25	0.53	1.85	8.35
„ „ „ gr. 5 „	25	0.65	2.30	10.35
„ „ „ gr. 10 „	25	1.25	4.40	19.80
„ Quinine Hydrobromide, gr. 1, <i>plain or</i> <i>sugar-coated</i>	25	0.32	0.95	4.35
„ „ „ gr. 2 „	25	0.43	1.50	6.75
„ „ „ gr. 3 „	25	0.53	1.85	8.35
„ „ „ gr. 4 „	25	0.63	2.20	9.90
„ „ „ gr. 5 „	25	0.75	2.70	12.20
„ Quinine Hydrochloride, gr. 1 <i>plain or</i> <i>sugar-coated</i>	25	0.32	0.95	4.35
„ „ „ gr. 2 „	25	0.40	1.20	5.40
„ „ „ gr. 3 „	25	0.48	1.65	7.45
„ „ „ gr. 4 „	25	0.60	2.15	9.75
„ „ „ gr. 5 „	25	0.73	2.60	11.75
„ Quinine Salicylate (<i>physiologically pure</i>), gr. 1	25	0.32	0.95	4.35
„ Quinine Salicylate (<i>physiologically pure</i>), gr. 3	25	0.53	1.85	8.35
„ Quinine Salicylate (<i>physiologically pure</i>), gr. 5	25	0.72	2.50	11.25
„ Quinine Sulphate, gr. 1, gr. 2, gr. 3, gr. 4 and gr. 5, <i>plain only</i> , may be had at same prices as 'Tabloid' Quinine Bisulphate.	—	—	—	—
„ Quinine Valerate, gr. 2, <i>sugar-coated</i> ...	—	—	2.85	12.85
„ Quinine Bisulphate and Potassium Citrate, Effervescent, tubes of 25, per tube, \$0.40	—	—	—	—
„ Quinine and Camphor	25	0.22	0.63	2.85
„ Quinine and Strychnine	25	0.22	0.63	2.85
„ Quinine, Arsenic and Strychnine	—	—	0.63	2.85
„ Quinine, Belladonna and Camphor ...	25	0.22	0.60	2.60
„ Quinine, Camphor and Aconite	25	0.23	0.58	2.60
„ Quinine Compound	25	0.22	0.65	2.85
„ Quinine and Rhubarb Compound (<i>well</i> <i>known for many years as 'Tabloid'</i> <i>Livingstone Rouser</i>)	25	0.25	0.70	3.10
„ Red Gum	25	0.17	0.40	1.85
„ Reduced Iron, gr. 2	—	—	0.32	1.45
„ Reduced Iron Compound	25	0.20	0.50	2.20

'Tabloid' Brand Products are plain unless otherwise described

Pharmacopœial preparations are U.S.P. unless otherwise stated

'TABLOID' BRAND—

TABLOID' BRAND—	Each oval bottle contains:	Per oval bottle:	Per bottle of 100:	Per bottle of 500:
		\$	\$	\$
„ Reduced Iron and Rhubarb Compound	25	0.20	0.50	2.20
„ Residuum Rubrum, gr. 5	—	—	0.50	2.20
„ Resina Podophylli (<i>see Podophyllin,</i> <i>page 383</i>)				
„ Resorcin (Resorcinol), gr. 3	—	—	2.50	11.25
„ Rhubarb, gr. 3	25	0.20	0.40	1.65
„ Rhubarb and Soda	25	0.17	0.32	1.45
„ Rhubarb Compound Pill (<i>U.S.P. Pill</i>) ...	25	0.17	0.32	1.45
„ Rhubarb Compound Powder (Gregory Powder), gr. 5	25	0.17	0.32	1.45
„ Rhubarb, Soda and Magnesia	25	0.17	0.32	1.45
„ Saccharin, gr. 1/2	100	0.70	—	3.35
„ „ „ „ „ „	200	1.35	—	—
„ Salicin, gr. 5	25	0.37	1.26	5.70
„ Salicylic Acid (<i>physiologically pure</i>), gr. 3	—	—	0.95	4.35
„ „ „ „ „ gr. 5	—	—	1.26	5.70
„ Salol (Phenyl Salicylate), gr. 5	25	0.63	2.25	10.15
„ Sandal Wood Oil, min. 5 (Capsule), boxes of 25 per box, \$0.65	—	—	—	—
„ Sandal Wood Oil, min. 10 (Capsule), boxes of 20, per box, \$0.80	—	—	—	—
„ Santonin, gr. 1/2	50	0.73	—	—
„ „ gr. 1	50	1.25	2.35	—
„ „ gr. 2	50	2.05	—	—
„ „ gr. 3	50	2.85	—	—
„ Santonin and Calomel	25	0.85	2.55	—
„ 'Saxin' (<i>Trade Mark</i>), gr. 1/4	—	—	0.46	2.25
„ „ „ „ „ „ bottles of 200, per bottle, \$0.90	—	—	—	—
„ Seltzer Salt, Effervescent, Artificial, tubes of 25 per tube, \$0.32	—	—	—	—
„ Slippery Elm, bottles of 25, per bottle, \$0.23	—	—	0.80	3.65
„ 'Soamin' (<i>Trade Mark</i>) (Sodium Para- aminophenylarsonate), gr. 1	—	—	0.75	3.35
„ „ „ „ „ gr. 3, bottles of 25, per bottle, \$0.55	—	—	—	7.10
„ Soda-Mint (<i>Neutralising</i>)... ..	30	0.15	0.25	1.15
„ Sodium Acid Phosphate, gr. 10	25	0.16	—	—
„ Sodium Acid Sulphate, bottles of 50, per bottle, \$0.32 (For purifying drinking water)	—	—	—	—
„ Sodium Bicarbonate, gr. 5	40	0.17	0.23	1.10
„ „ „ „ „ gr. 10	40	0.22	0.37	1.65
„ Sodium Borate (<i>see Borax, page 375</i>)				
„ Sodium Bromide, gr. 5	—	—	1.10	5.00
„ „ „ „ „ gr. 10	—	—	2.05	9.25
„ Sodium Bromide Compound... ..	—	—	1.10	5.00

'Tabloid' Brand Products are plain unless otherwise described

Pharmacopœial preparations are U.S.P. unless otherwise stated

'TABLOID' BRAND—

	Each oval bottle contains:	Per oval bottle:	Per bottle of 100:	Per bottle of 500:
„ Sodium Cacodylate, gr. $\frac{1}{4}$	—	—	0.70	3.10
„ Sodium Citrate, gr. 2	—	—	0.48	2.20
„ „ „ gr. 5	25	0.22	0.63	2.85
„ Sodium Nitrite, gr. 1	—	—	0.37	1.63
„ Sodium Phenolsulphonate (<i>see Sodium Sulphocarbolate, below</i>)				
„ Sodium Phosphate, Effervescent, gr. 60 tubes of 25 per tube, \$0.32	—	—		
„ Sodium Salicylate (<i>Natural</i>), gr. 3 ...	25	0.32	—	4.25
„ „ „ „ gr. 5 ...	25	0.48	—	6.45
„ Sodium Salicylate (<i>physiologically pure</i>), gr. 3	25	0.23	0.71	3.25
„ Sodium Salicylate (<i>physiologically pure</i>), gr. 5	25	0.27	0.80	3.65
„ Sodium Salicylate (<i>physiologically pure</i>), gr. 5, <i>Effervescent</i> , tubes of 25, per tube, \$0.43	—	—	—	—
„ Sodium Salicylate and Potassium Bicarbonate, of each, gr. 5	25	0.32	0.95	4.35
„ Sodium Sulphate, Effervescent, gr. 60 tubes of 25 per tube, \$0.32	—	—	—	—
„ Sodium Sulphate Compound Effervescent, tubes of 20 ... per tube, \$0.32	—	—	—	—
„ Sodium Sulphocarbolate (Phenolsulphonate), gr. 5	—	—	0.55	2.35
„ Sparteine Sulphate, gr. 1, bottles of 25, per bottle, \$0.25	—	—	—	—
„ Spinal Cord Substance, gr. 2-1/2	—	—	1.10	4.75
„ Spleen Substance, gr. 5	—	—	1.10	4.75
„ Strontium Bromide, gr. 5	—	—	1.60	7.20
„ Strophanthus, each containing the solid ingredients of Tincture of Strophanthus, min. 2	50	0.22	0.32	1.45
„ Strychnine Sulphate, gr. 1/60	50	0.16	—	1.25
„ „ „ gr. 1/30	50	0.16	—	1.25
„ „ „ gr. 1/20	50	0.16	—	1.25
„ „ „ gr. 1/15	50	0.16	—	1.25
„ Sugar of Milk (<i>see Milk Sugar, page 381</i>)				
„ Sulphonal, gr. 5	25	1.20	3.35	16.60
„ Sulphonmethane, gr. 5	25	—	—	—
„ Sulphur Compound	25	0.17	0.27	1.25
„ Sumbul Compound, <i>sugar-coated</i>	—	—	0.45	1.95
„ Suprarenal Gland, gr. 5	—	—	1.42	6.35
„ Tannin, gr. 2-1/2	—	—	0.32	1.45
„ Tar, gr. 1	50	0.20	0.30	1.30
„ Tar and Codeine	25	0.27	0.80	3.65

'Tabloid' Brand Products are plain unless otherwise described

Pharmacopœial preparations are U.S.P. unless otherwise stated

'TABLOID' BRAND—

	Each oval bottle con- tains:	Per oval bottle: \$	Per bottle of 100: \$	Per bottle of 500: \$
" Tea (<i>see page 388</i>)				
" Terebene, min. 5 (Capsule), boxes of 50, per box, \$0.55	—	—	—	—
" Tetranitrin (<i>see Erythrol Tetranitrate,</i> <i>page 378</i>)				
" Thirst Quencher	25	0.20	0.38	1.65
" Three Bromides, Effervescent, tubes of 10, per tube, \$0.70	—	—	—	—
" " " 25 " \$1.00	—	—	—	—
" Three Glands	—	—	1.60	7.25
" Three Valerates, sugar-coated	—	—	1.90	8.50
" Thymol, gr. 1	25	0.32	—	4.35
" " gr. 2	25	0.48	—	6.50
" " gr. 5	—	—	2.50	11.25
" Thymus Gland, gr. 5	—	—	0.87	4.00
" Thyroid Colloid, gr. 1/2	—	—	0.87	4.00
" Thyroid Gland (<i>Standardised</i>), gr. 1/100	—	—	—	—
" " " " gr 1/10...	—	—	0.18	0.80
" " " " gr. 1/4 ...	—	—	0.20	0.85
" " " " gr. 1/2 ...	—	—	0.20	0.85
" " " " gr. 1 ...	—	—	0.30	1.35
" " " " gr. 1-1/2 ...	—	—	0.37	1.65
" " " " gr. 2-1/2 ...	—	—	0.48	2.20
" " " " gr. 5 ...	—	—	0.67	3.00
" Tonic Compound, <i>plain or sugar-coated</i>	25	0.25	0.70	3.25
" Trinitrin (Nitroglycerin), gr. 1/200 ...	25	0.20	0.38	1.65
" " " gr. 1/100 ...	25	0.20	0.38	1.65
" " " gr. 1/50 ...	25	0.20	0.38	1.65
" Trinitrin Compound	25	0.30	0.70	3.10
" Trional, gr. 5	25	1.43	4.72	19.05
" Turpentine Oil, Rectified, min. 10 (Capsule), boxes of 20 per box, \$0.32	—	—	—	—
" Urotropine, gr. 3	25	0.35	1.25	5.60
" " gr. 5	25	0.50	1.75	7.85
" 'Varium' (<i>Trade Mark</i>) (Ovarian Sub- stance), gr. 5	—	—	1.32	5.95
" Vegetable Laxative (<i>see Laxative</i> <i>Vegetable, page 380</i>)				
" Veronal, gr. 5	25	1.45	—	—
" Viburnum Prunifolium Extract, gr. 2 ...	—	—	0.50	2.20
" Vichy Salt, Effervescent, Artificial, N.F., tubes of 25 ... per tube, \$0.23	—	—	—	—

'Tabloid' Brand Products are plain unless otherwise described

Pharmacopœial preparations are U.S.P. unless otherwise stated

'TABLOID' BRAND—

	Each oval bottle con- tains:	Per oval bottle:	Per bottle of 100:	Per bottle of 500:
„ Vichy Salt, Effervescent, Artificial, with Lithium, N.F., tubes of 25, per tube, \$0.32	—	—	—	—
„ Violet Dye, Aniline, gr. 30, tubes of 12 per tube, \$0.37	—	—	—	—
„ Water Steriliser, in cartons, each \$0.22 Each carton contains 'Tabloid' Chlorinated Lime equivalent to gr. 1 of Chlorine, and 'Tabloid' Sodium Thiosulphate, gr. 6— 25 of each. For use in testing — 'Soloid' Potassium Iodide and Starch, <i>see page 370.</i>	—	—	—	—
„ Zinc Oxide, gr. 2	—	—	0.25	1.10
„ Zinc Valerate, gr. 2, <i>sugar-coated</i> ...	—	—	0.63	2.85
„ Zinc Valerate and Asafetida Compound, <i>sugar-coated</i>	—	—	0.63	2.85
„ Zinc Valerate Compound, <i>sugar-coated</i> ...	—	—	0.63	2.85
„ Zinc Valerate with Iron and Arsenic, <i>sugar-coated</i>	—	—	0.63	2.85
„ Zingiber (<i>see Ginger, page 378</i>)	—	—	—	—

Also various other products issued under the 'Tabloid' Brand
'Tabloid' Brand Products are plain unless otherwise described

'Tabloid' Brand Products, Hypodermic (*see pages 356-359*)

„ „ „ „	for Veterinary use (<i>see page 392</i>)
„ „ „	Ophthalmic (<i>see pages 362, 363</i>)
„ „ „ „	for Veterinary use (<i>see pages 392, 393</i>)
„ „ „	Photographic (<i>see pages 364-367</i>)

'Tabloid' Brand Tea. The most convenient, portable and
effective means of quickly preparing tea of uniform strength.

Pure Tea, in tins containing 100	per tin, 0.25
„ „ „ 200	„ 0.50
Special Blend, in tins containing 100	„ 0.38
„ „ „ 200	„ 0.75

Terebene, Pure (B. W. & Co.)—

Bottles containing 1 Imperial fl. oz.	per bottle, 0.25
„ „ 2 „ „	„ 0.40
„ „ 16 „ „	„ 1.25

Test Cases, 'Soloid' Brand (*see page 346*)

Tow, Carbolised, Pleated Compressed, 'Tabloid' Brand (*see Dressings,*
page 347)

Towels, Sanitary, Pleated Compressed, 'Tabloid' Brand (*see Sanitary*
Towels, page 367)

Pharmacopœial preparations are U.S.P. unless otherwise stated

TUBERCULINS, TRADE MARK 'WELLCOME' BRAND

* Tele- The word 'WELLCOME' is a brand which designates fine
graphic products issued by Burroughs Wellcome & Co.
and Cable
Code
Roots

Endotoxic

Issued in rubber-stoppered bottles, for dilution by the user

'WELLCOME' BRAND

Per bottle

„ New Tuberculin (T.R.)—

LUDID1 c.c. containing the equivalent of 10 mgm. tubercle bacillary substance ... 4.00

LUFAB5 c.c. containing the equivalent of 50 mgm. tubercle bacillary substance ... 18.00

„ New Tuberculin (W), Human—

KOPOL1 c.c. containing 2 mgm. tubercle bacillary substance ... 4.00

LOBOC5 c.c. „ 10 mgm. „ „ „ 18.00

„ New Tuberculin (W), Bovine—

KORUS1 c.c. containing 2 mgm. tubercle bacillary substance ... 4.00

LOBUK5 c.c. „ 10 mgm. „ „ „ 18.00

„ Tubercle Vaccine, Human—*Bacillary Emulsion* (B.E.)

LIWIN1 c.c. containing 5 mgm. tubercle bacillary substance ... 0.60

LAKIK5 c.c. „ 25 mgm. „ „ „ 1.75

„ Tubercle Vaccine, Bovine—*Bacillary Emulsion* (P.B.E.)

LIWOK1 c.c. containing 5 mgm. tubercle bacillary substance ... 0.60

LAKOC5 c.c. „ 25 mgm. „ „ „ 2.75

Exotoxic

Issued in rubber-stoppered bottles, for dilution by the user

'WELLCOME' BRAND

„ Old Tuberculin, Human (T.)

LAPEW1 c.c. of undiluted Old Tuberculin, Human ... 0.60

LOCAH5 c.c. „ „ „ „ 2.50

„ Old Tuberculin, Bovine (P.T.)

LARAV1 c.c. of undiluted Old Tuberculin, Bovine ... 0.60

LOCEX5 c.c. „ „ „ „ 2.75

„ Tuberculin Bouillon Filtrate, Human (T.O.A.)

LASAG1 c.c. of undiluted T.O.A. ... 0.60

LOCIC5 c.c. „ „ „ „ 2.50

„ Tuberculin Bouillon Filtrate, Bovine (P.T.O.)

LATAT1 c.c. of undiluted P.T.O. ... 0.60

LOCOF5 c.c. „ „ „ „ 2.75

Urine Test Case, 'Soloid' Brand, No. 510 (see page 345)

VACCINES, TRADE MARK 'WELLCOME' BRAND

The word 'WELLCOME' is a Brand which designates fine products issued by Burroughs Wellcome & Co.

Issued in hermetically-sealed phials

'WELLCOME' BRAND—

Per phial

„ Coryza Vaccine, No. 1

\$

KUDAH1 c.c. containing 100 million *B. septus* ... 0.80

„ Coryza Vaccine, No. 2

KUDEB1 c.c. containing 100 million *M. catarrhalis* ... 0.80*

* For explanation of Telegraphic and Cable Code, see page 363

Cables and Radiotelegrams—"Tabloid, New York"

* Tele-
graphic
and Cable
Code
Roots

Vaccines, 'Wellcome' Brand (continued)

Issued in hermetically-sealed phials

'WELLCOME' BRAND—

„ Coryza Vaccine, No. 3

Per phial

KUDOXI c.c. containing 100 million *B. septus* and
100 million *M. catarrhalis* \$ 0.80

„ Coryza Vaccine, No. 4

LUNAW.....I c.c. containing 50 million each of *B. Septus*, *B. Hoffman*,
B. Friedländer, *M. catarrhalis* and *Staphylococcus*,
mixed; and 10 millions each of *Pneumococcus* and
Streptococcus mixed... .. 0.80

„ Gonococcus Vaccine

LAKEG.....I c.c. containing 5 million organisms 0.60

KEHUF.....I c.c. „ 20 „ „ 0.60

KEGOP.....I c.c. „ 200 „ „ 1.10

JUNOS.....I c.c. „ 1000 „ „ 1.95

„ Staphylococcus Vaccine, Aureus

JUGAS.....I c.c. containing 200 million organisms 0.50

JUGER.....I c.c. „ 1000 „ „ 0.50

„ Staphylococcus Vaccine, Mixed

KEFOY.....I c.c. containing 200 million organisms 0.50

JOYAF.....I c.c. „ 1000 „ „ 0.50

„ Streptococcus Vaccine, Polyvalent

KEDOK.....I c.c. containing 10 million organisms 0.60

KEDUP.....I c.c. „ 50 „ „ 0.60

„ Typhoid Vaccine

JOZEK.....I c.c. containing 500 million organisms 0.80

JOZOB.....I c.c. „ 1000 „ „ 0.80

LALIS.....I c.c. „ 2000 „ „ 0.80

* For explanation of Telegraphic and Cable Code, see page 368

TRADE
MARK

'VALOID' BRAND PRODUCTS

The word 'VALOID' is a brand which designates fine products
issued by Burroughs Wellcome & Co.

'VALOID' products provide extracts of definite standard
strength for making tinctures, syrups and other official and
unofficial preparations. The strength of each 'Valoid'
preparation is indicated on the label.

'VALOID' BRAND—

„ Aromatic Cascara Sagrada, bottles containing 4 Imperial fl. oz.,
per bottle \$ 0.97

„ Ergot, bottles containing 4 Imperial fl. oz. 0.97

Also other preparations issued under the 'Valoid' Brand

Pharmacopœial preparations are U.S.P. unless otherwise stated

TRADE
MARK**'VALULE' BRAND PRODUCTS**

The word 'VALULE' is a brand which designates fine products issued by Burroughs Wellcome & Co.

'VALULE' products are adapted for the easy administration of accurate doses of pure medicaments.

'VALULE' BRAND—

„ Bone Medulla, flexible capsules, each representing gr. 5
of fresh substance, in bottles of 100 per bottle 1.58

(See also 'Tabloid' Bone Medulla, page 375)

Also various other products issued under the 'Valule' Brand

'Vana' (Trade Mark) Tonic Wine

Bottles of 16 Imperial fl. oz. per bottle 0.80

TRADE
MARK**'VAPOROLE' BRAND PRODUCTS**

The word 'VAPOROLE' is a brand which designates fine products issued by Burroughs Wellcome & Co.

For Inhalation

Issued in thin glass capsules, surrounded with absorbent material and enclosed in silken netting

'VAPOROLE' BRAND—Per box of 12
\$

„ Amyl Nitrite, min. 3 [0.18 c.c.] 0.65

„ „ „ min. 5 [0.3 c.c.] 0.85

„ Aromatic Ammonia, for use as "Smelling Salts" 0.48

„ Chloroform and Ethyl Iodide Compound, boxes of 6,

per box, \$0.35

R Chloroformi,
Æthylis Iodidi,
Mentholis,

min. 10 [0.6 c.c.]
min. 5 [0.3 c.c.]
gr. 1/8 [0.008 gm.]

For External Application

Issued in thin glass capsules, with pointed end enclosed with absorbent material and silken netting

'VAPOROLE' BRAND—

„ Iodine Tincture (one-half the strength of the U.S.P. Tincture). \$

Containers of min. 20 [1.2 c.c.], in boxes of 6 per box 0.50

„ „ 1/2 oz. [14.8 c.c.] each 0.25

For Hypodermic Use

(Now issued under the 'Hypoloid' Brand, see pages 359 and 360)

'VAPOROLE' BRAND AMMONIUM CHLORIDE INHALER**'VAPOROLE' BRAND—**

„ Ammonium Chloride Inhaler, complete with a supply of \$

'Vaporole' Acid and 'Vaporole' Alkali each 1.60

„ Acid, for use in above Inhaler, boxes of 12 per box 0.40

„ Alkali „ „ „ 12 0.40

Nasal attachment, for use with above Inhaler, in cartons each 0.16

Also various other products issued under the 'Vaporole' Brand

Pharmacopœial preparations are U.S.P. unless otherwise stated

Supplied in boxes containing 12

Per box
\$

100. Corrosive Sublimate (Hydrarg. Chlor. Corrosiv.), gr. $\frac{1}{3}$... 0.65

'TABLOID' BRAND

'Tabloid' Veterinary Hypodermic Products are supplied in tubes containing 12, with the exception of Physostigmine Hydrobromide, gr. 1 (No. 220), which is in tubes of 6

'TABLOID' BRAND

(Veterinary Hypodermic)—

Per tube :

No.

"	202.	Aconitine Nitrate (Crystals) ...	...	...	gr. 1/100	...	0.25
"	203.	Apomorphine Hydrochloride ...	...	...	gr. 1	...	1.10
"	201.	Atropine Sulphate ...	...	...	gr. 1/2	...	1.25
"	204.	Caffeine Sodio-salicylate ...	...	...	gr. 15	...	0.80
"	205.	Cocaine Hydrochloride ...	...	...	gr. 2	...	0.95
"	207.	Coniine Hydrobromide ...	...	...	gr. 1	...	0.55
"	208.	Digitalin (Amorphous) ...	...	...	gr. 1/4	...	0.45
"	209.	Ergotinine Citrate ...	...	...	gr. 1/20	...	0.65
"	210.	Hyoscyamine Sulphate ...	...	...	gr. 1/8	...	0.35
"	211.	Morphine Sulphate ...	...	...	gr. 1	...	0.35
"	212.	" " ...	...	...	gr. 2	...	0.55
"	213.	{ Morphine Sulphate ...	...	...	gr. 2	}	1.75
		{ Atropine Sulphate ...	...	...	gr. 1/2		
"	220.	Phystostigmine Hydrobromide ...	...	...	gr. 1	...	1.45
"	215.	Pilocarpine Nitrate ...	...	...	gr. 1	...	0.85
"	216.	Sodium Arsenite ...	...	...	gr. 1-1/2	...	0.25
"	217.	Strychnine Sulphate ...	...	...	gr. 1	...	0.25
"	218.	Veratrine Hydrochloride ...	...	...	gr. 1/4	...	0.25

Veterinary Hypodermic 'Tabloid' Brand Pocket-Case, No. 50 (*see page 332*)

'TABLOID' BRAND

'Tabloid' Veterinary Ophthalmic Products are supplied in tubes containing 25, with the exception of Cocaine Hydrochloride, gr. 1/20, which is in tubes of 12

'TABLOID' BRAND

(Veterinary Ophthalmic)—

Per tube :
\$

VA	Alum	...	...	...	...	gr. 1/20	...	0.25
VB	Atropine Sulphate	...	...	...	...	gr. 1/200	...	0.25
VC	"	"	...	...	...	gr. 1/100	...	0.25
VD	Boric Acid	...	...	...	...	gr. 1/20	...	0.25
VE	"	"	...	...	...	gr. 1/10	...	0.25
VJ	Cocaine Hydrochloride	...	...	...	...	gr. 1/100	...	0.25
VK	"	"	...	...	...	gr. 1/20	...	0.25
VL	Eucaine Hydrochloride	...	...	...	...	gr. 1/200	...	0.25

Pharmacopœial preparations are U.S.P. unless otherwise stated

Veterinary Ophthalmic Products (*continued*)**'TABLOID' BRAND****(Veterinary Ophthalmic)—**Per tube :
\$

,, VM	{ Eucaine Lactate gr. 1/400 }	} 0.25
	{ Cocaine Hydrochloride gr. 1/400 }	
,, VO	Physostigmine Salicylate (Eserine Salicylate) gr. 1/200 ...	0.25
,, VP	" " (" ") gr. 1/100 ...	0.25
,, VR	Zinc Sulphate gr. 1/100 ...	0.25
,, VS	" " gr. 1/20 ...	0.25

VETERINARY OPHTHALMIC PRODUCTS
'SOLOID' BRAND**'SOLOID' BRAND****(Veterinary Ophthalmic)—**Per tube
of 25 :
\$

,, VT	Corrosive Sublimate (Hydrarg. Chlor. Corrosiv.),	gr. 1/400	0.20
,, VX	" " " "	gr. 1/100	0.20

VETERINARY SERA, 'WELLCOME' BRAND

'WELLCOME' BRAND		Each
,,	Tetanus Antitoxic Serum—	\$
LIHAZ	Hermetically-sealed phials of 10 c.c. containing 1000 units ...	0.80
LOBEL	Syringe-containers of 10 c.c. containing 1000 units	1.60
LOBAF	Bottles of 30 c.c. containing 3000 units	1.60

*Also various other Veterinary products issued under the**'Enule,' 'Tabloid,' 'Soloid' and 'Wellcome' Brands.***VETERINARY PRODUCTS FOR DIAGNOSIS**
'WELLCOME' BRAND**'WELLCOME' BRAND—**

Each

,,	Tuberculin, for <i>Veterinary Ophthalmic Reaction</i> .	\$
LUZAN.....	Bottles of 1 c.c. (with dropper in metal case) each	1.20

** For explanation of Cable and Telegraphic Code, see page 368*

Vulcanite Nozzles, curved or straight	each	0.25
For screwing on collapsible tubes		

WASSERMANN REACTION PRODUCTS

For use in carrying out the Wassermann and other complement deviation tests.

'WELLCOME' BRAND—

Per bottle:

,,	Alcoholic Extract of Guinea-pig's Heart with cholesterol (for use as antigen) bottles of 1 c.c.	\$ 0.40
,,	Hæmolytic Serum for Sheep's Corpuscles 1 c.c.	1.00
Water Analysis Cases, 'Soloid' Brand (<i>see pages 345, 346</i>)		
<i>Water Analysis, A Simple Method of</i> (8th Edition), by J. C. THRESH, M.D., D.Sc., etc. each		
		1.00

*† Bottles of 10 c.c. supplied to special order**Pharmacopœial preparations are U.S.P. unless otherwise stated*



TRADE MARK 'TABLOID' BRAND
ADJUSTABLE HEAD DRESSING
COMPRESSED

MAKES HEAD-BANDAGING EASY

Whereas a roller-bandage requires time and considerable skill to apply, the 'TABLOID' ADJUSTABLE HEAD DRESSING can be applied in a few seconds. It goes on the head like a cap and is secured by a turn of the bandage attachment and a safety-pin. It gives far better results than the roller bandage, because it stays in position.

It can be washed and sterilised for repeated use.

(See page 348)



TRADE MARK 'TABLOID' BRAND SPLINT OUTFIT
MEETS ALL EMERGENCIES

Contains strong, light, rigid metal sections which are interlockable, wrist and foot attachments, felt padding, 'Tabloid' Triangular Bandages, and stout card for finger splints.

'TABLOID' SPLINT OUTFIT provides a splint for any limb. It is ideal for first-aid and ambulance work, also for hospital and private practice.

(See page 372)





NOTES ON EQUIPMENTS

(‘TABLOID’ and ‘SOLOID’ Brands)

THE outfits illustrated and described in the following pages have been chosen as being typically representative, in their outstanding features—compactness, convenience, portability and completeness—of the wide range of equipments offered to the medical practitioner under the ‘Tabloid’ and ‘Soloid’ Brands.

The series of ‘Tabloid’ Equipments comprises hypodermic cases, ophthalmic cases, pocket medicine cases, larger medicine cases which are complete dispensaries in themselves, and, indeed, outfits of drugs and accessories to satisfy every need. To the country physician ‘Tabloid’ Outfits are particularly useful, since they free him from the trouble and difficulty otherwise connected with obtaining reliable medicaments in emergencies, or their transport on long journeys. Suitable equipments are available should the practitioner be called upon to select outfits for explorers, travellers, missionaries or first-aid workers.

The ‘Soloid’ Equipments present portable outfits of apparatus and materials for the analysis of urine, water, etc., and for making bacteriological examinations and blood tests. They enable the practitioner, in many cases, to complete his diagnosis much more rapidly than would be possible if he had to depend on laboratory workers for the carrying out of these operations.

No. 91 ‘Tabloid’ Brand Aseptic Ophthalmic Pocket-Case



No. 91. ‘Tabloid’ Brand Aseptic Ophthalmic Pocket-Case

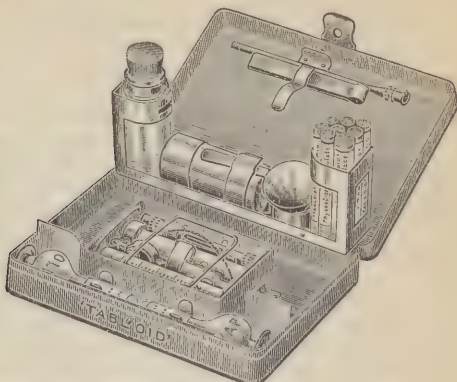
Measurements: $2\frac{1}{4} \times 1\frac{1}{4} \times \frac{3}{4}$ in.

In nickel-plated metal. Fitted with nine tubes of ‘Tabloid’ and ‘Soloid’ Ophthalmic products, vulcanite rod, solution-dropper, mortar, pestle and two camel-hair brushes.

The ‘Tabloid’ Ophthalmic products of this case are fitted in a nickel-plated rack. The case and contents form a triumph of lightness and compactness.

For full list and prices, see pages 330-346

No. 15 'Tabloid' Brand Aseptic Hypodermic Pocket-Case



No. 15. 'Tabloid' Brand Aseptic Hypodermic Pocket-Case

Measurements: $4 \times 3 \times \frac{7}{8}$ in.

In nickel-plated metal. Contains in addition to syringe, products, etc., every necessity for sterilising the solution and syringe at the bedside.

No. 20 'Tabloid' Brand Aseptic Hypodermic Pocket-Case



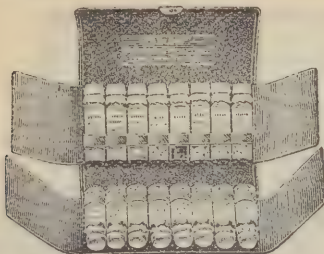
No. 20. 'Tabloid' Brand Aseptic Hypodermic Pocket-Case

Measurements: $4\frac{1}{2} \times 1\frac{3}{4} \times \frac{3}{4}$ in.

An elegant and compact hypodermic equipment in nickel-plated metal.

For full list and prices, see pages 330-346

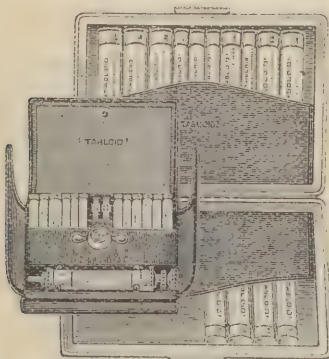
No. 117 'Tabloid' Brand Medicine Pocket-Case



No. 117. 'Tabloid' Brand Medicine Pocket-Case
Measurements: $7\frac{1}{2} \times 4\frac{1}{2} \times 2\frac{1}{2}$ in.

This case contains sixteen $\frac{1}{2}$ -oz. phials of 'Tabloid' Brand products, etc. In Cowhide, Pigskin, Crocodile, Morocco and other fine leathers.

No. 126 'Tabloid' Brand Medicine Pocket-Case



No. 126. 'Tabloid' Brand Medicine Pocket-Case
Measurements: $5\frac{1}{2} \times 4 \times 1\frac{1}{2}$ in.

A convenient, handsome case for the breast-pocket. Fitted with fourteen tubes of 'Tabloid' Brand products, twelve tubes of 'Tabloid' Hypodermic products, with syringe, and two regular steel needles.

For full list and prices, see pages 330-346

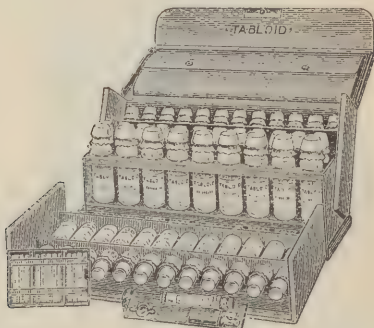
No. 133 'Tabloid' Brand Medicine Pocket-Case



No. 133. 'Tabloid' Brand Medicine Pocket-Case
Measurements: $6\frac{5}{8} \times 4\frac{1}{4} \times 1\frac{1}{4}$ in.

This is a beautifully-constructed pocket-case, closing without straps or external fastenings of any kind. It consists of a metal body, covered with black morocco leather or cowhide, and contains 'Tabloid' products, etc., and a wallet for papers.

No. 211 'Tabloid' Brand Medicine Case

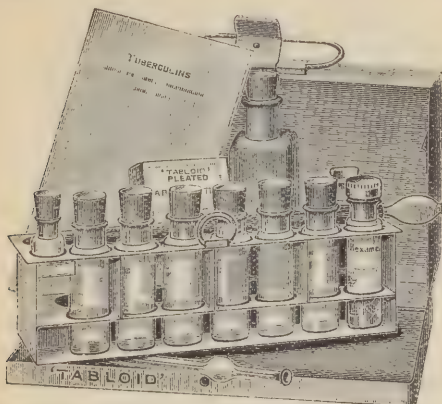


No. 211. 'Tabloid' Brand Medicine Case
Measurements: $11\frac{1}{2} \times 6\frac{3}{4} \times 5\frac{1}{2}$ in.

This case contains, in addition to a large and comprehensive selection of medicaments, a B. W. & Co. All-Glass Aseptic Hypodermic Syringe, needles, medicine measure, etc.

For full list and prices, see pages 330-346

No. 360 'Tabloid' Brand Tuberculin Dilution Case



No. 360. 'Tabloid' Brand Tuberculin Dilution Case
Measurements: $8\frac{3}{4} \times 5\frac{1}{2} \times 2\frac{1}{2}$ in.

Containing all the apparatus, bottles, etc., required for the preparation of sterile dilutions from undiluted tuberculins.

No. 502 'Soloid' Brand Water and Sewage Analysis Case

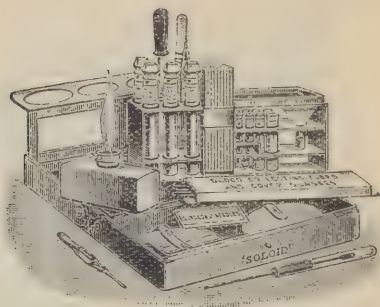


No. 502. 'Soloid' Brand Water and Sewage Analysis Case
Measurements: $18\frac{1}{2} \times 12\frac{1}{2} \times 5\frac{1}{2}$ in.

Specially adapted for the examination of water and of sewage effluents.

For full list and prices, see pages 330-346

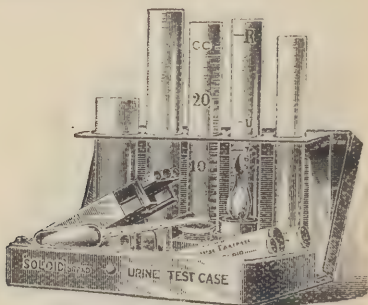
No. 505 'Soloid' Brand Bacteriological Case



No. 505. 'Soloid' Brand Bacteriological Case
Measurements: $5 \times 3\frac{1}{2} \times 1\frac{5}{8}$ in.

A nickel-plated pocket-case, with doeskin cover; easily rendered aseptic; provides the apparatus and reagents necessary to enable the general practitioner himself to carry out ordinary bacteriological tests.

No. 510 'Soloid' Brand Urine Test Case



No. 510. 'Soloid' Brand Urine Test Case
Measurements: $5\frac{3}{4} \times 2\frac{7}{8} \times 1\frac{1}{4}$ in.

A compact nickel-plated pocket-case, easily rendered aseptic; supplied with doeskin cover; contains the essentials for making a complete analysis of urine, including qualitative and quantitative tests for albumin, sugar, etc.

For full list and prices, see pages 330-346

No. 715 'Tabloid' Brand First-Aid

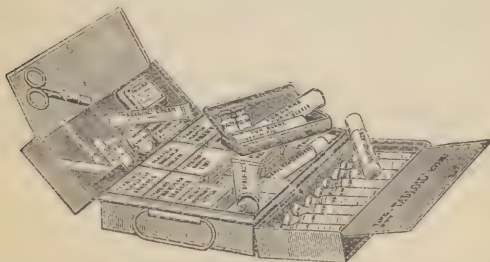


No. 715. 'Tabloid' Brand First-Aid

Measurements: $7\frac{1}{2} \times 4\frac{1}{4} \times 2$ in.

These are compact outfits for first-aid. They contain 'Tabloid' Bandages and Dressings, 'Vaporole' Iodine Tincture, 'Vaporole' Aromatic Ammonia, 'Borofax,' Carron oil (solidified), plaster, scissors, pins, etc.

No. 723 'Tabloid' Brand First-Aid



No. 723. 'Tabloid' Brand First-Aid

Measurements: $8 \times 5\frac{1}{2} \times 2\frac{3}{4}$ in

For full list and prices, see pages 330-346

TRADE
MARK 'HYPOLOID' BRAND

IRON AND ARSENIC

(Formerly issued under the 'Vaporole' Brand)

TONIC, HÆMATINIC AND ALTERATIVE

Doses of 1 c.c. of sterile solution, in hermetically-sealed containers, for hypodermic injection. Given with excellent results in chlorosis, pernicious anæmia and anæmia following severe illness. Also in protozoal diseases, such as malaria and trypanosomiasis; in neurasthenia, and in various conditions of malnutrition and debility.

The 'HYPOLOID' container preserves the activity and sterility of its contents and is easily opened.

(See Therapeutic Notes, page 88)



TRADE
MARK 'VAPOROLE' BRAND

IODINE TINCTURE

THE READY ANTISEPTIC

When an antiseptic is required in a hurry—e.g., to sterilise a wound, as in compound fracture, or to sterilise the site for an urgent operation, 'VAPOROLE' IODINE TINCTURE is ideal.

One end of the product is surrounded with absorbent material which becomes a saturated swab when the point is broken. This is effected by a smart tap with a penknife.

(See Therapeutic Notes, page 81)

TRADE 'KEPLER' MARK
COD LIVER OIL WITH MALT EXTRACT
AND IRON IODIDE

NUTRITIVE, HÆMATINIC AND ALTERATIVE

A combination of the greatest value to thin, anæmic and debilitated subjects, and especially in tuberculosis and syphilitic diseases.

It is scientifically prepared from pure ingredients, is readily taken by fastidious patients and easily assimilated by enfeebled digestions.

Thus combined the iron iodide is less apt to deteriorate than in syrup form.

(See Therapeutic Notes, page 48)



'KEPLER' MALT EXTRACT

(Trade Mark)

AS A NUTRIENT AND VEHICLE

The high nutritive and digestive power of 'KEPLER' MALT EXTRACT makes it of great value in the diet of invalids, convalescents and children, as well as for the preparation of humanised milk for infant feeding. It is a valuable galactagogue for nursing mothers.

'KEPLER' MALT EXTRACT also forms an ideal vehicle for a wide range of medicaments including Cascara Sagrada, Glycerophosphates, Hæmoglobin, etc., and such combinations are issued.

(See Therapeutic Notes, page 96)





TRADE
MARK

‘WELLCOME’ BRAND

CONCENTRATED DIPHTHERIA ANTITOXIN

EASILY INJECTED. READILY ABSORBED

High-power doses in small bulk --- 1000 units in 1 c.c. or less.

Physicians who have had occasion to inject large doses of serum will appreciate the advantages of this concentration. The elimination of useless proteins is calculated to diminish the tendency to cause serum rashes, etc.

(See Therapeutic Notes, page 137)



TRADE ‘SOAMIN’ MARK

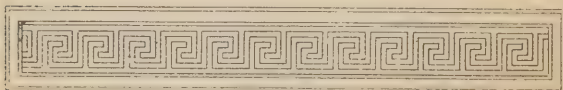
(Sodium Para-aminophenylarsonate)

An important organic arsenical compound containing 22.8 per cent. of arsenium (As).

Used with remarkable success in syphilis, as indicated by numerous clinical reports.

‘SOAMIN’ has also given good results in a wide range of conditions, including trypanosomiasis, cerebro-spinal meningitis, Kala-azar, anæmia and skin diseases.

(See Therapeutic Notes, page 146)



ILLUSTRATIONS OF MEDICINE CHESTS AND CASES

In the following pages, illustrations, in colours, are given of a selection of typical 'Tabloid' and 'Soloid' equipments. They include Hypodermic Cases, Ophthalmic Cases, Pocket Medicine Cases, larger Medicine Chests and Cases, Analysis Cases, Bacteriological Case, etc.

A full list of 'Tabloid' and 'Soloid' Chests and Cases will be found in the Price List preceding.

HYPODERMIC POCKET-CASES

TRADE MARK 'TABLOID' BRAND

NO. 3 HYPODERMIC 'TABLOID' BRAND POCKET-CASE



Also supplied in
Morocco Leather,
Pigskin, Brown or
Green Seal Leather,
or in Brown or
Green Crocodile
Leather

Measurements :
 $3\frac{1}{4} \times 2\frac{3}{4} \times \frac{3}{4}$ in.

This case forms the
hypodermic equip-
ment of
Nos. 126 and 127
'Tabloid' Brand
Medicine Pocket-
Cases

No. 3 Pocket-Case (Cowhide)

For particulars and prices, see Price List preceding

NO. 5 HYPODERMIC 'TABLOID' BRAND POCKET-CASE



Also supplied in
Morocco or
in various fancy
leathers

Measurements:
 $3\frac{3}{4} \times 3\frac{1}{4} \times 1\frac{1}{4}$ in.

No. 5 Pocket-Case (Brown Seal Leather)

NO. 7 ASEPTIC HYPODERMIC 'TABLOID' BRAND
POCKET-CASE



Fitted with special
detachable nickel-
plated aseptic
frame

Also supplied in
Solid Silver

Measurements:
 $3\frac{1}{2} \times 3\frac{1}{8} \times \frac{7}{8}$ in.

No. 7 Pocket-Case (Aluminium)

For particulars and prices, see Price List preceding

'SOLOID' BRAND CHESTS AND CASES

NO. 10 ASEPTIC HYPODERMIC 'TABLOID' BRAND
POCKET-CASE



With Doeskin Cover

Each part of the
syringe is held
separately in a holdfast
clip

Measurements :
 $2\frac{1}{4} \times 1\frac{3}{8} \times 1$ in.

No. 10 Pocket-Case (Nickel-plated Metal)

NO. 15 ASEPTIC HYPODERMIC 'TABLOID' BRAND
POCKET-CASE



With Doeskin
Cover

Measurements :
 $4 \times 3 \times \frac{7}{8}$ in.

No. 15 Pocket-Case (Nickel-plated Metal)

For particulars and prices, see Price List preceding

NO. 20 ASEPTIC HYPODERMIC 'TABLOID' BRAND
POCKET-CASE

Measurements:
 $4\frac{1}{8} \times 1\frac{3}{4} \times \frac{3}{4}$ in.

With Doeskin Cover.
Each part of syringe
is held separately
in a clip



No. 20 Pocket-Case (Nickel-plated Metal)

NO. 21 HYPODERMIC 'TABLOID' BRAND POCKET-CASE



Also supplied in
Morocco Leather,
Brown or Green
Seal Leather,
Crushed Morocco,
Lizard or
Green Crocodile
Leather

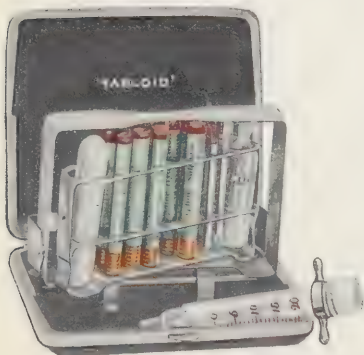
Measurements:
 $3\frac{7}{8} \times 3\frac{1}{4} \times 1\frac{1}{4}$ in.

No. 21 Pocket-Case (Brown Crocodile Leather)

For particulars and prices, see Price List preceding

'SOLOID' BRAND CHESTS AND CASES

NO. 23 ASEPTIC HYPODERMIC 'TABLOID' BRAND
POCKET-CASE



Fitted with a
B. W. & Co. All-Glass
Aseptic Hypodermic
Syringe and a special
detachable nickel-plated
aseptic frame

Supplied in
Aluminium or Solid
Silver

Measurements :
 $3\frac{1}{2} \times 3\frac{1}{8} \times \frac{7}{8}$ in.

No. 23 Pocket-Case

NO. 28 HYPODERMIC 'TABLOID' BRAND
POCKET-CASE



Contains twelve tubes of
'Tabloid' Hypodermic
products

Also supplied in
Morocco Leather, Brown
or Green Seal Leather, or
Brown Crocodile Leather

Measurements :
 $2\frac{1}{4} \times 1\frac{3}{4} \times \frac{3}{4}$ in.

No. 28 Pocket-Case (Green Crocodile Leather)

For particulars and prices, see Price List preceding

NO. 33 HYPODERMIC 'TABLOID' BRAND POCKET-CASE
(SILVER)



Fitted with a
B. W. & Co. Solid Silver
Hypodermic Syringe

Measurements :
 $4\frac{1}{4} \times 3\frac{1}{8} \times \frac{7}{8}$ in.

No. 33 Pocket-Case (Solid Silver)

NO. 40 ASEPTIC HYPODERMIC 'TABLOID' BRAND
POCKET-CASE

(The Mussel Shell)



With Doeskin Cover

Each part of the syringe is
held separately in a clip

Measurements :
 $3\frac{1}{2} \times 1\frac{3}{8} \times 1$ in.

No. 40 Pocket-Case (Nickel-plated Metal)

For particulars and prices, see Price List preceding

NO. 45 QUININE INJECTION 'TABLOID' BRAND
POCKET-CASE



Measurements :
 $5\frac{1}{4} \times 2\frac{3}{8} \times 1\frac{1}{4}$ in.

With Doeskin Cover

No. 45 Pocket-Case (Nickel-plated Metal)

NO. 80 HYPODERMIC AND OPHTHALMIC
'TABLOID' BRAND POCKET-CASE
(The "British Army Regulation")



Fitted with 'Tabloid'
Hypodermic and
Ophthalmic products,
etc., etc.

Measurements :
 $3\frac{1}{4} \times 2\frac{1}{4} \times \frac{3}{8}$ in.

No. 80 Pocket-Case (Aluminium)

For particulars and prices, see Price List preceding

OPHTHALMIC POCKET-CASES

TRADE
MARK

'TABLOID' BRAND

NO. 91 ASEPTIC OPHTHALMIC 'TABLOID' BRAND
POCKET-CASE



Fitted with 'Tabloid' and
'Soloid' Ophthalmic
products, camel-hair brushes,
mortar, pestle, etc.

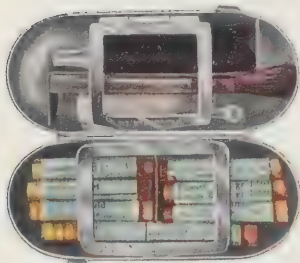
With Doeskin Cover

Measurements:
 $2\frac{1}{4} \times 1\frac{1}{4} \times \frac{3}{4}$ in.

No. 91 Pocket-Case (Nickel-plated Metal)

NO. 92 ASEPTIC OPHTHALMIC 'TABLOID' BRAND
POCKET-CASE

(The Mussel Shell)



Fitted with 'Tabloid'
Ophthalmic products, mortar,
pestle, vulcanite rod, camel-hair
brushes, etc.

With Doeskin Cover

Measurements:
 $2\frac{1}{2} \times 1\frac{1}{8} \times \frac{5}{8}$ in.

No. 92 Pocket-Case (Nickel-plated Metal)

For particulars and prices, see Price List preceding

MEDICINE CHESTS AND CASES

TRADE MARK 'TABLOID' BRAND

NO. 114 'TABLOID' BRAND MEDICINE POCKET-CASE
(*The Alpine*)



For Alpine
Travellers,
Mountaineers
and Tourists

Weight, $9\frac{1}{2}$ oz.

Measurements:
 $6\frac{3}{4} \times 4\frac{1}{4} \times 1\frac{1}{4}$ in.

No. 114 Pocket-Case (Morocco Leather)

NO. 115 'TABLOID' BRAND MEDICINE POCKET-CASE



Also supplied in
Morocco, Cowhide,
Pigskin or Seal
Leather

Measurements:
 $9\frac{1}{4} \times 4\frac{1}{4} \times 1\frac{1}{2}$ in.

No. 115 Pocket-Case (Brown Crocodile Leather)—Open

For particulars and prices, see Price List preceding

NO. 115 'TABLOID' BRAND MEDICINE POCKET-CASE
—continued



Fitted with 'Tabloid'
Brand products,
etc., etc.
(See also preceding
page)

No. 115 Pocket-Case (Brown Crocodile Leather)—Closed

NO. 116 'TABLOID' BRAND MEDICINE POCKET-CASE



Also supplied in
Morocco Leather or in
Cowhide

Measurements:
 $8\frac{1}{2} \times 4\frac{3}{4} \times 1\frac{1}{4}$ in.

No. 116 Pocket-Case (Seal Leather)

For particulars and prices, see Price List preceding

NO. 117 'TABLOID' BRAND MEDICINE POCKET-CASE



Fitted with
sixteen $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. phials of
'Tabloid' Brand
products, etc.

No. 117 Pocket-Case (Brown Seal Leather)—Closed

Also supplied in
Morocco Leather, in
Cowhide, Green Seal
Leather, Pigskin or in
Crocodile Leather



Measurements:
 $7\frac{1}{2} \times 4\frac{1}{2} \times 2\frac{5}{8}$ in.

No. 117 Pocket-Case (Brown Seal Leather)—Open

For particulars and prices, see Price List preceding

NO. 123 'TABLOID' BRAND MEDICINE POCKET-CASE



No. 123 Pocket-Case (Pigskin)

Also supplied in Morocco Leather, Seal Leather or in Brown or Green Crocodile Leather

Measurements: $4 \times 3\frac{1}{2} \times 1\frac{1}{4}$ in.

NO. 126 'TABLOID' BRAND MEDICINE POCKET-CASE



Also supplied in Cowhide, Morocco Leather, Pigskin, Brown Seal Leather and Brown or Green Crocodile Leather

Measurements: $5\frac{1}{2} \times 4 \times 1\frac{5}{8}$ in.

No. 126 Pocket-Case (Green Seal Leather)

For particulars and prices, see Price List preceding

'SOLOID' BRAND CHESTS AND CASES

NO. 133 'TABLOID' BRAND MEDICINE POCKET-CASE



Also supplied in
Morocco Leather

Metal Body,
covered with
Leather

Measurements:
 $6\frac{5}{8} \times 4\frac{1}{2} \times 1\frac{1}{2}$ in.

No. 133 Pocket-Case (Cowhide)

NO. 134 'TABLOID' BRAND MEDICINE POCKET-CASE



Also supplied in
Morocco Leather,
Unlined Cowhide,
Pigskin, Brown Seal
Leather or
Crocodile Leather

Measurements:
 $6\frac{1}{2} \times 4\frac{1}{2} \times 1\frac{3}{8}$ in.

No. 134 Pocket-Case (Cowhide)

For particulars and prices, see Price List preceding

NO. 139 'TABLOID' BRAND MEDICINE SADDLE-CASE



With metal ring at
back for attachment
to saddle

Also supplied in
Pigskin

Measurements:
 $7\frac{1}{4} \times 4\frac{1}{2} \times 2\frac{1}{2}$ in.

No. 139 Saddle-Case (Cowhide)

NO. 141 'TABLOID' BRAND MEDICINE POCKET-CASE



Contains a
compartment with
small boxes for
distributing the
contents of case

Measurements:
 $7\frac{3}{4} \times 4\frac{1}{4} \times 2\frac{3}{8}$ in.

No. 141 Pocket-Case (Morocco Leather)

For particulars and prices, see Price List preceding

NO. 143 'TABLOID' BRAND MEDICINE SADDLE-CASE
(Dust-Proof)



With removable
tray for
instruments, etc.

Supplied in Cowhide

Measurements:
 $8 \times 3 \times 4\frac{1}{4}$ in.

No. 143 Saddle-Case—Open

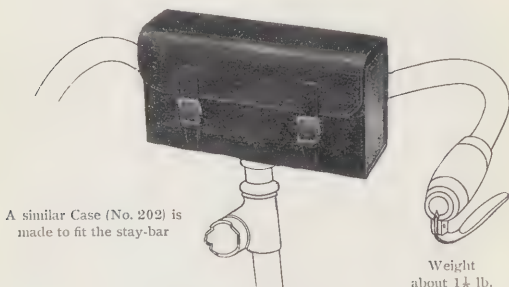


No. 143 Saddle-Case—Closed

This is an ideal case for the practitioner who is much in the saddle. It is dust-proof and rain-proof.

For particulars and prices, see Price List preceding

NO. 200 'TABLOID' BRAND MEDICINE CASE
(*Physician's Cycle Handle-Bar*)



A similar Case (No. 202) is
made to fit the stay-bar

Weight
about $1\frac{1}{2}$ lb.

No. 200 Cycle Case—Closed
(Black Enamelled Cowhide)

Measurements: $8\frac{1}{4} \times 2\frac{3}{4} \times 4\frac{3}{8}$ in.



No. 200 Cycle Case—Open

For particulars and prices, see Price List preceding

NO. 204 'TABLOID' BRAND MEDICINE CASE
(Yacht's Life-buoy)



For hanging
on wall of cabin

With mirror in front

Diameter, $11\frac{5}{8}$ in.
Depth, $3\frac{1}{8}$ in.

No. 204 Yacht's Case

NO. 208 'TABLOID' BRAND MEDICINE CHEST



No. 208 Chest (Dressed and Varnished Raw-hide)

Specially adapted for use as an equipment for travellers and small expeditions. Measurements: $15\frac{1}{2} \times 5\frac{1}{4} \times 9$ in.

For particulars and prices, see Price List preceding

NO. 209 'TABLOID' BRAND MEDICINE CASE

Also supplied in
Cowhide and Pigskin

Measurements: $10 \times 5\frac{1}{4} \times 6\frac{1}{2}$ in.



No. 209 Case (Morocco Leather)

For particulars and prices, see Price List preceding

'SOLOID' BRAND CHESTS AND CASES

NO. 211 'TABLOID' BRAND MEDICINE CASE



Also supplied in
Morocco Leather

Measurements:
 $11\frac{1}{2} \times 5\frac{3}{4} \times 5\frac{1}{2}$ in.

No. 211 Case (Cowhide)

NO. 216 'TABLOID' BRAND MEDICINE CASE



Also supplied in
Morocco Leather

Measurements:
 $10\frac{1}{4} \times 5\frac{3}{4} \times 3\frac{7}{8}$ in.

No. 216 Case (Cowhide)

For particulars and prices, see Price List preceding



NO. 218

'TABLOID' BRAND
MEDICINE CASE

Also supplied in
Cowhide or Pigskin

Measurements:
 $10 \times 4\frac{1}{2} \times 6$ in.

No. 218 Case (Levant Morocco
Leather)

NO. 221
'TABLOID' BRAND
MEDICINE CASE

Also supplied in
Cowhide, Pigskin, or
Crocodile Leather

Measurements:
 $14 \times 6 \times 9\frac{1}{2}$ in.



No. 221 Case (Morocco Leather)

For particulars and prices, see Price List preceding

NO. 223 'TABLOID' BRAND MEDICINE CASE



No. 223 Case (Cowhide)

Measurements: $15\frac{1}{4} \times 5\frac{1}{4} \times 11\frac{1}{4}$ in.

The ideal case for a physician's carriage or motor-car. It contains a wide selection of medicaments, compactly arranged in an elegant case.

For particulars and prices, see Price List preceding

NO. 227 'TABLOID' BRAND MEDICINE CASE



Measurements :
 $6\frac{1}{2} \times 3\frac{3}{4} \times 3\frac{1}{4}$ in.

No. 227 Case (Pigskin)—Partly Open

An open wooden first aid kit is shown, revealing its contents. The kit is organized into compartments. The top section contains several small, white, cylindrical containers, likely for ointments or powders. Below these, there are more containers, some of which are labeled. A prominent label in the center reads "COURT PLASTER". To the left of this label, there is a circular container with a picture of a person's head. To the right, there are various tools and supplies, including a pair of scissors, a small bottle, and some rolled-up bandages. The kit is made of dark wood and has a sturdy handle on the left side.

No. 231 Case (Black Japanned Metal)

Measurements: $11 \times 7\frac{1}{2} \times 3\frac{1}{8}$ in.

Weight, about 6 lb. 14 oz.

For particulars and prices, see Price List preceding

NO. 232 'TABLOID' BRAND MEDICINE CASE
(*Physician's Emergency Case*)

No. 232
Emergency Case
(Cowhide)—Open



Ideal for emergency
requirements

Measurements:
 $8\frac{3}{4} \times 6 \times 3\frac{1}{2}$ in.



No. 232
Case—Closed

For particulars and prices, see Price List preceding

ILLUSTRATIONS OF 'TABLOID' AND

NO. 250 'TABLOID' BRAND MEDICINE CHEST

(As supplied to the late Sir H. M. STANLEY, EMIN PASHA, Military Expeditions, Missionaries, etc.)

Measurements: $15\frac{3}{4} \times 10\frac{1}{2} \times 8\frac{1}{4}$ in. Weight, about 40 lb.



No. 250 Chest (Japanned Sheet-steel)

NO. 251 'TABLOID' BRAND MEDICINE CHEST

(As supplied to THE JACKSON-HARMSWORTH POLAR EXPEDITION,
THE NATIONAL ANTARCTIC EXPEDITION, etc.)

Measurements: $15 \times 10\frac{1}{4} \times 8\frac{1}{2}$ in. Weight, about 27 lb.



No. 251 Chest (Aluminium)

For particulars and prices, see Price List preceding

'SOLOID' BRAND CHESTS AND CASES

NO. 254 'TABLOID' BRAND MEDICINE CHEST
(*The Indian*)



Ideal for missionary,
expeditionary
or itinerant use

Measurements:
 $9 \times 6\frac{3}{4} \times 6\frac{1}{4}$ in.
Weight
about 12 lb.

No. 254 Chest (Japanned Metal)

NO. 256 'TABLOID' BRAND MEDICINE CHEST



Specially
serviceable for
small expeditions,
etc.

Measurements:
 $10\frac{1}{4} \times 5\frac{3}{4} \times 7\frac{5}{8}$ in.

No. 256 Chest (Aluminium)

For particulars and prices, see Price List preceding

NO. 258 'TABLOID' BRAND MEDICINE CASE
(*The Settler's*)

A very compact and useful outfit of emergency drugs, instruments and dressings. Specially adapted for settlers' or planters' use, and for farms or camps in out-of-the-way places.

Measurements: $8\frac{1}{4} \times 4\frac{3}{8} \times 5\frac{3}{4}$ in.



No. 258 Case—The Settler's—(Black Janned Metal)
This case has been specially designed for hot climates

NO. 300 'TABLOID' BRAND ANTIDOTE CASE



Measurements:
 $12 \times 6\frac{1}{8} \times 3$ in.

No. 300 Case (Polished Mahogany)

For particulars and prices, see Price List preceding

NO. 500 'SOLOID' BRAND WATER ANALYSIS CASE

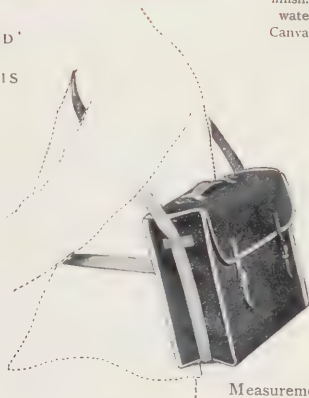


In non-warping
seasoned wood, with
mahogany finish

Measurements:
 $12\frac{1}{2} \times 10\frac{1}{2} \times 4\frac{1}{2}$ in.

NO. 501 'SOLOID'
BRAND
WATER ANALYSIS
CASE

(The "British
Army
Regulation")



No. 501 Case

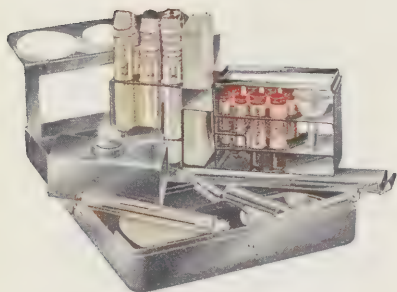
In non-warping
seasoned wood,
with mahogany
finish. With
waterproof
Canvas Cover

Measurements:
 $13\frac{1}{4} \times 11\frac{1}{2} \times 5$ in.

No. 501 Case—Showing position when carried on back

For particulars and prices, see Price List preceding

NO. 505 'SOLOID' BRAND BACTERIOLOGICAL CASE



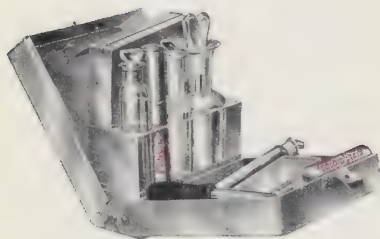
With Doeskin Cover

Easily rendered
aseptic

Measurements:
 $5 \times 3\frac{1}{4} \times 1\frac{5}{8}$ in.

No. 505 Case (Nickel-plated Metal)

NO. 506 'SOLOID' BRAND BLOOD TEST CASE



With Doeskin Cover

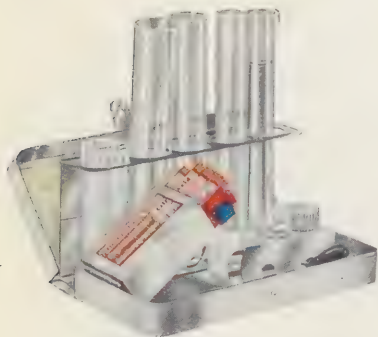
Readily
sterilisable

Measurements:
 $4\frac{1}{4} \times 3\frac{1}{2} \times 1\frac{1}{2}$ in.

No. 506 Case (Nickel-plated Metal)

For particulars and prices, see Price List preceding

NO. 510 'SOLOID' BRAND URINE-TEST CASE



With Doeskin
Cover

Measurements:
 $5\frac{3}{4} \times 2\frac{3}{4} \times 1\frac{1}{4}$ in.

No. 510 Case (Nickel-plated Metal)

FIRST-AID, TRADE MARK 'TABLOID' BRAND

NO. 702 'TABLOID' BRAND FIRST-AID

Measurements: $7\frac{1}{4} \times 5\frac{1}{4} \times 3$ in.



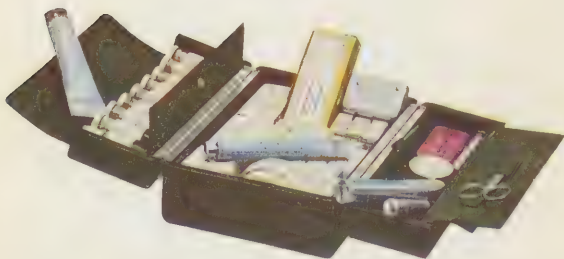
No. 702 'Tabloid' First-Aid (Royal Blue Enamelled Leather)—Closed

For particulars and prices, see Price List preceding

NO. 702 'TABLOID' BRAND FIRST-AID—*continued*

Also supplied in Rex Red Enamelled Leather

Measurements: $7\frac{1}{4} \times 5\frac{1}{4} \times 3$ in.



No. 702 'Tabloid' First-Aid (Brewster Green Enamelled Leather)—Open

NO. 707 'TABLOID' BRAND FIRST-AID



Also supplied in
Royal Blue
or Brewster Green
Enamelled Metal, or
in Aluminised Metal

Measurements:
 $6\frac{5}{8} \times 3\frac{1}{8} \times 2$ in.

No. 707 'Tabloid' First-Aid (Rex Red Enamelled Metal)

For particulars and prices, see Price List preceding

'SOLOID' BRAND CHESTS AND CASES

NO. 715 'TABLOID' BRAND FIRST-AID

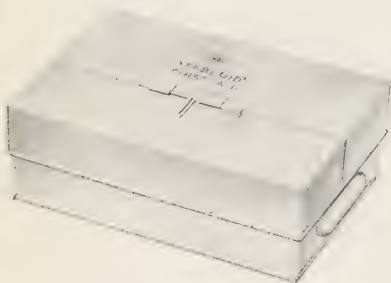


Also supplied in
Rex Red or
Brewster Green
Enamelled Metal, or
in Aluminised or
Black Japanned Metal

Measurements:
 $7\frac{5}{8} \times 4\frac{1}{4} \times 2$ in.

No. 715 'Tabloid' First-Aid (Royal Blue Enamelled Metal)

NO. 722 'TABLOID' BRAND FIRST-AID



Also supplied in
Rex Red, Royal
Blue or Brewster
Green Enamelled
Metal

Measurements:
 $6\frac{3}{4} \times 4\frac{3}{4} \times 2\frac{3}{8}$ in.

No. 722 'Tabloid' First-Aid (Aluminised Metal)

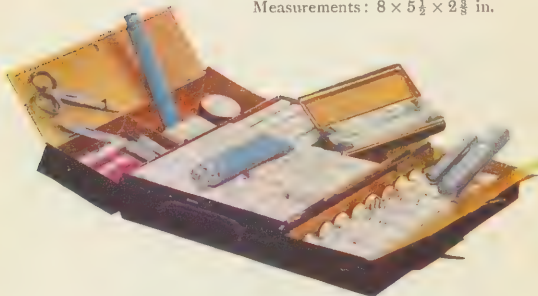
For particulars and prices, see Price List preceding

'TABLOID' PHOTOGRAPHIC OUTFIT

NO. 723 'TABLOID' BRAND FIRST-AID

Also supplied in Rex Red or Royal Blue Enamelled Metal, or in Aluminised Metal

Measurements: $8 \times 5\frac{1}{2} \times 2\frac{3}{8}$ in.



No. 723 'Tabloid' First-Aid (Brewster Green Enamelled Metal)

NO. 905 'TABLOID' BRAND PHOTOGRAPHIC OUTFIT

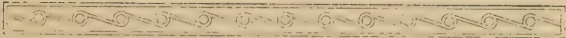


Also supplied in Rex Red, Royal Blue or Imperial Green Enamelled Metal

Measurements: $4 \times 4 \times 2\frac{1}{8}$ in.

No. 905 'Tabloid' Photographic Outfit (Bright Scarlet Enamelled Metal)

For particulars and prices, see Price List preceding



TRADE
MARK

‘TABLOID’ BRAND

HEXAMETHYLENETETRAMINE

AN INTERNAL ANTISEPTIC

Hexamethylenetetramine manifests itself in the blood, urine, saliva, sputum, sweat and cerebro-spinal fluid.

By specifying the ‘TABLOID’ Brand, physicians secure for their patients Hexamethylenetetramine of the highest degree of purity (100%).

The ‘Tabloid’ product is acceptable. It conduces to accurate dosage and the most satisfactory results.

(See Therapeutic Notes, page 73)



TRADE
MARK

‘TABLOID’ BRAND

BLAUD PILL AND COMBINATIONS

RAPIDLY INCREASES HÆMOGLOBIN

Put to the test at an important hospital ‘TABLOID’ BLAUD PILL demonstrated its superiority by producing the exceptionally high average increase of hæmoglobin of 1.2 per cent. per diem. as compared with a maximum of only 0.5 per cent. in the other preparations under trial.

The product is so constructed that it liberates nascent ferrous carbonate in the stomach.

A serviceable range of combinations is issued.

(See Therapeutic Notes, page 86)



TRADE
MARK

'HYPOLOID' BRAND 'INFUNDIN'

TRADE
MARK

[PITUITARY (INFUNDIBULAR) EXTRACT]

(Formerly issued under the 'Vaporole' Brand)

A pituitary extract of definite strength and measured activity for hypodermic injection. It causes prolonged rise of blood-pressure with slowing and strengthening of the heart-beat; induces contraction of the uterus, stimulates peristalsis, produces marked diuresis and increases the flow of milk.

(See Therapeutic Notes, page 79)



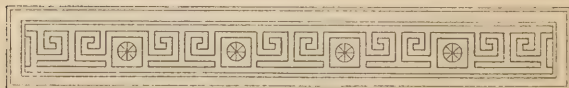
TRADE
MARK

'ERNUTIN' BRAND PRODUCTS

The Ergot of to-day. Presenting Ergotoxine, 'Tyramine' and 'Ergamine,' the essentials of Ergot, pure and in solution of definite strength and activity. Preferable to ordinary galenical preparations of Ergot on account of the certainty of its action.

Remarkably successful in checking post-partum hæmorrhage.

(See Therapeutic Notes, page 63)





TRADE
MARK 'TABLOID' BRAND

HYPODERMIC PRODUCTS

Presenting medicaments of exceptional purity, free from preservatives or any other substance which might affect their activity.

Each product is accurate in content, rapidly soluble, beautifully finished and perfectly stable. Special care is taken with the packing to keep the products intact during carriage in the physician's pocket-case or bag.

(See Therapeutic Notes, page 77; also 'Hypoloid' Brand Products, page 78)



TRADE
MARK 'TABLOID' BRAND

OPHTHALMIC PRODUCTS

These products simplify the treatment of eye diseases. Applied directly to the eye they dissolve rapidly and obviate the uncertainty and waste which result from deteriorated solutions.

In reliability, finish and packing they rank with 'Tabloid' Hypodermic products.

(See Therapeutic Notes, page 112)





TRADE MARK 'PHENOFAX' BRAND

CARBOLIC ACID OINTMENT

Admirably suited to the physician's requirements by the purity of its constituents and scientific preparation.

Notable for its sedative and healing effects upon the skin and mucous membrane. It cleanses ulcerated and denuded surfaces, stimulates healthy growth, and promotes recovery.

(See Therapeutic Notes, page 119)



TRADE 'LUBAFAX' MARK

SURGICAL LUBRICANT

Specially prepared for lubricating catheters, specula, sounds, rectal and vaginal nozzles, etc., also the surgeon's hands.

'LUBAFAX' is a bland jelly which is non-greasy and non-irritating. It is pleasant to use, and water washes it off.

Issued in collapsible metal tubes, and therefore perfectly portable.

(See Therapeutic Notes, page 95)





TRADE
MARK

'TABLOID' BRAND

THYROID GLAND

STANDARDISED

Clinical experience proves its reliability as a means of reinforcing deficient human thyroid secretion.

It presents the complete healthy gland and produces the full gland effect.

It is standardised by chemical means to ensure that the fresh substance, of which each product represents a definite stated amount, contains not less than 0.05 per cent. of iodine in organic combination.

(See Therapeutic Notes, page 163)



TRADE
MARK

'TABLOID' BRAND

THREE BROMIDES EFFERVESCENT

BROMIDES MADE PALATABLE

Prescribed with advantage when bromides are indicated. Well tolerated.

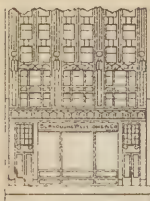
Equally suitable for a sedative draught or for prolonged bromide treatment as in epilepsy.

Added to water, it dissolves rapidly with brisk effervescence, producing an agreeable seltzer-like drink.

It conduces to accurate dosage.

(See Therapeutic Notes, page 14)





NEW YORK



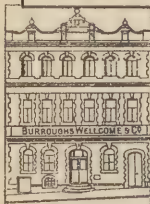
LONDON (ENG.)



SYDNEY



'WELLCOME' CHEMICAL WORKS, DARTFORD, N.E. LONDON (ENG.)



CAPE TOWN



MONTREAL



MILAN



SHANGHAI*



BOMBAY*

*The B. W. & Co. Offices are situated in this building

SOME OF B. W. & CO.
OFFICES, AND THE CHIEF WORKS

ST LOUIS
1904

At every International
Exhibition at which

LIÉGE
1905

MILAN
1906

**BURROUGHS
WELLCOME & Co.**

LONDON
1908

have exhibited they have
received the greatest
number of

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BUENOS AIRES
1910

for the

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1911

SCIENTIFIC EXCELLENCE

of their products.

TURIN
1911

The total of these Highest
Awards now exceeds

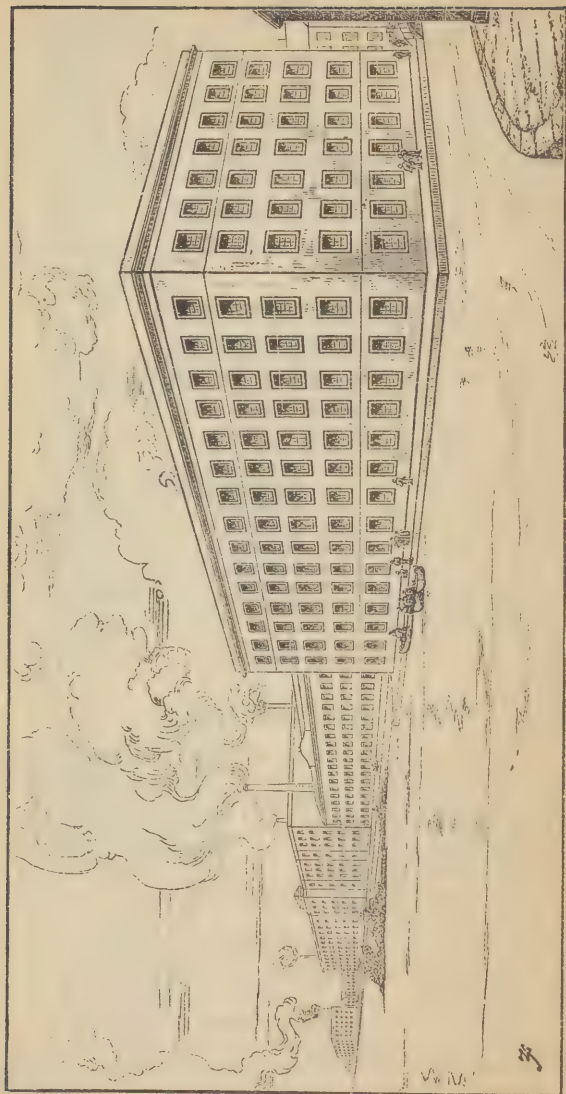
LONDON
1913

270



LONDON, 1913
(International
Congress of Medicine)
TWO GRAND PRIZES





THE 'WELLCOME' CHEMICAL WORKS AND LABORATORIES, DARTFORD, NEAR LONDON, ENGLAND

THE



'Tabloid'

AND

'Soloid'

Invented

by

B. W. & Co.

Are

B. W. & Co.



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They *mean*: "Issued by

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